THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK

1954

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The Municipal Year Book

1954

The Municipal Year Book 1954

The authoritative résumé of activities and statistical data of American cities

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THE INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION

1954

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FOREWORD

THE chief purpose of the Municipal Year Book, now in its twenty-first year, is to provide municipal officials with information on the current problems of cities throughout the country, with facts and statistics on individual city activities, and with analyses of trends by population groups. Many of the sections are brought up to date and repeated year after year, and certain types of materials are published in one edition only. This plan enables the Year Book to achieve continuity and balance and also to introduce some new material each year.

More information than in past years is presented in this edition on problems which transcend the corporate limits of cities. One of the most significant new sections, for example, is "Urban Counties" which presents detailed data for 174 counties of more than 100,000 population located in standard metropolitan areas. Information given for each county includes 1950 census data on population and land area, number of county employees and payroll, and governmental and planning data. The section on "Metropolitan and Urbanized Areas" shows for the first time the number and types of local governmental units within each standard metropolitan area.

New material has been added on controls and services provided in unincorporated fringe areas. This includes an analysis of fringe area data for 190 cities selected on the basis of population and geographic location. Particular attention is given to the provision of municipal-type services in unincorporated fringe areas and to the zoning, planning, and land subdivision controls exercised outside municipal boundaries.

Other new sections cover sewage service charges and refuse collection and disposal practices. In the regular sections of the Year Book, new data are presented for individual cities on in-service training activities for municipal employees, special censuses for cities over 5,000 population, number and types of fire-fighting equipment, number of fire stations, and the number of call boxes used for police work.

In addition to these new data, most of the regular features of the Year Book have been retained and brought up to date including number of governmental units, forms of city government, how the mayor and council are selected, utilities owned and operated, salaries of chief municipal officers, pay rates for selected city jobs, personnel organization, city financial data, municipal parking lots, directories of city officials, and model municipal ordinances.

Considerable emphasis is placed on the more significant municipal events and developments of the past year. The first article, "Municipal Highlights of 1953," presents an over-all appraisal, and summary articles in each section analyze and comment on trends.

The individual city data presented in the 21 major tables are summarized and analyzed in articles that precede the tabulations. These compre-

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hensive summaries, together with individual city data, enable officials to compare their city with other cities in their population group.

The sources of information that are listed at the end of each section are useful to public officials and to students of government. An explanation of the content of these sources and how they can be used to the best advantage is presented in the article "How to Use the Year Book" which also makes suggestions on the use of Year Book statistics.

Every section of the Year Book has been revised to contain the latest available data. In selecting new material the editors are guided by the suggestions of Year Book users and the most important problems facing local officials. The aim is to present as much information as possible within the limitations of the number of questionnaires which municipal officials can reasonably be expected to answer and the cost of compilation and printing.

It should be pointed out for the Year Book user that in addition to the 2,330 incorporated places of 5,000 population or more, the Year Book includes 198 New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships with populations of 5,000 or more as "cities." These towns and townships are not counted as incorporated urban places by the Bureau of the Census. An explanation of how these towns and townships were selected for inclusion in the Year Book appears in the article "Governmental Data for the 2,528 Cities Over 5,000 Population."

The editors of the Year Book continue to rely heavily on the cooperation of many officials and of other specialists in the governmental field. Nearly five thousand municipal officials supplied data, the 48 state correspondents reported the most important developments affecting the cities in their states, and editorial consultants analyzed and interpreted developments in their special fields so as to give Year Book users a discriminating summary and comment on events and trends during the past year. Special contributors, various state and federal officials, and the headquarters staffs of professional and technical organizations provided invaluable assistance and advice. To all who assisted in the preparation of this twenty-first edition of the Municipal Year Book we express our sincere appreciation.

Chicago
May, 1954

The Editors

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Municipal Highlights of 1953

BY GEORGE H. DEMING

Director of Technical Assistance, American Municipal Association

WHAT may be the most significant underlying factor affecting municipal government in the United States in 1953 was the change of administration of the federal government bringing with it a new emphasis on intergovernmental relations. The creation of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations assures that some attention will be given to the problem in the foreseeable future. By the end of the year survey groups were looking into housing, civil aeronautics, social security, and grant-in-aid programs. The outstanding conclusion or finding of each of the study groups or conferences sponsored by the President has been that intergovernmental relations in all fields, including those between state and local governments, are long overdue a careful review in the light of fiscal abilities, comparative responsibilities, and administrative desirabilities.

If the federal government has taken new notice of intergovernmental relations, the states too in the latter half of 1953 took action to focus attention on state-local relations. Eighteen states have created commissions to review their relations with towns and cities. Some did so on their own initiative, others responded to an invitation by the federal Commission on Intergovernmental Relations that state survey groups be established. Pressure for such surveys was also brought by business organizations such as the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Continuing efforts by the Administration to secure expressions of opinion by municipal interests have been manifest in the Administration's plans for handling a recession. During the year, the Council of Economic Advisors received the assistance of municipal interest organizations of the "1313" group in surveying the capital works potential of local governments. Those findings were reflected in the report of the Council and in the President's Economic Report.

Because of the revaluation by the executive branch, the Congress tended to take standby action with respect to problems of municipal interest pending the outcome of administration recommendations. For the federal-aid airport program, Congress provided some funds for the completion of projects already started, but made no provision for new projects. The Community Facilities Program for defense-impacted communities was extended for one year, but no funds were provided. In the field of education, laws for assistance to schools were extended for two years, but no substantial increase in funds for support of the program was appropriated. In public housing substantial cut backs in program were experienced while public health appropriations were also reduced.

Concurrent with Congressional orders to dissolve the Reconstruction

Finance Corporation, legislation was enacted providing for a Small Business Administration with the power to make loans to local governmental units. No funds were provided for local government loans, however, and this phase of the SBA program had not been implemented at year's end.

In the field of civil defense, the Congress provided more funds than had been provided in the previous year but still fell far short of the recommendations of the agency and the President.

Despite the fortunate conclusion of the Korean War, international affairs continue to play a large part in the budgetary fortunes of the nation. While 69 cents of the federal dollar goes for defense purposes, it is increasingly apparent that really substantial cuts in federal spending must be contingent upon vastly improved conditions in the international sphere. In the meantime, few would desire that cuts be made which left the nation in a vulnerable position. International matters continue to dwarf and control most major domestic problems, including those of local government.

In the area of municipal functions substantial, if not spectacular, gains were made.

It is interesting to observe that while the numbers of persons employed by the federal government dropped during the year, the slack seemed to be taken up by increased hirings on the state and local levels. While the number of full-time federal employees had decreased 148,000 during the first ten months of the calendar year, the number of state and local employees had increased 162,000. As the year closed, however, there were still substantial shortages of specialists in particular fields. The shortage of municipal planning technicians was marked, and similar observations were made in the fields of education and libraries.

In the meantime, municipal governments in at least seven states were turning to the state personnel agencies for assistance with recruiting problems. Other trends designed to make more effective the securing of personnel included streamlining of the recruitment procedure and use of the time-tried industrial technique of recruiting in the colleges and universities. A number of jurisdictions experimented with "vestibule training" of teen-agers who might be expected to become full-time employees of city departments when their training period is finished.

Municipalities secured some authorization for extension of fringe benefits. For example, Texas extended to its cities the power to provide workmen's compensation. A significant number of local governments extended OASI coverage to their employees within the framework of the existing Social Security Act by abolishing existing systems, entering OASI, and then reinstating the local system.

As the year closed, it seemed likely that all municipal employees who wished might be covered by OASI through amending legislation to be enacted by the Congress during the Second Session of the 83rd Congress.

In the meantime the growing prestige of municipal employment as evidenced by the continued growth of professional organizations of local employees was noted. Nearly all such organizations reported membership at an all-time high with record attendance at annual meetings. Not a little of this accomplishment could probably be charged to an ever-increasing emphasis by the organizations on professional accomplishment and provision of professional services.

Eighty-seven cities adopted the council-manager form of government in 1953; four other cities created the office of chief administrative officer following the lead of Los Angeles, New Orleans, Philadelphia and San Francisco. Most significant in terms of major city organization was New York's creation of the post of administrative officer with assistants following the lines recommended by the Gulick report.

Considerable activity in several states has been noted in the consolidation of governmental units at the local level. However, while the number of school districts was being reduced to a marked degree, the increase of special districts and authorities was significant. These trends, opposite in character, would seem to indicate that the advocates of functional centralization at the local level have not yet been wholly successful in coping with some of the widely divergent causal factors of overlapping units of local government such as special interests, restrictive debt limits, inefficient administrative units, special legislation, and popular inertia. Particularly, where special authorities have been created to deal with area or regional problems, the authority or special district has been the only alternative.

The principal development in "home rule" in 1953 was the adoption of two important amendments to the Tennessee constitution. These amendments allow cities to develop and adopt charters locally and restrict the legislature from handling certain strictly local matters. In other areas, the home rule gains were not as important. While Boston gained authority to abolish and create departments, another bill before the Massachusetts General Assembly which would have required local approval of special legislation affecting salaries, tenure, retirement or other status of employees and local debt before consideration by the Assembly, was defeated. Maryland and Washington both lost, for the time being, favorable consideration of proposed constitutional amendments to provide home rule.

Progress continued in the centralization of the personnel function, public works, and purchasing. At least 20 municipal governments established centralized purchasing procedures during the year.

The year 1953 saw municipal budgets reach a new dollar high, not only in terms of expenditures for current expenses but also for capital improvements. While the dollar volume of bond sales exceeded all previous years, account must be taken of the fact that in proportion to national product, outstanding state and local debt in 1953 was about one-tenth of the gross national product for the year. By contrast, outstanding debt in 1940 was one-fifth of the national product, and in 1932 one-third. Similarly, interest expenditures by state and local government are only now approaching the amount paid 25 years ago, and in the interim years have been substantially below this level.

The philosophy that revenue-producing facilities should be financed from the revenues which they produce seems to be gaining ground. In some instances, revenue bonds have been used to finance the construction of industrial-type buildings for lease to private industry. Many observers feel that this is an improper use of municipal credit and must eventually work to the discredit of municipalities in general, as well as to those using the device to attract industries.

A number of states took steps to modernize bond laws, although none experimented with removal of debt limitations or new bases for determining debt limitations. In New Hampshire the existing municipal bond law was repealed and a measure recommended by the Legislative Council was adopted. Under the new law no bond issue may exceed 30 years, and the purposes for which indebtedness may be incurred are spelled out so as to exclude current expenses. School districts were given a greater borrowing power than city, town, or county governments. Other states broadened the power of municipalities to incur indebtedness, and six states broadened the use of revenue bonds. Philadelphia adopted a new policy requiring that 5 per cent of the cost of any public improvement be financed from current revenues. Other cities used for the first time depreciation-reserve funds for the replacement of obsolete equipment.

The year was noteworthy for the few actions taken to give cities and towns new sources of nonproperty tax revenue. Illinois authorized the use of three sources—a cigarette tax, rubbish collection charges, and revenue from leased space on parking meters. In Minnesota plans for broad municipal revenue authorizations similar to the Pennsylvania plan were defeated in legislative committee.

Maryland and Pennsylvania were authorized additional assistance from the state-collected gasoline tax while Tennessee earmarked a portion of a new beer tax for municipal use.

While efforts made to bring about Congressional adoption of a policy on payments-in-lieu of taxes on federal property were unsuccessful, at least one state, New Hampshire, assumed the responsibility of making payments in lieu of taxes to local governments on land acquired by the federal government for flood control. Such payments could be made for a period of 16 years after federal acquisition.

An increased number of municipalities adopted the income tax during the year. Particularly marked was the trend in Ohio and Pennsylvania. In other states, extension or modification of laws providing for audit of municipal accounts was adopted. In the meantime, many cities took steps on their own motion to perfect fiscal procedures.

The property tax continued in 1953 to account for roughly 70 per cent of local revenues from local sources with nearly one-third of the collections being made by school districts. The ten-year trend from 1942-52 of increased revenue from property taxes continued in spite of continued criticism of the property tax as a source of revenue.

In good part the increased revenue from the property tax could be attributed to better assessment procedures and very high collection levels. In at least 19 states, state associations of assessing officers, state tax agencies, and universities cooperated in provision of in-service training. In New Jersey a local property tax bureau was established in the state division of taxation. Designed to afford technical assistance to local assessors, the bureau is reported to have had a highly successful first year.

Realizing the difficulty of assessing personalty, 14 states now exempt household furniture from taxation while it is partially exempt in 25 other states. Nine states still tax furniture.

A number of states including Kansas, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Florida, Michigan, New Hampshire, and New Jersey, undertook or sponsored studies of taxation which included consideration of the property tax.

The highlight of 1953 in educational administration was the gain made in reorganization of school districts. The U. S. Office of Education reported that in eight states 552 reorganized districts replaced 8,424 former districts. Most effective, according to the report, was the work in Illinois where each new district represented a consolidation of 21.6 old districts on an average.

Educators continued to be harrassed by the increased enrollments beyond the ability of existing school plants. With predicted increases in enrollment through the year 1958, schoolmen anticipated a continuation of the shortage of teachers. Some states were lowering certification requirements through the use of provisional certificates. In most states concerted demands were being made for better teacher salaries which in many cases were being met. In too many cases, however, better salaries were guaranteed through mandatory state legislation rather than by local initiative—a net loss for the home-rule concept.

In the library field the most critical trend in 1953 was the continuation of censorship of a type in more than one hundred communities of the nation. In some instances, library officials yielded to pressures, as in San Antonio, and were restrained by city officials. In other cases, as in Brooksville, Florida, books were removed with the agreement of town and library officials. In at least one other case, library officials were criticized for alleged failure to make books with Communist leanings available to the public. Whatever the manifestation, it was clear at year's end that libraries, local, state, or national, were subject to undisciplined criticism bridled only by the coloration of the critic.

The most significant step in the field of welfare and health was the creation of the federal Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. For the first time in the nation's history, these functions achieved cabinet status.

Growing problems of geriatrics continued to be important despite the drop of the Old Age Assistance load which was gradually being replaced by the Old Age and Survivors' Insurance Program. While the diseases of childhood had yielded in large part to preventative measures, the increase of the numbers of aged brought their diseases more into focus. Particularly the adequate care of institutionalized aged in an urban society continued to be a problem.

States across the nation gave attention to more efficient health units and extension of health services. Ohio enacted legislation whereby a city may contract with a county for health services; while Montana has organized a number of bi-county districts. In Florida 27 cities contribute to county health budgets.

By mid-1953 over 100,000 hospital beds in 2,000 projects had been approved and constructed under the federal Hill-Burton program. In addition, other hospital projects had been accomplished without public funds.

Significant in the field of planning and zoning was the growing emphasis on metropolitan planning agencies across the country. At the close of the year there were 50 or more official metropolitan agencies in addition to private organizations active in attacking the metropolitan problem. There seems to be a growing tendency to follow the recommendations of planners who advocate the establishment of exclusively industrial districts. This tendency does not appear to be provincial in its appearance but has rather been characteristic of amended zoning ordinances in widely scattered cities.

An increasing number of cities has authorized the making of economic base studies as foundations for other plans. An increase in the number of master plans was matched by a sharp increase in park development and construction and an emphasis on recreational facilities in cities of under 25,000 population. An ever-increasing number of cities now include year-round recreation departments as a function of city government.

In the field of traffic control, continued emphasis was placed on the economic loss from traffic congestion and traffic accidents. While progress was reported in the building of expressways in metropolitan areas, the intra-urban traffic control problem continued to tax the abilities of traffic experts. Related to the question of traffic control was the growing recognition that public transit systems faced by increasing overhead and demands for extended schedules were unable to cope successfully with the transit requirements in urban centers. In a number of cities publicly owned transit systems operated at a loss despite peak passenger traffic levels and requests for increased fares were the rule rather than the exception. During the year at least one commercial firm reported that it was experimenting with movable sidewalks and various other compromise solutions were under consideration. In Washington, D. C., serious proposals were advanced for staggered work days which might level out the rush-hour traffic problems.

While 1953 marked a new high in public construction of highways and other capital improvements, as the year closed there was still a mounting backlog of planned construction estimated at from 10 to 13 billions of dollars. In many instances cities reported planned projects on a three-to-four-year forecast basis with some cities reporting land already acquired for projects to be built in 1958. Studies during the year indicated that there is a wide variation among cities with respect to the carrying out of capital works projects. It is pertinent that the size of the city does not necessarily bear a relationship to the presence of a projected public works program.

Indicative of the growing problems of a highly urban population was the all-time high in major crime rates during 1953. The rapidly growing sections of the nation experienced higher rates than did the relatively stable areas such as New England. As the year closed the question of juvenile delinquency was recognized as a national problem requiring Congressional consideration. Under Senator Hendrickson of New Jersey a study of juvenile delinquency was undertaken throughout the United States.

There continued to be an emphasis on police training with well over 2,000 police training schools operated on a joint federal-municipal participation basis. In most cases, assistance was also provided by local colleges and universities. As in the case of teachers and other public employees, policemen found in New York, as in a growing number of states, that refusal to testify on constitutional grounds results in dismissal from public employment. In the field of housing the new look of the Eisenhower administration forecast a growing emphasis by the administration on local participation both by public and private interests. Plans of the administration indicate a tendency to require a higher degree of local code enforcement than previously. At the same time national trade organizations seem to believe that cooperative efforts between the housing industry and municipal agencies could bear a greater responsibility for urban redevelopment.

Civil defense continued to be a problem area tossed on the horns of divergent public policy. While the Department of Defense chose to believe that war was not necessarily imminent, the federal civil defense agency urged that civil defense measures be brought to an early state of preparedness. Late in December the President called mayors to the White House for a briefing on defense policy. As the year closed Congress appeared yet to be convinced of the need for a highly developed civil defense effort. At the same time states in 1953 tended to reduce their civil defense appropriations. This tendency was offset in part by increased city appropriations.

One of the significant developments in 1953 was the ever-increasing realization on the part of cities both large and small that their best interest demanded a joining together in support of public policy bearing on municipal welfare. As the year closed municipal leagues in 44 states reported a total membership of 11,961 municipalities. At least eight states reported all-time high membership. One new league in Ohio was started during 1953 and ended the year with 351 members.

Looking forward to the year 1954, municipal government could expect a continuation of the defense burden despite the ending of the Korean War and some budgetary economies at the federal level. This likelihood would indicate that it is imperative that cities examine closely intergovernmental relations, both federal and state. Particularly the cities must encourage the state governments to study thoroughly the fiscal ability of states and their subordinate units to support the functions of government.

We probably do not yet know enough about the location of taxable wealth and the impact of our present tax patterns on the various elements of the economy. Comparatively few states have pioneered with this type of research, and yet such information might well be the key to solving the riddle of overlapping taxes and intergovernmental revenues.

During the coming years municipal government may continue to expect competition with private industry as well as among the several functions of government for competent personnel. This sort of competition will probably further the development of novel recruiting devices and further examination of the qualifications for public employment.

The growing competition for funds as well as personnel may well lead more cities to adopt ordinances and to press for enabling legislation requiring all governmental functions at the municipal level, including education, to come under the scrutiny of centralized budget agencies.

How to Use the Year Book

CONTENT AND ARRANGEMENT

THE purpose of this introductory section is to present a brief explanation of the contents and arrangement of material in this Year Book and to make a few suggestions regarding the use of statistical data. All material dealing with each municipal function or activity is brought together in one place. In conformity with this idea, Part II is devoted entirely to matters of personnel and Part III to finance. Data relating to operating departments have all been included in Part IV, but within this general grouping all material relating to each individual activity is segregated. In addition, there are three other principal sections: preceding this article is a general summary of municipal developments in 1953. Part I which follows presents data regarding local governmental units as such, while Part V contains the directories of officials.

The arrangement of materials within these major parts may be illustrated by a glance at Part III, dealing with municipal finance. At the beginning of Part III are short articles reviewing the developments during the year in municipal financial administration, assessment, purchasing, and revenues, expenditures, and debt. Following some of these summary articles are the individual city statistical data. Next are presented sources of information, which are designed to guide the user to (1) sources of municipal finance statistics; (2) selected standard reference; (3) new books, pamphlets, and reports published in 1953 and early 1954; and (4) selected periodicals.

Summary Articles on 1953 Developments. The articles at the beginning of Parts II and III and at the beginning of each activity in Part IV cover only the more significant events and developments in 1953 and were prepared for the Year Book by the editorial consultants of Public Management.

Individual City Statistics. Most of the data for individual cities shown in the tables were obtained directly from city officials by questionnaires sent out by the International City Managers' Association, by other national organizations, or by federal agencies. Other statistical data were supplied by various governmental or private agencies with the source given at the beginning of each table. Summary articles preceding the individual city data indicate trends and should be read when using the tables.

Sources of Information. Four types of information are presented in most of the sections in Parts II, III, and IV, in the following order:

1. Sources of Statistics. The items listed under this heading for each function include recent compilations of municipal statistics for individual cities, which are in most instances nationwide in scope. Except for a few recent publications, the items listed are restricted to periodical sources and to compilations which include cities in more than one state. The individual city data included in each publication are briefly described, together with the number of cities included and their population range.

2. Selected Standard References. In this section are listed for each function the standard references which have been published in recent years and which form the basis of a working library in the administration of that function. The items were selected on the basis of their value to the administrator.

3. New Books and Pamphlets. Only the more important books, pamphlets, and reports issued in 1953 and early in 1954 are listed. Included also are a few items with a 1952 publication date which came to the attention of the Year Book editors after the 1953 edition went to press. Publications of the years 1933 to 1952 and early 1953 are listed in previous editions.

4. Selected Periodicals. The most important periodicals in each field are the best sources of information on current developments, practices, and procedures.

Model Ordinances. At the end of Part IV is a section on "Selected Model Municipal Ordinances" which has proved useful to officials. Municipal officials who wish to obtain a model ordinance on any particular subject should look first of all to the league of municipalities in their state. Many of the states have up-to-date ordinances on practically every phase of municipal activity. While especially prepared for use by cities in a given state, the provisions often are applicable to similar situations in other states. Some of the best model ordinances are prepared by federal agencies or national groups, but it should be borne in mind that they frequently may not be in accord with state laws. City officials will do well to consider carefully the provisions of model ordinances in adapting them to local needs and conditions before adoption. Some model ordinances may be too comprehensive for small cities. Special provisions to be included in any local ordinance can be determined only by the officials in each city. Also helpful are the compiled ordinances or codes of cities which have issued such volumes in recent years. Some of these cities are listed on the first page of the model ordinance section.

Directories of Municipal Officials. Part V contains directories of chief officials in cities over 10,000 population, of city managers, and of mayors and city clerks in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population arranged alphabetically by states. Census figures for 1950 are used.

POPULATION FIGURES AND SELECTION OF CITIES

Final figures from the 1950 federal census of population are used in the Year Book. Figures for cities over 10,000 are shown to the nearest thousand and for cities of 5,000 to 10,000 in full, with the cities listed alphabetically by population groups in Tables IV and V, and by states in Tables XX and XXI. Other final 1950 census data on urban population are described in the articles "Urban Places and Population" and "Metropolitan and Urbanized Areas" in Part I of the Year Book.

The Year Book gives some information for all 2,330 cities and other incorporated urban places over 5,000 population in the United States. In addition 198 of the 400 towns in New England and townships in Pennsylvania and New Jersey were selected as "cities" by the editors of the Year Book in accordance with standards described in the section "Governmental Data for the 2,528 Cities over 5,000 Population." These 198 towns and townships are not classified by the United States Bureau of the Census as either incorporated or unincorporated urban places.

USE OF STATISTICAL DATA

Misinterpreted statistical tables will inevitably lead—whether intentionally or unintentionally—to mistaken conclusions. In order to interpret the statistical data in this Year Book properly and to arrive at correct conclusions, the user must observe a number of cautions. An intelligent approach to the use of the information calls for a careful study of both the table heading and discussion prefacing each table.

Averages and Quartiles. Most tables presented in this volume summarize data for all the cities of a given population group. The correct use of such data involves an understanding of the summarizing devices which have been employed. In many cases an average is shown. The average of an index for a group of cities is intended to represent the typical value of the index for those cities. In addition to the familiar arithmetic average or mean, the median has also been used. The median designates the value of the middle item in a series of items arranged in order of increasing size; i.e., one-half of the items fall above, and one-half below the median. To illustrate the distinction between median and average, suppose five persons have wages of $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $7.00, and $11. The average is $6.00, the median is $5.00. An average, whether it be the arithmetic mean or the median, is only a measure of the typical, or usual case. It is in no sense a standard. The average number of employees in 1949 in cities over 500,000 was 17.1 per 1,000 population. This does not mean that cities of that size should have that precise number of employees, but that the average city did have that number.

Of equal importance are measures of dispersion which show how closely the individual items adhere to the average, or how widely they are distributed about the average. The four measures of dispersion that have been used here are (1) the lowest item, (2) the first or lower quartile, (3) the third or upper quartile, and (4) the highest item. The lowest and highest items are self-explanatory and indicate the total range covered by the items. When the items are arranged in order of increasing size, the first quartile is that value below which one-quarter of the items fall, and the third quartile is that value below which three-quarters of the items fall. Thus a tabulation of salaries of police chiefs in a previous Year Book showed the lowest item to be $1,980; the first quartile to be $2,562; the median $3,000; the third quartile $3,600; and the highest item $6,000. In other words, all the chiefs received $1,980 or more, one-fourth received $2,562 or less, one-fourth received at least $2,562 and not more than $3,000, one-fourth received at least $3,000 and not more than $3,600, and one-fourth received at least $3,600 and not more than $6,000. It should be realized that several cases may be grouped at the value of a quartile or median; in this example, 20 chiefs might receive $3,000.

Comparison of the statistics of an individual city with the average will only indicate whether it is out of line with usual practices and suggest the need for further analysis of operations. Comparison with quartiles and range will indicate how far the city departs from the typical and will help to determine whether the deviation is of sufficient magnitude to be significant.

Kinds of Statistical Measures. To know whether a high or a low value of a particular statistical index is a symptom of "good" administration, the significance of that index must be understood. For example, a table showing the total value of burnable property in a city measures the magnitude of the governmental problem facing the fire department; while a table showing fire losses per $1,000 of burnable values measures the adequacy of the results achieved by the department. Sometimes the activity of a department is measured in terms of work units performed (miles of streets swept, for example) instead of results (cleanliness of streets).

These measures of governmental service give an indication of the efficiency of the department's administration only when the effort (men and equipment employed), or money expended is taken into consideration. That is, one city may be satisfied to maintain a moderate fire loss with a low expenditure for the fire department, while another, desiring a higher municipal "standard of living" may work for a lower fire loss by the expenditure of larger sums for fire protection. The fire departments in the two cities may be equally efficient.

Before using any statistical index, the reader should determine whether it measures cost, effort, adequacy of results or performance (service in relation to the problem magnitude), or efficiency of results or performance (service in relation to its cost). The summaries preceding each table generally describe the statistics from this standpoint.

Per Capita Data. One additional measure deserves special consideration. This is the measurement index reduced to a per capita basis. It is often assumed that by reducing statistics to a per capita basis, valid comparisons between cities can be made. Statistics are reduced to a per capita basis because population is a rough measure of the magnitude of the governmental problem. Therefore an index reduced to a per capita basis will have the same significance as if it were divided by some other measure of problem-magnitude. An index of results reduced to per capita will be a measure of adequacy of service.

The usefulness of such an index is severely limited by the fact that population is only a very crude measure of problem-magnitude. Fire risk, for instance, is related directly to the amount and type of burnable property and only indirectly to population. The per capita fire risk will therefore vary with valuation per capita and types of property, and per capita fire loss is only a very approximate measure of adequacy of service.

Measures of cost per capita are even more limited in their usefulness. Since they fail to measure the level of service they are in no sense indexes of efficiency. A high per capita cost may indicate (1) that population does not adequately measure problem-magnitude, that is, that climatic, structural, economic, social, or other extragovernmental factors affect the problem; (2) that the level of service provided is high; (3) that the activity is being inefficiently administered. However, if care is taken to compare cities which are similar in type and situation, and if allowance is made for unusual conditions, then per capita statistics can be useful.

Use of Economic Classification of Cities. The economic data in Table IV are a useful guide in selecting cities for comparative purposes. The status of each city with relation to a metropolitan district is indicated. Suburbs are classified into residential, employing, or balanced, and given a rent level classification of low, medium, high, or exclusive. All cities are classified by the major type of employment within the city—manufacturing, retail trade, government, and so on. The amount of industrial activity is shown by the manufacturing ratio.

Other Limitations of the Statistics. The statistics presented here should not be used without a full recognition of their limitations. In almost all cases the original data have been compiled from questionnaires returned by individual cities, and there is little or no uniformity in the local records systems from which replies to the questionnaires are compiled. Furthermore, questions may be differently interpreted by the persons answering them. Every attempt has been made, however, to increase the accuracy and validity of the statistics by cross-checking data derived from different sources and by following up questionable returns.

The problem of comparability has already been raised. Another factor in comparability is the variability in organization and functions of city governments. Services which are normally provided by counties in one part of the country may be provided by cities in other states. The line of demarcation between private and public facilities may also shift from one city to another.

Proper Use of the Statistics. With all these limitations on their use, what good are the statistics, and what justification is there for publishing them? First of all, summary figures for various population groups are valuable as indicating trends in costs, performance, and accomplishments. Second, it is useful to compare the figures for individual cities with the averages for cities of similar size as a starting point for further analysis. If a city is employing many more employees per 1,000 population than the average, it must find valid justification in unusual climatic or other conditions, superior and more extensive services, or conclude that employment is excessive. The latter conclusion should lead the city to search for the precise cause and possible remedy. Third, with due care the information for individual cities enables city officials to make comparisons with other cities similarly situated. An official of an industrial city of 100,000 population can make comparisons with other cities of the industrial type and of similar size. Fourth, the information for individual cities can be significantly combined with other data which may be at hand. The annual budget of a personnel agency acquires new significance if related to the number of employees. Information regarding individual departments helps to explain aggregate data for the government as a whole.

INDEX

The index in this volume includes all subject material in detail, column headings to all tables, and authors of articles, but not names of cities or officials. Data for individual cities will be found in the tables indexed by subject; officials are listed in the directories by city office held. The index is intended to direct the reader to details of information.

Part One

GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

Number of Governmental Units

Urban Places and Population

Metropolitan and Urbanized Areas

Metropolitan and Fringe Area Developments

Municipal Services in Fringe Areas

Economic Classification of Cities

Governmental Data for Cities Over 5,000

Data for Urban Counties Over 100,000

State Municipal Leagues

book 1954 21

Number of Governmental Units*

THE total number of governmental units in the United States in 1952 was 116,743, as compared with a total of 155,116 in 1942, according to the United States Bureau of the Census. Local school districts numbering 67,346, made up three-fifths of the 1952 total. In addition to the federal government and the 48 state governments, there were 49,348 local governments other than school districts (see Table 1). The average number of governmental units per state was 2,432, but Rhode Island had only 89 while Minnesota had 9,026. Nebraska was next with 7,981 and Illinois third with 7,723 units. Seven other states with more than 5,000 local governmental units were Kansas, Wisconsin, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, New York and Pennsylvania (see Table I). These 10 states, having over 5,000 governmental units each accounted for more than one-half of the total number of governmental units in the nation. Nine of the 10 have numerous towns or township governments and all have large numbers of school districts.

TABLE 1

TYPES OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS IN THE UNITED STATES: 1942 AND 1952

Type of Government	Number of Units 1952	Number of Units 1942	Per Cent Change
U. S. Government	1	1	0.0
States	48	48	0.0
Counties	3,049	3,050	(1)
Municipalities	16,778	16,220	3.4
Townships	17,202	18,919	-9.1
School districts	67,346	108,579	-38.0
Special districts	12,319	8,299	48.4
Total	116,743	155,116	-24.7

[1] Less than .05 per cent.

The number of governments has declined 25 per cent since 1942. The most striking change was the elimination of 41,233 school districts—a reduction of 38 per cent (see Table 1). The number of townships decreased by 9.1 per cent. The number of special districts, on the other hand, increased 48 per cent in number during the 10-year period and the number of municipalities increased 3.4 per cent.

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* This article is based on Governments in the United States in 1952, a report issued by the United States Bureau of the Census, Governments Division (Allen D. Manvel, Chief) based on a survey supervised by Mrs. Gertrude Whitehouse under the direction of Robert F. Drury, Assistant Chief of the Division. For a more detailed discussion of trends in local government units, see William Anderson, Units of Government in the United States: An Enumeration and Analysis (Chicago: Public Administration Service. 1949. 50 pp.).

TABLE I

NUMBER OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS, BY STATE: 1952

This table includes all governmental units in the United States as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census. It is reproduced with permission from the Bureau's report, "Governments in the United States in 1952" (State and Local Government Special Study No. 31) issued in 1953.

State	All Governmental Units[1]	Local Governments Except School Districts					School Districts[4]
		Total	Counties[2]	Municipalities	Townships and Towns[3]	Special Districts	
Alabama	548	439	67	302	...	70	108
Arizona	367	96	14	48	...	34	270
Arkansas	1,089	666	75	360	...	231	422
California	3,764	1,753	57	306	...	1,390	2,010
Colorado	1,953	600	62	241	...	297	1,352
Connecticut	363	359	8	33	152	166	3
Delaware	108	92	3	49	...	40	15
District of Columbia	2	2	...	1	...	1	...
Florida	617	549	67	294	...	188	67
Georgia	976	788	159	475	...	154	187
Idaho	938	632	44	193	...	395	305
Illinois	7,723	4,238	102	1,157	1,433	1,546	3,484
Indiana	3,050	1,934	92	540	1,009	293	1,115
Iowa	5,857	1,203	99	934	...	170	4,653
Kansas	6,933	2,948	105	605	1,514	724	3,984
Kentucky	796	563	120	313	...	130	232
Louisiana	489	421	62	215	...	144	67
Maine	664	659	16	42	473	128	4
Maryland	328	327	23	146	...	158	...
Massachusetts	584	583	12	39	312	220	...
Michigan	6,766	1,920	83	489	1,264	84	4,845
Minnesota	9,026	2,798	87	796	1,844	71	6,227
Mississippi	693	599	82	263	...	254	93
Missouri	7,002	2,110	114	781	329	886	4,891
Montana	1,598	310	56	121	...	133	1,287
Nebraska	7,981	1,588	93	533	477	485	6,392
Nevada	243	76	17	15	...	44	166
New Hampshire	551	322	10	12	222	78	228
New Jersey	1,151	669	21	334	233	81	481
New Mexico	289	182	32	72	...	78	106
New York	5,483	2,567	57	610	932	968	2,915
North Carolina	608	607	100	401	...	106	...
North Dakota	3,968	1,888	53	348	1,393	94	2,079
Ohio	3,936	2,470	88	904	1,338	140	1,465
Oklahoma	2,771	670	77	499	...	94	2,100
Oregon	1,723	651	36	208	...	407	1,071
Pennsylvania	5,156	2,649	66	990	1,564	29	2,506
Rhode Island	89	88	...	7	32	49	...
South Carolina	413	363	46	237	2	78	49
South Dakota	4,917	1,517	64	307	1,090	56	3,399
Tennessee	435	421	95	241	...	85	13
Texas	3,963	1,483	254	738	...	491	2,479
Utah	385	344	29	209	...	106	40
Vermont	414	393	14	71	238	70	20
Virginia	366	365	100	223	...	42	...
Washington	1,539	993	39	240	70	644	545
West Virginia	350	294	55	216	...	23	55
Wisconsin	7,258	1,959	71	534	1,281	73	5,298
Wyoming	519	200	23	86	...	91	318
Total	116,743	49,348	3,049	16,778	17,202	12,319	67,346

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[1] Includes federal government and the 48 states.

[2] Excludes 54 areas corresponding to counties but having no organized county government.

[3] Includes "towns" in the 6 New England States, New York, and Wisconsin.

[4] Excludes local school systems operated as part of state, county, municipal, or township governments.

Definition of Governmental Units. A governmental agency is counted as a unit of government if it is an "organized entity having governmental attributes and sufficient discretion in the management of its own affairs to distinguish it as separate from the administrative structure of any other governmental unit." To be regarded as a government any entity must possess all three of the attributes reflected in this definition: the existence of an organized entity; governmental character; and substantial autonomy.

Evidence of existence as an organized entity is the presence of some form of organization and the possession of some corporate powers such as perpetual succession, the right to sue and be sued, have a name, make contracts, acquire and dispose of property, and the like.

Governmental character is indicated where officers of the entity are popularly elected or appointed by public officials. A high degree of responsibility to the public demonstrated by requirements for public reporting or for accessibility of records to public inspection is also taken as critical evidence of governmental character. Governmental character also is attributed to any entities having power to levy property taxes, power to issue debt paying interest exempt from federal taxation, or responsibility for performing a function commonly regarded as governmental in nature.

Substantial autonomy is met where an entity has considerable fiscal and administrative independence, such as the power to determine its budget without review and detailed modification by other local officials or governments, to determine taxes to be levied for its support, to fix and collect charges for its services, or to issue debt without review by another local government. Accordingly, an agency is classified as an independent unit of government if it has independent fiscal powers and in addition has a popularly elected governing body, has a governing body representing two or more state or local governments, or if the governing body is appointed and it performs functions that are essentially different from those of, and are not subject to specification by, its creating government. A more detailed discussion of characteristics for the classification of governmental units is presented in the Bureau's report upon which this article is based.

Counties. All of the states except Rhode Island have organized county governments; in Louisiana the term "parish" is applied. The count of 3,094 independently organized county governments does not include 12 counties which are not independently organized: the city-counties of Denver and San Francisco, which are counted as cities; five counties in New York City which are counted only as the city of New York; Philadelphia County, counted as city of Philadelphia; Suffolk County, counted as city of Boston; Nantucket County counted as town of Nantucket; Parish of East Baton Rouge, counted as city of Baton Rouge; and Parish of Orleans, counted as city of New Orleans. Also excluded are 42 areas which lack county government. These latter areas include independent cities, such as 27 cities in Virginia and the cities of Baltimore and St. Louis, which are located outside of designated counties; and also certain unorganized areas in Rhode Island, South Dakota, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming, some of which have county designations but none of which have county government because they are attached to other counties for governmental purposes, operate primarily as a city (e.g., District of Columbia), or are not organized for local government (Yellowstone National Park).

There is a wide range in the number of county governments in each state—Rhode Island has none, Delaware 3, while Texas has 254. The average population served by a county government is 43,770, but Loving County, Texas, has only 227 inhabitants while Cook County, Illinois has 4,508,792.

Seventy-seven county governments in 26 states serve populations of at least 250,000. These 77 account for over one-third of all population of the 3,049 areas with county government. However, the vast majority of counties (84 per cent) have populations of less than 50,000 and almost two-fifths of all counties are in the 10,000-to-25,000 population size group.

Municipalities. There were 558 more municipalities in the United States in 1952 than in 1942 because of new incorporations during the 10-year period. The term "municipalities" as used here includes all governmentally active units officially designated as cities, boroughs, villages, or towns (except towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin). Illinois has more municipalities than any other state followed by Pennsylvania, Iowa and Ohio, each of which has more than 900 (see Table 1).

Sixty-four per cent of the inhabitants of the United States live in areas having municipal government, and almost half (46 per cent) of these municipal residents live in the 106 cities which have over 100,000 inhabitants. The majority of municipalities (56 per cent) have less than 1,000 inhabitants. However, these 9,467 small municipalities account for only 4.3 per cent of the total municipal population.

Townships and Towns. Classified under this heading are governments found in 22 states—"townships" and "towns" in New England states and in New York and Wisconsin (as well as some "plantations" in Maine). Township organization generally is restricted to the Northeastern and North Central states. By general law in New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and to some degree in New York and Wisconsin, townships (or "towns") are vested with rather broad powers and, where they include urbanized areas, perform many functions commonly associated with municipalities. Unorganized township areas and townships where city governments have absorbed the township functions were excluded from the count. In Iowa county governments have absorbed nearly all former township functions and were not counted. Of the more than 17,000 township governments in the United States, less than 500 have over 10,000 inhabitants. Almost two-thirds of all townships have less than 1,000 inhabitants.

School Districts. In 26 states the school districts are independent governmental units. At the other extreme, in five states there are no independent school districts and local schools are administered by the state, county, city, or town government. A "mixed" system is found in 17 states having some independent school districts and some school systems administered by other governments. The number of school districts shown in Table 1 exclude the dependent school districts and also the subdistricts of larger school districts.

The bulk of the school districts are the small rural districts which provide only elementary instruction and are found in large numbers in the North Central states. During recent years there has been a marked reduction in the number of school districts and many states have passed reorganization laws to facilitate consolidation, annexation, and abolition of districts. States which have decreased the number of school districts by more than 2,000 since 1942 are Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, New York, Oklahoma, and Texas.

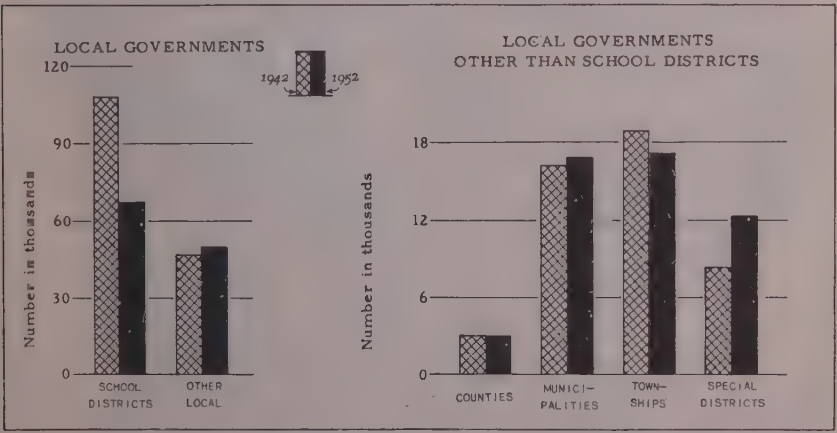
Despite the emphasis on reduction of school districts, each of 9 states still had more than 3,000 school districts in 1952—Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, and South Dakota.

There were 58 independent school districts having pupil enrollment in excess of 25,000 each in the 1951-52 school year. These few districts account for one-fifth of the total enrollment of all independent school districts. Two-thirds of all school districts have fewer than 50 pupils, and account for only 3 per cent of total school district enrollment.

Special Districts. These units make up the most varied and the least known and recorded area of local government. Every state has some special districts, ranging from 23 in West Virginia to 1,546 in Illinois. California comes next with 1,390, followed in order by New York, Missouri, Kansas, and Washington, each of which has more than 500 special districts. These six states account for one-half of all such local governments.

The majority of special districts are established to perform a single function but some provide a variety of services. Some special districts exist which have no taxing powers and are empowered only to provide electric power or other utility services for which they can collect charges from consumers. They are counted as local governments because of provisions as to their administration and public accountability. Other special districts without taxing powers may impose assessments for improvements, exact charges for special services, or incur indebtedness.

Likewise, soil conservation districts created by some states also lack taxing powers but are counted as local governments because they have substantial fiscal and administrative autonomy. Housing authorities in most states are classified as independent governments but in five states (Arizona, Kentucky, Michigan, New York and New Mexico) they are re-



Bureau of the Census

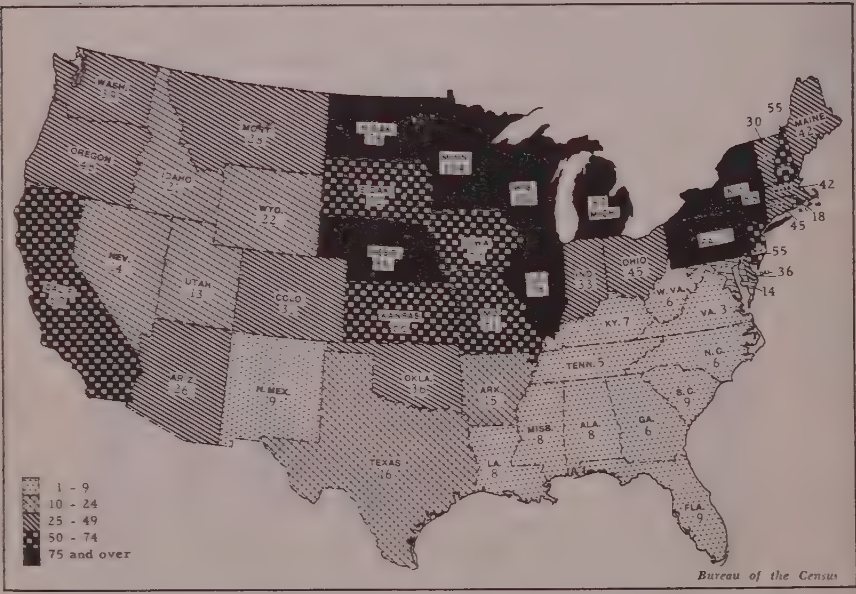
NUMBER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN THE U.S., BY TYPE: 1942 AND 1952 garded instead as dependent agencies of other local governments and are not counted separately.

Over one-half of all special districts are accounted for by three types—fire districts (18 per cent), drainage districts (18 per cent) and soil conservation districts (16 per cent). Cemetery districts and housing authorities each account for 7 per cent. Thus, two-thirds of the special districts fall into five functional classes.

Numerous functional classes make up the remaining special districts, including road, irrigation, housing, water and sewer, health, hospital, library, mosquito abatement, port, power, weed eradication, and many other types of single-purpose or multi-purpose districts.

Included in the special districts are some "authorities" set up in certain states to undertake the construction and operation of toll roads and bridges, port and airport facilities, and other revenue-producing facilities. However, only those authorities which meet the specifications for governmental units are classed as separate governments and included with the count of special districts.

As a class, authorities resemble special districts in that they are created to serve a single function or a limited number of functions. In many instances, however, the functions assigned are in lieu of or to supplement services ordinarily provided by an established government. As to numerous authorities, moreover, a significant degree of administrative control is retained by the creating government. Thus, most authorities are not sufficiently autonomous to be classed as separate governmental units but are, rather instrumentalities of existing state, municipal or county governments for performance of certain public services with which charges for benefit rendered can reasonably be associated.



Bureau of the Census

Average Number of Governmental Units Per County, By State: 1952

Urban Places and Population

By Howard G. Brunsman

Chief, Population and Housing Division, United States Bureau of the Census

ACCORDING to the 1950 Census of Population, the urban population represented nearly two-thirds of the total population of the United States. The urban population totaled 96,467,686 and the rural population was 54,229,675.

In terms of the proportion of urban population, the state with the highest proportion was New Jersey, which had 86.6 per cent of its population classified as urban. Other states with more than four out of five inhabitants living in urban territory were Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, and California. In all, 30 states had half or more of their population in urban territory. The most urban of the regions was the Northeast with almost four-fifths of its population living in urban territory. The South had less than half of its population in urban territory. In the West almost 70 per cent of the population was urban, and in the North Central region the proportion was 64.1 per cent, virtually the same as the national average of 64.0 per cent.

The 18 states with less than half of their population in urban territory were most heavily concentrated in the South, where 10, or the majority of the states in the region, were in this class. The state with the largest proportion of rural population was North Dakota, where 73.4 per cent of the population lived in rural territory. Three other states—South Dakota, Mississippi, and Arkansas—each had more than two-thirds of its population in rural territory (see map).

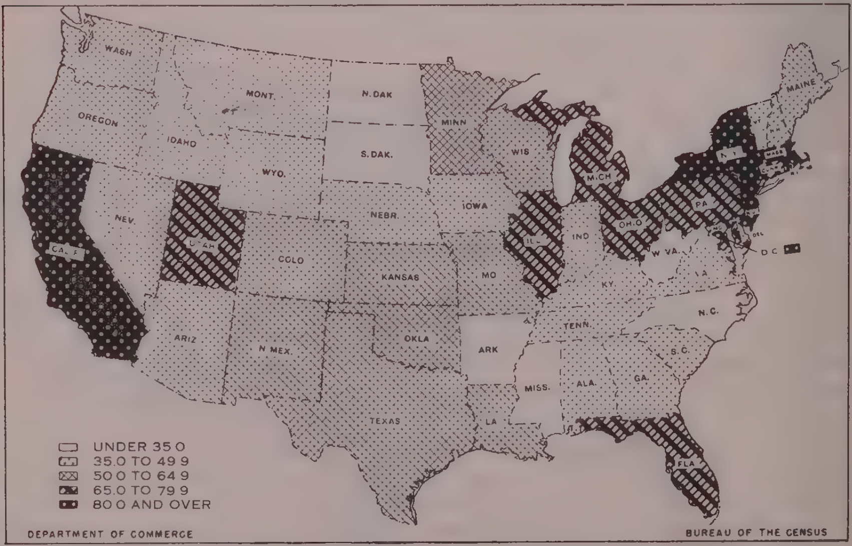
For the 1950 census, urban territory has been defined to comprise (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and villages, (b) the densely-settled urban fringe, incorporated or unincorporated, around cities of 50,000 or more, (c) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside of any urban fringe, and (d) towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin where "towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties. All other territory is classified as rural.

In 1950, as in earlier censuses, the most important component of the urban territory is the group of incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. However, a definition of urban territory restricted to such places would class as rural territory, merely because they lacked legal municipal boundaries, a number of large and equally densely-settled places. For censuses prior to 1950 an effort was made to avoid some of the more obvious omissions, principally by classifying whole minor civil divisions of counties as urban on the basis of certain special rules.

Under these rules, however, many large and closely built-up places continued to be classified as rural. To avoid this situation in the 1950 census, the Bureau of the Census has defined arbitrary boundaries for urbanized areas and for unincorporated places of 1,000 or more outside urbanized areas. These boundaries follow recognizable physical features, such as roads and streams, but not necessarily the boundaries of political units. All of the population residing in urbanized areas and of those unincorporated places of 2,500 or more are classified as urban. Consequently, the special rules formerly used are no longer necessary.

An urbanized area consists of one or more cities of 50,000 or more, all nearby incorporated places of 2,500 or more, as well as nearby closely-settled smaller incorporated places and unincorporated territory. Each urbanized area thus contains one or more central cities plus additional territory, incorporated or unincorporated, called the urban fringe. Although the entire urbanized area is urban by virtue of this definition, it is clear that the central city or cities, as well as any incorporated place of 2,500 or more in the urban fringe, would also have been classified as urban if there had been no urbanized area, since each such place is incorporated and has 2,500 inhabitants or more. Although there are unincorporated places within the urban fringe, it was not feasible to establish boundaries for each such place and therefore they are not identified as separate places. In all, 157 urbanized areas have been established and defined by the Bureau of the Census, accounting for every city of 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1940, or in a subsequent special census conducted by the Bureau of the Census prior to 1950.

In general the distribution of the population by urban and rural residence according to the new urban definition is not comparable with corresponding distributions on the basis of the old definition used in the 1940 and earlier censuses. Both definitions include the 86,550,941 inhabitants of the


WASH
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ALA.
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FLA
▭ UNDER 35.0
35.0 TO 49.9
50.0 TO 64.9
65.0 TO 79.9
80.0 AND OVER
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

URBAN POPULATION AS PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION: 1950

3,883 incorporated places of 2,500 or more. They differ, however, in the definition of urban territory outside the corporate limits of these places.

The urban total under the new definition includes the remaining 7,922,018 inhabitants of the 157 urbanized areas (including the residents in incorporated places of less than 2,500 and in the unincorporated territory of these areas), as well as the 1,994,727 inhabitants of the 397 unincorporated places of 2,500 or more which are located outside the urbanized areas. The urban population under the old definition excluded these residents of the urban fringes and of the unincorporated places, but included the 2,376,523 inhabitants of the 140 places, principally minor civil divisions of counties, which were identified as urban under special rule.

The number of incorporated places of 25,000 or more inhabitants reached 481, plus three unincorporated urban places—East Bakersfield, California; Kannapolis, North Carolina; and Oak Ridge, Tennessee—for which the Bureau of the Census had defined boundaries (see Table 1). In 1940 there were 397 urban places of 25,000 or more and an additional 15 unincorporated areas designated as urban. Most of the places which came into the over 25,000 population group during the past 10 years are in the South and in the West. The population of incorporated places of 25,000 or more in 1950 represented an increase of 18.7 per cent over the persons

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION GROUPS: 1940 AND 1950

Population Group	Incorporated Places				Unincorporated Places, 1950	
	Number		Per Cent Change 1940 to 1950	Cumulative Total, 1950		
	1950	1940*			Number	Cumulative Total
Over 1,000,000	5	5	No change	5		
500,000 to 1,000,000 . .	13	9	44.4	18		
250,000 to 500,000 . . .	23	23	No change	41		
100,000 to 250,000 . . .	65	55	18.2	106		
50,000 to 100,000	126	105	20.0	232		
25,000 to 50,000	249	200	24.5	481	3	3
10,000 to 25,000	752	599	25.5	1,223	26	29
5,000 to 10,000	1,093	920	18.8	2,326	83	112
2,500 to 5,000	1,557	1,407	10.7	3,883	289	401
Total	3,883	3,323	16.9		401	

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population, 1950, Vol. I Summary.

*Figures for 1940 exclude the 141 places which were designated as urban under special rule.

Editors' Note: The "Incorporated Places" and "Unincorporated Places" in Table 1 above do not include New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships with population of 5,000 or more shown in other sections of the Year Book as "cities." These towns and townships are not counted as urban places by the Bureau of the Census. See the governmental data section for explanation of how the towns and townships were selected for inclusion in the Year Book.

living in places of this size in 1940. There were 106 cities of 100,000 or more in the United States in 1950, whereas there were only 92 cities of this size in 1940.

Special Censuses. Cities and other political units sometimes need an official certified population count more recent than that provided by the latest decennial census. Annexations, in-migration, and natural increase may lead to a significant increase since 1950. The distribution of tax funds, the classification of the area, or the type of government organization may be affected by this population.

A procedure has been developed whereby the United States Bureau of the Census conducts a special population count at the request and expense of the local government. The Bureau of the Census is the only federal agency authorized to conduct and certify such a census and it cannot certify results of any census not taken under its direct supervision. The results of official special censuses are recognized for many purposes by state and other local government units. It should be noted, however, that some state, and other local laws, require the use of figures from the regular decennial census for certain purposes and do not recognize the results of a special census.

An authorized official of a community which is interested in obtaining a special census requests the Director of the Census to furnish an estimate of the cost of such a census. Since the cost varies with the total population, it is helpful if the Census Bureau is supplied with an estimate of the population growth since April, 1950. The cost of special censuses for a place of 5,000 or more usually ranges from 16 to 20 cents per person. The cost per person is usually slightly more for smaller places.

After the local community has requested a special census the Census Bureau sends to the community a special census supervisor who is one of its qualified employees. He selects, appoints, and trains the staff, and conducts the enumeration. All persons employed in connection with the special census are sworn to observe the confidential nature of the census returns.

The enumeration is conducted under the same rules as those which govern the federal decennial census. Each person whose usual place of residence is in the community is included. Members of the armed forces stationed in the town or city are included in the enumeration, but persons who have entered the armed forces from that particular town or city and who are now stationed elsewhere are not included. Persons who are staying in the area for the summer only or for the winter only are not enumerated unless they are working in the area or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Persons enrolled in colleges or universities are enumerated at the place where they live while attending college.

Information is obtained regarding name, relationship to the head of the household, age, sex, and race for each person included in the census. In addition, the census may cover other characteristics of the population—their economic status and their housing, if the community desires and is willing to pay for this information. The schedules, which are the sole property of the Bureau of the Census, are forwarded to Washington where they are held in strict confidence so that no individual information may be divulged. After the final count has been made a certificate of the population is issued by the Director of the Census.

Between April 1950 and December 31, 1953, the Bureau of the Census conducted special censuses of 192 places, with a total population of 5,488,052. The 104 places which had populations of 5,000 or more in the 1950 Census of Population are shown in Table 2, together with their most recent population counts.

TABLE 2

SPECIAL CENSUS POPULATIONS FOR CITIES OF 5,000 OR MORE: APRIL 1, 1950 TO DECEMBER 31, 1953

City	Special Census		1950 Population
	Date Taken	Population	
Over 1,000,000			
Los Angeles, Calif....	9-53	2,104,663	1,970,358
250,000 to 500,000			
San Diego, Calif.	3-52	434,924	334,387
100,000 to 250,000			
Phoenix, Ariz.......	3-53	128,841	106,818
50,000 to 100,000			
Alhambra, Calif.	9-53	53,558	51,359
Burbank, Calif.	6-53	88,043	78,577
Rockford, Illinois	10-52	105,438	92,927
San Bernardino, Calif..	10-52	73,827	63,058
San Jose, Calif.	10-52	102,148	95,280
Santa Monica, Calif. ..	11-53	75,132	71,595
South Gate, Calif.....	11-52	51,293	51,116
25,000 to 50,000			
Compton, Calif......	4-52	55,645	47,991
Fort Smith, Ark.	8-52	53,037	47,942
Inglewood, Calif.	10-53	50,346	46,185
Lynwood, Calif.	11-53	28,124	25,823
Palo Alto, Calif......	2-53	33,753	25,475
Pomona, Calif.......	10-53	44,669	35,405
Redondo Beach, Calif..	6-53	35,706	25,226
Redwood City, Calif...	4-53	34,325	25,544
Riverside, Calif.	4-53	56,571	46,764
San Mateo, Calif.	4-53	52,309	41,782
Santa Ana, Calif.	10-52	52,355	45,533
Tucson, Ariz.	4-53	48,774	45,454
Vallejo, Calif.	10-52	34,913	26,038
10,000 to 25,000			
Anaheim, Calif.	4-52	17,267	14,556
Anaheim, Calif.	10-53	22,158	
Arcadia, Calif......	2-52	28,733	23,066
Azusa, Calif.......	11-52	12,612	11,042
Brookfield, Ill......	3-53	17,580	15,472
Chula Vista, Calif. ...	8-52	21,578	15,927
Chula Vista, Calif. ...	11-53	25,864	
Colton, Calif.......	7-52	15,381	14,465
Coronado, Calif......	6-52	17,171	12,700
Culver City, Calif. ...	2-53	28,186	19,720
Des Plaines, Ill......	7-53	20,663	14,994
Downers Grove, Ill. ..	3-53	14,232	11,886
El Cerrito, Calif.....	10-53	22,104	18,011
Fullerton, Calif......	10-52	19,050	13,958
Fullerton, Calif......	11-53	22,779	
Gardena, Calif.	2-53	17,415	14,405
Hawthorne, Calif.....	6-53	21,098	16,316
Hayward, Calif.	12-52	24,292	14,272
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	7-53	14,004	11,826
La Grange, Ill.......	5-53	13,026	12,002
La Mesa, Calif.	3-53	16,249	10,946
La Porte, Ind.	2-51	20,414	17,882
Madera, Calif.......	6-53	12,706	10,497
Manhattan Beach, Cal..	4-53	26,315	17,330
Maywood, Calif......	4-53	13,483	13,292
Menlo Park, Calif. ...	2-53	22,003	13,587
Merced, Calif.......	9-52	17,526	15,278
Monrovia, Calif......	1-53	23,408	20,186
Montebello, Calif.....	11-53	25,593	21,735
Monterey, Calif......	5-53	19,464	16,205
Monterey Park, Calif..	5-53	25,467	20,395
National City, Calif. ..	9-52	26,832	21,199
Newport Beach, Calif..	11-53	17,307	12,120
Oceanside, Calif.	9-52	18,377	12,881
Ontario, Calif.......	2-52	26,279	22,872
Orange, Calif.	6-53	12,463	10,027
Oxnard, Calif.	10-52	26,352	21,567
Redlands, Calif......	3-53	20,022	18,429
Salinas, Calif.	8-52	18,319	13,917
San Carlos, Calif.....	5-53	16,881	14,371
San Fernando, Calif...	5-53	14,299	12,992
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	1-53	16,001	14,180
San Rafael, Calif.....	11-53	15,255	13,848
Santa Clara, Calif. ...	1-52	14,178	11,702
Skokie, Ill.	3-53	23,704	14,832
South Pasadena, Calif..	5-53	18,025	16,935
Torrance, Calif......	1-52	31,834	22,241
Torrance, Calif......	11-53	44,914	
Wheaton, Ill.	10-53	16,001	11,638
Whittier, Calif.	5-52	29,265	23,820

5,000 to 10,000

City	Special Census		1950 Population
	Date Taken	Population	
Arlington Heights, Ill.	8-53	13,380	8,768
Barstow, Calif.	5-53	7,707	6,135
Bellwood, Ill.	9-53	12,527	8,746
Benton, Ark.	11-53	8,825	6,277
Claremont, Calif.	4-53	7,814	6,327
Clinton, Ind.	11-51	7,223	6,462
Concord, Calif.	5-53	12,493	6,953
Delano, Calif.	11-53	10,065	8,717
El Cajon, Calif.	6-52	8,653	5,600
El Cajon, Calif.	5-53	11,097	
El Segundo, Calif.	4-53	9,890	8,011
Glenview, Ill.	4-53	10,057	6,142
Hinsdale, Illinois	4-53	9,846	8,676
Homewood, Illinois	4-53	10,613	5,887
Huntington Beach, Cal.	3-53	5,871	5,237
Indio, Calif.	12-52	6,450	5,300
Jennings, La.	12-53	10,673	9,663
La Grange Park, Ill.	3-53	8,775	6,176
Lansing, Ill.	7-53	12,288	8,682
Lombard, Ill.	12-53	14,043	9,817
Mill Valley, Calif.	9-53	7,965	7,331
Mountain View, Calif.	10-52	10,072	6,563
North Sacramento, Cal.	2-53	7,548	6,029
Oak Lawn, Ill.	10-53	13,332	8,751
Palm Springs, Calif.	3-53	10,381	7,660
Park Forest, Ill.	7-53	19,171	8,138
Riverdale, Ill.	11-53	8,125	5,840
Searcy, Ark.	11-53	6,445	6,024
Sierra Madre, Calif.	5-52	7,769	7,273
Stuttgart, Ark.	5-53	8,062	7,276
Sunnyvale, Calif.	8-53	15,573	9,829
Ukiah, Calif.	8-53	8,237	6,120
Upland, Calif.	4-53	11,104	9,203
Western Springs, Ill.	4-53	7,206	6,364
West Memphis, Ark.	12-53	12,146	9,112
Yuba City, Calif.	5-53	8,780	7,861

Metropolitan and Urbanized Areas

METROPOLITAN districts as defined and reported in the censuses of 1940, 1930, and 1920 were not reported in the census of 1950. Instead metropolitan population data are reported by two new areas: the standard metropolitan area and the urbanized area. The first in most instances is larger and the second smaller than the old metropolitan district. The principal advantage of the standard metropolitan area is that, except for New England where towns are the basic reporting units, data are reported by counties. This permits the compilation and presentation of a wider variety of statistical data on a uniform areal basis than has heretofore been possible.

A standard metropolitan area is defined by the Bureau of the Census in connection with each city of 50,000 or more in 1950. Each area therefore contains one, and may contain more than one, city of 50,000 or more. When two cities of 50,000 or more are within 20 miles of one another they have ordinarily been included in the same standard metropolitan area. Standard metropolitan areas may lie in more than one state. The Bureau's report states further:

"Each standard metropolitan area has as a nucleus the county or counties containing the central city or cities. Contiguous counties are included in a standard metropolitan area when they qualify on two types of criteria. One type is concerned with the character of the county as a place of work for nonagricultural workers and with the density of population. The other type is concerned with the extent to which contiguous counties are socially and economically integrated with the central city. Specifically, these criteria are:

"1. The county must have—(a) 10,000 nonagricultural workers, or (b) 10 per cent of the nonagricultural workers in the standard metropolitan area, or, (c) at least half of its population residing in contiguous minor civil divisions with a population density of 150 or more per square mile.

"2. Nonagricultural workers must constitute at least two-thirds of the total employed labor force of the county.

"3. There must be evidence of social and economic integration of the county with the central city as indicated by such criteria as the following:

a. 15 per cent or more of the workers residing in the contiguous county work in the county containing the largest city in the standard metropolitan area, or

b. 25 per cent or more of the persons working in the contiguous county reside in the county containing the largest city in the standard metropolitan area, or

c. An average of four or more telephone calls per subscriber per month from the contiguous county to the county containing the largest city in the standard metropolitan area."

In New England, where the city and town rather than the county were used to define standard metropolitan areas, the first and second criteria set forth above could not be applied. In their place, a population density criterion of 150 or more persons per square mile, or 100 or more persons per square mile where strong integration was evident, has been used.

The urbanized area represents the "nearby and closely settled" urban fringe in 1950 of all cities having a population of 50,000 or more in 1940 as mapped by geographers after field inspections of the areas. The following types of areas are included in a city's urban fringe if they are contiguous to the central city or if they are contiguous to an area already included in the urbanized area:

"1. Incorporated places with 2,500 inhabitants or more.

"2. Incorporated places with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants containing an area with a concentration of 100 dwelling units or more with a density in this concentration of 500 or more per square mile. This density represents approximately 2,000 persons per square mile and normally is the minimum found associated with a closely-spaced street pattern.

"3. Unincorporated territory with at least 500 dwelling units per square mile.

"4. Territory devoted to commercial, industrial, transportational, recreational, and other purposes functionally related to the central city.

"In addition, outlying noncontiguous areas, incorporated or unincorporated, meeting the residential density requirements are included in the urbanized area in the following cases. All outlying areas within one and one-half miles of the central contiguous urban area, measured along the shortest connecting highway, are included. Also, any outlying area within one-half mile of another outlying area, itself within one and one-half miles of the central contiguous urban area, is included."

The population data for standard metropolitan areas show a continuation of the trends of previous decades. Metropolitan counties (towns in New England) account for more than four-fifths of the nation's increase in population. Over half the population of the United States lives in metropolitan counties and towns. The rate of increase between 1940 and 1950 in standard metropolitan areas was 22.0 per cent (see Table 1). The increase in population of the remainder of the country was only 6.1 per cent. The long-noted tendency of central cities to increase, if at all, at a lower rate than suburban areas is again apparent.

The population of central cities increased by 13.9 per cent and that of outlying parts by 35.6 per cent. However, in 30 areas, 21 of which are in the South and Southwest, the central city increased at a more rapid rate than the suburbs. Texas and some Southern cities increased the population of the central city by extensive annexations and Baton Rouge by consolidation with East Baton Rouge parish. This is also reflected in the high proportion of the population of urbanized areas in Texas living in the central cities. In two Pennsylvania areas the central city decreased less rapidly in population than the suburbs.

The proportion of the population residing in the central city or cities in urbanized areas varies greatly between areas, ranging from a low of 28.3 per cent for the Wilkes-Barre area to a high of virtually 100 per cent for the Amarillo, Beaumont, and Lincoln areas. There are 79 urbanized areas with 80 per cent or more of their population in the central city or cities.

Thus population growth in the United States during the last 10 years was very largely growth within the standard metropolitan areas. On the whole, the communities on the outskirts of the large cities grew much more rapidly than did the central cities themselves or the remainder of the country. The outlying parts of standard metropolitan areas also surpassed their central cities as well as the remainder of the country in numerical growth of population with an increase of 9,203,125. It appears that nearly half of the population increase of the entire country took place in the outlying parts of the 168 standard metropolitan areas. In the standard metropolitan areas 54.5 per cent and in the urbanized areas 69.9 per cent of the people live in the central city or cities.

The 168 metropolitan areas in the United States contain 16,210 units of local government. The breakdown by population size class is summarized in Table 2 for counties, townships, cities, special districts, and school districts. These data also are shown for each of the 168 metropolitan areas in Table II.

TABLE 1

POPULATION OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS 1950

Area	Population 1950	Population 1940	Population Increase, 1940 to 1950	
			Number	Per Cent
United States	150,697,361	131,669,275	19,028,086	14.5
Standard metropolitan areas	84,500,680	69,263,204	15,237,476	22.0
Central cities	49,412,792	43,358,605	6,054,187	14.0
Outlying parts	35,087,888	25,904,599	9,183,289	35.5
Outside standard metropolitan areas	66,196,681	62,406,071	3,790,610	6.1

Economic data for metropolitan areas are shown in Table II including employment-residence ratios, manufacturing ratios, per cent of dwelling units built between 1940 and 1950, and the economic base. A detailed description of these economic data will be found in the article, "Economic Classification of Cities and Metropolitan Areas," elsewhere in this Year Book.

There are 168 standard metropolitan areas in continental United States and 157 urbanized areas (see Table II). Since the boundaries of urbanized areas had to be determined in advance of the census enumeration of 1950, these areas were established only for those cities with 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1940, or in a subsequent special census. On the other hand, all cities with 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1950 are included in the standard metropolitan areas. Thus, two cities that fell below 50,000 in 1950 have urbanized areas but not standard metropolitan areas, and 18 cities which exceeded 50,000 for the first time in 1950 have standard metropolitan areas but not urbanized areas. Since standard metropolitan areas are generally defined in terms of entire counties, they tend to be considerably larger in area and somewhat larger in population than the urbanized areas. With but few exceptions all portions of urbanized areas lie within standard metropolitan areas.

Table II shows all of the 168 standard metropolitan areas, and 154 urbanized areas. Three urbanized areas, shown separately by the Bureau of the Census, have been combined in Table II with other areas for reasons given in footnotes at the end of the table.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS: 1952

Metropolitan Areas	Number of Metropolitan Areas	1950 Population of areas (in thousands)	NUMBER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS						
						Municipalities			
			Total	Counties	Townships	Total	Over 50,000	Special Districts	School Districts
Total Areas	168	84,671	16,210	256	2,328	3,164	232	2,598	7,864
By size of largest city in each metropolitan area:									
Over 1,000,000	5	29,463	3,386	30	465	748	39	543	1,600
500,000 to 1,000,000 .	13	18,246	2,628	37	346	694	32	426	1,125
250,000 to 500,000 . .	18	9,854	1,800	32	108	364	19	443	853
100,000 to 250,000 . .	55	15,487	3,613	66	728	606	64	650	1,563
50,000 to 100,000 . . .	77	11,621	4,783	91	681	752	78	536	2,723

This summary and Table II do not include two standard metropolitan areas defined after the 1950 census. These areas, officially defined on October 8, 1952, are Dubuque, Iowa, and Hampton-Newport News-Warwick, Virginia.

TABLE II

STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS AND URBANIZED AREAS

Population data are from United States Bureau of the Census "1950 Census of Population; Vol. I: Number of Inhabitants." Economic data are from various Bureau of the Census sources shown in the article, "Economic Classification of Cities and Metropolitan Areas," elsewhere in this Year Book. The number of governmental units is for 1952 and is taken from the Bureau of the Census report, "Local Governments in Metropolitan Areas."

Area and State	STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS													URBANIZED AREAS	
				Number of Local Governments: 1952											
	Population 1950 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Change: 1940-50	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities	Total	Counties	Townships	Cities	Special Districts	School Districts	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	1940-50 Per Cent Dwelling Units Built	Economic Base	Pop. 1950 (in thousands)	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities
Over 1,000,000															
Baltimore, Md.	1,337.4	23.5	71.0	11	2	0	3	6	0	121	53	22.8	M	1,161.9	81.7
Boston, Mass.	2,370.0	8.8	33.8	114	3[11]	48	17	46	0	113	49	8.2	Mr	2,233.4	35.9
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,089.2	13.6	53.3	247	2	37	26	48	134	117	61	13.8	Mm	798.0	72.7
Chicago, Ill.	5,495.4	13.9	65.9	960	6	108	192	235	419	126	57	11.5	Mm	4,920.8	73.6
Cleveland, Ohio	1,465.5	15.6	62.4	136	2	14	74	5	41	119	60	16.2	Mm	1,383.6	66.1
Detroit, Mich.	3,016.2	26.9	61.3	355	3	56	66	11	219	112	64	25.9	Mm	2,659.4	69.5
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,367.9	49.8	45.1	298	2	0	58	67	171	105	42	33.9	Mr	3,997.0	49.3
Minneapolis - St. Paul, Minn.	1,116.5	18.7	74.6	316	4	53	57	8	194	115	45	16.9	Mr	985.1	84.6
New York-N.E.New Jersey[1]	12,912.0	10.7	66.8	1,071	12	102	292	207	458	110	50	12.2	Mr	12,296.1	70.2
Philadelphia, Pa.	3,671.0	14.7	56.4	702	7	199	140	23	333	113	58	13.4	Mm	2,922.5	70.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,213.2	6.3	30.6	616	4	129	181	6	296	119	60	14.5	Mm	1,533.0	44.2
St. Louis, Mo.	1,681.3	17.5	51.0	420	4	46	143	62	165	119	55	14.9	Mm	1,400.1	61.2
San Francisco - Oakland, Calif.	2,240.8	53.3	51.8	372	5	0	51	156	160	116	38	29.9	Mr	2,022.1	57.4
Washington, D. C.	1,464.1	51.3	54.8	79	4	0	46	29	0	106	13	38.2	G	1,287.3	62.3
500,000 to 1,000,000															
Albany - Schenectady - Troy, N. Y.	514.5	10.5	58.1	228	3	29	19	60	117	116	55	10.6	M	415.1[2]	72.1
Atlanta, Ga.	671.8	29.7	49.3	38	3	0	24	5	6	119	34	29.1	Rm	507.9	65.2
Birmingham, Ala.	558.9	21.5	58.3	36	1	0	24	6	5	113	48	24.6	Mr	445.3	73.2
Cincinnati, Ohio	904.4	14.9	55.7	138	3	12	61	9	53	121	55	13.0	Mm	813.3	62.0
Columbus, Ohio	503.4	29.5	74.7	75	1	18	25	4	27	119	49	20.3	Mr	437.7	85.9
Dallas, Tex.	614.8	54.3	70.7	61	1	0	19	8	33	108	30	41.5	Rm	538.9	80.6
Denver, Colo.	563.8	38.3	73.7	110	3	0	19	49	89	115	30	27.2	Rm	498.7	83.4
Houston, Tex.	806.7	52.5	73.9	72	1	0	16	33	22	105	37	42.7	Rm	700.5	85.1

Table II—Metropolitan Areas and Urbanized Areas —Continued

Area and State	STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS													URBANIZED AREAS	
				Number of Local Governments: 1952											
	Population 1950 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Change: 1940-50	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities	Total	Counties	Townships	Cities	Special Districts	School Districts	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	1940-50 Per Cent Dwelling Units Built	Economic Base	Pop. 1950 (in thousands)	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities
500,000 to 1,000,000—continued															
Indianapolis, Ind.	551.8	19.7	77.4	49	1	9	24	3	12	129	55	18.9	Mm	502.4	85.0
Kansas City, Mo.	814.4	18.6	56.1	247	4	15	45	25	158	119	39	15.7	Mr	698.4	65.4
Louisville, Ky.	576.9	27.8	64.0	84	3	17	32	13	19	117	54	21.2	Mm	472.7	78.1
Milwaukee, Wis.	871.0	13.6	73.2	81	1	7	14	2	57	120	62	14.3	Mm	829.5	76.8
New Orleans, La.	685.4	24.1	83.2	26	2	0	5	16	3	117	36	23.8	Rm	659.8	86.5
Portland, Ore.	704.8	40.6	53.0	314	4	0	30	99	181	110	39	30.3	Mr	512.6	72.9
Providence, R. I.	737.2	8.9	33.7	55	0	21	7	27	0	117	68	10.6	Mm	583.3	42.6
San Antonio, Tex.	500.5	48.0	81.6	29	1	0	8	5	15	105	24	32.7	Rm	449.5	90.9
San Diego, Calif.	556.8	92.4	60.1	118	1	0	8	46	63	102	28	44.5	Rm	433.0	77.2
Seattle, Wash.	733.0	45.2	63.8	163	1	0	17	120	25	112	39	31.0	Mr	621.5	75.2
Youngstown, Ohio	528.5	11.6	31.9	213	3	71	36	6	97	115	70	16.8	Mm	298.1	56.5
200,000 to 500,000															
Akron, Ohio	410.0	20.8	67.0	53	1	16	13	3	20	126	71	19.0	Mm	366.8	74.9
Allentown - Bethlehem - Easton, Pa.	437.8	10.4	47.7	176	3	50	35	5	83	110	67	11.1	Mm	226.0[3]	76.6
Bridgeport, Conn.	258.1	21.4	61.5	23	0	4	1	18	0	136	73	20.0	Mm	237.4	66.8
Canton, Ohio	283.2	20.6	41.3	69	1	17	19	3	29	117	67	19.1	Mm	173.9	67.2
Charleston, W. Va.	322.1	16.6	22.8	28	2	0	21	5	2	120	49	26.2	Mr	130.9	56.1
Chattanooga, Tenn.	246.5	16.5	53.2	19	2	0	9	6	2	119	61	24.3	Mm	167.8	78.1
Davenport - Rock Island - Moline, Iowa - Ill.	234.3	18.3	68.6	173	2	18	29	17	107	109	59	18.8	Mm	194.9	82.4
Dayton, Ohio	457.3	38.0	53.3	96	2	26	25	9	34	137	68	27.8	Mm	346.9	70.3
Des Moines, Iowa	226.0	15.4	78.7	86	1	0	13	20	52	105	34	17.8	Rm	199.9	89.0
Duluth - Superior, Minn. - Wis.	252.8	-0.5	55.3	161	2	89	31	8	31	104	33	11.6	Rm	143.0	97.8
Erie, Pa.	219.4	21.3	59.6	80	1	22	18	1	38	126	68	16.0	Mm	151.7	86.2
Flint, Mich.	271.0	18.9	60.2	128	1	18	11	2	96	102	70	21.0	Mm	197.6	82.5
Fort Worth, Tex.	361.3	60.2	77.2	68	1	0	26	4	37	105	42	40.1	Mr	315.6	88.3
Fresno, Calif.	276.5	54.9	33.2	193	1	0	15	65	112	121	20	38.9	Rm	130.6	70.2
Grand Rapids, Mich.	288.3	17.0	61.2	214	1	24	10	2	177	117	61	16.1	Mm	226.8	77.8
Harrisburg, Pa.	292.2	15.9	30.6	150	2	45	29	1	73	127	49	15.1	Mr	169.6	52.8
Hartford, Conn.	358.1	21.1	49.5	31	1[11]	13	1	16	0	130	59	20.9	Mm	390.8	59.0

200,000 to 500,000

Huntington - Ashland, W. Va. - Ky.	245.8	8.9	47.8	57	4	14	16	6	17	110	52	19.0	M	156.3	75.2
Jacksonville, Fla.	304.0	44.7	67.3	10	1	0	5	3	1	107	25	35.0	Rm	242.9	84.2
Johnstown, Pa.	291.4	-2.4	21.7	214	2	55	55	1	101	114	50	10.6	M	93.4	67.7
Knoxville, Tenn.	337.1	37.0	37.0	12	3	0	7	2	0	111	52	35.3	M	148.2	84.2
Lancaster, Pa.	234.7	10.5	27.2	122	1	41	20	1	59	107	65	11.4	Mm	76.3	63.6
Memphis, Tenn.	482.4	34.7	82.1	11	1	0	6	4	0	108	37	29.5	Rm	406.0	97.5
Miami, Fla.	495.1	84.9	50.4	35	1	0	26	7	1	99	12	48.2	X	458.6	54.4
Mobile, Ala.	231.1	62.8	55.8	8	1	0	4	2	1	127	45	41.2	Mr	183.0	70.5
Nashville, Tenn.	321.8	25.1	54.2	10	1	0	3	6	0	112	46	24.9	Mr	258.9	67.3
New Haven, Conn.	264.6	9.9	62.1	22	0	7	2	12	1	119	57	12.3	Mm	244.8	67.2
Norfolk - Portsmouth, Va.	446.2	72.3	68.1	11	2	0	5	4	0	105	29	38.6	Rm	385.1	76.2
Oklahoma City, Okla.	325.4	33.3	74.8	51	1	0	11	3	36	108	24	34.2	Rm	275.1	88.5
Omaha, Neb.	366.4	12.7	68.5	194	3	0	24	19	148	116	37	12.2	Mr	310.3	80.9
Peoria, Ill.	250.5	18.3	44.7	225	2	38	28	31	126	115	62	21.7	Mm	154.5	72.4
Pheonix, Ariz.	331.8	78.2	32.2	81	1	0	13	13	54	104	19	52.6	Rr	216.0	49.4
Reading, Pa.	255.7	5.7	42.7	142	1	43	31	1	66	108	67	8.9	Mm	154.9	70.6
Richmond, Va.	328.1	24.7	70.2	6	2	0	1	3	0	122	43	26.3	Mr	258.0	89.3
Rochester, N. Y.	487.6	11.3	68.2	107	1	19	11	27	49	122	65	10.9	Mm	409.1	81.3
Sacramento, Calif.	277.1	62.7	49.6	134	1	0	5	82	46	110	22	42.7	G	211.8	65.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	274.9	29.9	66.3	22	1	0	9	8	4	110	24	26.6	Rm	227.4	80.1
San Bernardino, Calif.	281.6	74.8	22.4	98	1	0	9	25	63	103	32	42.5	Rm	135.8	46.4
San Jose, Calif.	290.5	66.1	32.8	82	1	0	10	23	48	107	43	36.4	Mr	176.5	54.0
Scranton, Pa.	257.4	-14.6	48.8	81	1	21	19	1	39	101	50	1.5	Mg	236.1	53.2
South Bend, Ind.	205.1	26.7	56.5	42	1	13	9	4	15	115	67	24.6	Mm	168.2	68.9
Spokane, Wash.	221.6	34.6	73.0	129	1	48	10	30	40	105	31	25.4	Rm	176.0	91.9
Springfield - Holyoke, Mass.	407.3	11.7	53.3	33	2[11]	9	5	17	0	116	66	12.8	Mm	356.9	60.8
Stockton, Calif.	200.8	49.6	35.3	137	1	0	5	58	73	119	33	39.7	Rm	112.8	62.8
Syracuse, N. Y.	341.7	15.8	64.6	109	1	19	16	39	34	121	57	11.4	Mm	265.3	83.1
Tacoma, Wash.	275.9	51.5	52.1	86	1	0	16	36	33	106	44	27.4	Mr	167.7	85.7
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.	409.1	50.4	54.1	50	2	0	26	20	2	103	29	36.4	Rm	293.9[4]	75.1
Toledo, Ohio	395.6	14.9	76.8	43	1	14	9	3	16	122	60	15.3	Mm	364.3	83.3
Trenton, N. J.	229.8	16.5	55.7	27	1	8	5	3	10	118	63	14.3	Mm	189.3	67.6
Tulsa, Okla.	251.7	30.2	72.6	43	1	0	11	10	21	101	33	29.7	Rm	206.3	88.6
Utica - Rome, N. Y.	284.3	8.0	50.4	245	2	45	32	39	127	123	67	8.1	Mm	117.4[5]	86.5
Wheeling - Steubenville, W. Va. - Ohio	354.1	-2.8	26.8	140	6	30	47	5	52	110	64	9.9		106.7[6]	55.2
Wichita, Kan.	222.3	55.1	75.7	102	1	28	14	17	42	101	37	36.3	Rm	194.0	86.7
Wilkes-Barre - Hazelton, Pa.	392.2	-11.2	28.6	147	1	36	37	0	73	107	49	4.1	Mg	271.6[7]	28.3
Wilmington, Del.	268.4	21.0	41.1	44	2	11	13	1	17	112	58	22.8	Mm	187.4	58.9
Worcester, Mass.	276.3	9.3	73.6	29	1[11]	12	1	15	0	123	65	9.5	Mm	219.3	92.8
York, Pa.	202.7	13.9	29.6	147	1	35	37	2	72	114	69	13.5	Mm	78.8	76.1

TABLE II—METROPOLITAN AREAS AND URBANIZED AREAS —Continued

Area and State	STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS													URBANIZED AREAS	
	Population 1950 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Change: 1940-50	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities	Number of Local Governments: 1952						Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	1940-50 Per Cent Dwelling Units Built	Economic Base	Pop. 1950 (in thousands)	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities
				Total	Counties	Town ships	Cities	Special Districts	School Districts						
100,000 to 200,000															
Albuquerque, N. M.	145.7	109.9	66.5	6	1	0	1	3	1	90	14	54.2	Rr		
Altoona, Pa.	139.5	-0.6	76.7	50	1	15	9	1	24	121	39	6.5	T	86.6	89.1
Asheville, N. C.	124.4	14.4	42.6	8	1	0	4	3	0	117	51	20.2	M	58.4	90.7
Atlantic City, N. J.	132.4	6.7	46.6	36	1	6	17	3	9	117	24	9.4	X	105.1	58.7
Augusta, Ga.	162.0	22.9	44.1	17	2	0	9	4	2	108	54	22.9	M	87.7	81.5
Austin, Tex.	161.0	45.0	82.3	35	1	0	2	5	27	98	14	39.4	Rr	136.0	97.4
Baton Rouge, La.	158.2	79.0	79.4	5	0	0	3	1	1	134	52	47.1	M	138.9	90.5
Beaumont - Port Arthur, Tex.	195.1	34.2	77.7	32	1	0	7	13	11	112	53	31.3	M	176.3[8]	86.3
Binghamton, N. Y.	184.7	11.4	43.7	68	1	16	8	13	30	112	66	12.9	Mm	144.0	56.0
Brockton, Mass.	129.4	8.5	48.6	18	1[11]	10	1	6	0	97	63	8.5	Mm	92.1	68.2
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	104.3	17.0	69.3	79	1	0	17	1	60	114	54	14.0	M	78.2	92.4
Charleston, S. C.	164.9	36.1	42.6	15	1	2	4	6	2	101	41	32.2	Mr	120.3	58.3
Charlotte, N. C.	197.1	29.8	68.0	9	1	0	6	2	0	105	41	32.5	Mr	140.9	95.1
Columbia, S. C.	142.6	36.0	61.0	9	1	0	4	2	2	113	34	35.1	Rm	120.8	71.9
Columbus, Ga.	170.5	34.9	46.7	15	3	0	5	3	4	118	62	33.3	Mm	118.5	67.2
Corpus Christi, Tex.	165.5	78.6	65.4	32	1	0	6	6	19	104	22	47.9	Rr	123.0	88.1
Durham, N. C.	101.6	26.7	70.2	3	1	0	1	1	0	174	47	23.5	Mr	73.4	97.2
El Paso, Tex.	195.0	48.8	66.9	17	1	0	1	5	10	117	24	28.8	Rm	136.9	95.3
Evansville, Ind.	160.4	22.7	80.2	24	1	8	1	5	9	121	62	24.4	Mm	137.6	93.5
Fall River, Mass.	137.3	1.6	81.5	9	0	4	1	4	0	102	70	8.8	Mm	118.1	94.8
Fort Wayne, Ind.	183.7	18.5	72.7	47	1	20	5	2	19	133	65	18.9	Mm	140.3	95.2
Galveston, Tex.	113.1	39.3	58.9	31	1	0	2	17	11	114	44	35.7	Mr	71.5	93.1
Greensboro - High Point, N. C.	191.1	24.1	59.9	11	1	0	5	5	0	105	58	28.9	Mm	83.4[9]	89.2
Greenville, S. C.	168.2	23.1	34.6	12	1	0	6	4	1	101	66	28.9	Mm		
Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio	147.2	22.4	62.3	44	1	13	10	2	18	113	70	19.0		63.3[10]	91.6
Jackson, Mich.	107.9	15.9	47.3	132	1	19	7	1	104	120	64	14.3	Mm		
Jackson, Miss.	142.2	32.5	69.1	11	1	0	8	1	1	109	31	39.3	Rm	100.3	98.0
Kalamazoo, Mich.	126.7	26.6	45.5	76	1	16	8	1	50	115	64	20.5	Mm	83.3	69.2
Lansing, Mich.	172.9	32.4	53.3	136	1	16	8	2	109	132	61	23.0	M	134.1	68.7
Lawrence, Mass.	125.9	0.9	64.0	8	0	3	1	4	0	121	73	6.1	Mm	112.3	71.7
Lexington, Ky.	100.7	27.7	55.1	4	1	0	1	0	2	120	23	16.1	Rm		

100,000 to 200,000—continued															
Lincoln, Neb.	119.7	19.0	82.6	146	1	0	14	10	121	116	35	14.6	Rm	99.5	99.4
Little Rock - No. Little Rock, Ark.	196.7	26.0	74.4	21	1	0	6	11	3	102	27	39.1	Rm	153.6	95.2
Lorain - Elyria, Ohio	148.2	31.8	55.0	65	1	20	14	2	28	109	74	22.6	Mm		
Lowell, Mass.	133.9	2.2	72.6	12	0	4	1	7	0	89	63	7.5	Mm	106.7	91.2
Lubbock, Tex.	101.0	95.1	71.0	17	1	0	4	3	9	92	12	52.9	Rr		
Macon, Ga.	135.0	42.0	52.0	10	2	0	4	2	2	95	42	30.7	Mr	93.5	75.1
Madison, Wis.	169.4	29.6	56.7	292	1	35	24	6	226	112	37	18.8	Rm	110.1	87.2
Montgomery, Ala.	139.0	21.5	76.7	5	1	0	1	2	1	112	28	28.5	Rm	109.5	97.3
New Bedford, Mass.	137.5	2.3	79.4	8	0	3	1	4	0	114	71	6.0	Mm	125.5	87.0
New Britain - Bristol, Conn.	147.0	16.0	74.6	12	0	4	2	6	0	123	80	20.3	Mm	123.1	89.1
Orlando, Fla.	114.9	64.0	45.6	14	1	0	9	3	1	103	16	41.0	Rr	73.2	71.6
Portland, Maine	119.9	12.6	64.7	11	1[11]	2	3	5	0	119	39	12.2	Mr	113.5	68.4
Racine, Wis.	109.6	16.5	65.0	98	1	9	6	5	77	109	70	16.5	Mm	76.5	93.0
Raleigh, N. C.	136.5	24.6	48.1	15	1	0	12	2	0	113	22	27.3	Rm	68.7	95.5
Roanoke, Va.	133.4	18.9	68.9	5	1	0	3	1	0	117	42	22.3	Mr	106.7	86.2
Rockford, Ill.	152.4	25.8	61.0	83	1	14	8	16	44	116	69	23.3	Mm	122.2	76.0
Saginaw, Mich.	153.5	17.7	60.5	160	1	27	6	1	125	103	61	17.3	Mm	105.9	87.7
Savannah, Ga.	151.5	28.4	79.0	9	1	0	5	2	1	110	40	28.9	Mr	128.2	93.3
Shreveport, La.	176.5	17.5	72.1	10	1	0	4	4	1	107	25	26.1	Rm	150.2	84.7
Sioux City, Iowa	103.9	0.3	80.8	78	1	0	14	3	60	111	40	8.6	Mr	90.1	93.2
Springfield, Ill.	131.5	11.5	62.1	94	1	27	23	20	23	119	45	15.9	Mr	97.4	83.8
Springfield, Mo.	104.8	15.8	63.7	76	1	0	4	8	63	102	32	21.6	Rm	75.5	88.3
Springfield, Ohio	111.7	16.7	70.3	34	1	10	10	3	10	120	65	16.1	Mm	82.3	95.4
Stamford-Norwalk, Conn.	196.0	22.3	63.1	20	0	4	2	14	0	101	61	18.4	Mm	173.5	71.3
Terre Haute, Ind.	105.2	5.5	61.1	34	1	12	4	3	14	108	45	10.6	Mr	78.0	82.3
Topeka, Kan.	105.4	15.5	74.7	91	1	12	4	8	66	108	35	16.6	Rm	89.1	88.4
Waco, Tex.	130.2	27.8	65.1	33	1	0	7	2	23	102	32	30.1	Rm	92.8	91.2
Waterbury, Conn.	154.7	11.4	67.6	14	0	7	2	5	0	121	76	15.5	Mm	131.7	79.3
Waterloo, Iowa	100.4	25.6	64.9	63	1	0	9	1	52	114	65	22.3	Mm	84.4	77.3
Winston-Salem, N. C.	146.1	15.5	60.1	6	1	0	2	3	0	117	67	24.6	Mm	92.5	95.0
50,000 to 100,000															
Amarillo, Tex.	87.1	41.8	85.2	12	2	0	2	2	6	98	16	40.9	Rr	74.4	99.7
Bay City, Mich.	88.5	18.0	59.4	96	1	14	4	4	73	96	61	20.6	Mm		
Decatur, Ill.	98.9	16.7	67.0	59	1	17	8	24	9	110	49	19.2	Mr	73.7	89.9
Fort Smith, Ark.														56.0	85.5
Gadsden, Ala.	93.9	29.4	59.4	13	1	0	7	2	3	114	70	37.7	Mm		
Green Bay, Wis.	98.3	18.3	53.6	104	1	20	5	2	76	115	45	20.3	Mr		
Kenosha, Wis.	75.2	18.5	72.3	57	1	8	3	2	43	109	72	20.0	Mm		
Laredo, Tex.	56.1	22.3	92.5	12	1	0	1	1	9	122	16	28.7	Rr		
Lima, Ohio	88.2	20.3	57.0	39	1	12	9	3	14	133	63	17.3	Mm		
Manchester, N. H.	88.4	7.9	93.6	6	1[11]	1	1	2	1	112	66	9.9	Mm	84.9	97.4

TABLE II—METROPOLITAN AREAS AND URBANIZED AREAS—Continued

Area and State	STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS													URBANIZED AREAS	
				Number of Local Governments: 1952											
	Population 1950 (in thousands)	Per Cent of Change: 1940-50	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities	Total	Counties	Townships	Cities	Special Districts	School Districts	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	1940-50 Per Cent Dwelling Units Built	Economic Base	Pop. 1950 (in thousands)	% of Pop. Inside Central City or Cities
50,000 to 100,000—continued															
Muncie, Indiana	90.2	20.4	64.8	37	1	12	6	4	14	120	70	20.7	Mm		
Muskegon, Mich.														85.2	56.8
Niagara Falls, N. Y.														99.6	93.1
Ogden, Utah	83.3	46.9	68.5	20	1	0	9	8	2	130	31	33.1	Rm		
Pittsfield, Mass.	66.6	9.1	80.1	10	1[11]	3	1	5	0	124		10.0			
Pontiac, Mich.														92.6	79.6
Pueblo, Colo.	90.2	31.0	70.6	21	1	0	2	12	6	112	50	20.5	M	73.2	86.9
St. Joseph, Mo.	96.8	2.9	81.2	47	1	0	5	3	38	112	48	5.7	Mr	82.3	95.5
San Angelo, Tex.	58.9	49.9	88.4	18	1	0	1	0	16	95	12	41.7	Rr		
Sioux Falls, S. D.	70.9	22.9	74.3	159	1	24	10	1	123	111	34	23.7	Rm		
Wichita Falls, Tex.	98.5	33.8	69.1	18	1	0	4	6	7	102	24	25.8	Rm		

[1] New York City, Newark and Jersey City.

[2] Albany-Troy and Schenectady are listed by the Bureau of the Census as separate urbanized areas. They are reported as one urbanized area in this table because the three cities are the central cities of one standard metropolitan area. The population of Albany-Troy urbanized area is 291,897 and 71 per cent of the population lives within the central cities. The population of Schenectady urbanized area is 123,273 and 74.5 per cent of the population lives within the central city.

[3] Allentown-Bethlehem urbanized area only.

[4] Tampa and St. Petersburg are listed by the Bureau of the Census as separate urbanized areas. They are reported as one urbanized area in this table because the two cities are the central cities of one standard metropolitan area. The population of the Tampa urbanized area is 179,335 and 69.5 per cent of the population lives within the central city. The population of the St. Petersburg urbanized area is 114,596 and 84.4 per cent of the population lives within the central city.

[5] Utica urbanized area only.

[6] Wheeling urbanized area only.

[7] Wilkes-Barre urbanized area only.

[8] Beaumont and Port Arthur are listed by the Bureau of the Census as separate urbanized areas. They are reported as one urbanized area in this table because they are the central cities of one standard metropolitan area. The population of the Beaumont urbanized area is 94,169 and 99.8 per cent of the population lives within the central city. The population of Port Arthur is 82,150 and 70 per cent of the population lives within the central city.

[9] Greensboro urbanized area only.

[10] Hamilton urbanized area only.

[11] In New England states, metropolitan areas usually are defined by city or town areas; counties therefore are counted only when one-half or more of their population falls within the metropolitan area.

Metropolitan and Fringe Area Developments in 1953

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INTEREST in metropolitan area matters was apparent in 1953 and major developments occurred in several widely separated locations. The most significant action materialized in the Toronto metropolitan area, the second largest in Canada and one of the 10 most important on the North American continent. It took the form of federation of Toronto and 12 suburban municipalities (with a separation of the latter from the county in which they had been located) into the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto. The plan was effectuated through an act of the Ontario provincial legislature upon recommendation of the Ontario Municipal Board, a province-appointed administrative tribunal that makes findings on various municipal matters. The metropolitan municipality, which makes Toronto an equal partner with the other 12 communities and embraces 245 square miles and almost 1,200,000 people, went into full operation on January 1, 1954. This is without doubt one of the most important metropolitan area developments that has yet been accomplished.

The plan of federation features a metropolitan council consisting of 12 officials of Toronto (the mayor, two controllers, and nine council members), the chairmen of the municipal councils of the 12 suburbs (each suburban municipality having one representative despite wide population differences) and a chairman who beginning in 1955 will be elected annually by the members of the metropolitan council. The metropolitan municipality governed by the metropolitan council overlies the existing 13 cities, but is by no means a complete substitute for them. The approach rather has been to create an additional level of metropolitan-wide government and to transfer to the new government certain important functions previously furnished by the separate local governments.

The functions assigned to the metropolitan municipality are specifically enumerated in the provincial act. Now owner of all pumping stations, treatment facilities, reservoirs and trunk mains used in supplying water in the 13 municipalities, the metropolitan government distributes water at wholesale to the cities which handle the retail sale. It operates trunk sewers and sewage treatment plants, determines a metropolitan roads system subject to provincial approval of routes, and appoints the commissioners of the Toronto Transportation Commission which is responsible for all public transportation. Certain health and welfare services, such as hospitalization of indigent patients, are the financial responsibility of the metropolitan council. It may make grants for public hospital and sanitarium construction and maintenance.

The metropolitan government as well as municipalities may undertake local housing and redevelopment projects. It may obtain and develop metropolitan parks and recreational areas. A metropolitan plan adopted by the council upon recommendation of the metropolitan planning board must be followed by the individual municipalities in formulating their plans. The requirements of the municipalities for capital improvement money are passed upon by the council whose decision may be appealed to the Ontario Municipal Board. The security for debentures is the total assessment of the area of the entire metropolitan municipality. The metropolitan government has complete charge of real property assessment.

The activities are financed through charges to the 13 local municipalities in the form of tax bills. Each locality contributes its share according to the relationship of its total assessment to that of the entire area of the metropolitan municipality. A metropolitan school board, separate from the metropolitan council, has also been established and is concerned with school planning and financing. Any permanent school improvements to be financed by borrowing must be approved by the metropolitan council with a similar right of appeal to the Ontario Municipal Board, as in the case of the local municipalities.

The local municipalities undertake numerous activities since all powers not specifically given over to the metropolitan council remain with the member municipalities of the federation. These include the important functions of law enforcement, fire protection, and many health services.

Might it have been better to specify the powers left to the local municipalities rather than the reverse? Several possible areas of weakness in the Toronto federated plan have been mentioned in the early written commentaries, but there is general belief that the arrangement which is unique in North America contains much merit.

The first chairman of the metropolitan council has spoken hopefully about the potentialities of the plan: "The Metropolitan Toronto Act casts off the shackles which have bound this area for a period of 40 years and have stood in the way of its proper development on a metropolitan basis. We do not now need to wind up with 13 individual locally autonomous municipalities each standing in its own way and standing in the way of the development of the whole area. With courage, foresight, and the will to do the job we can wind up with one of the finest and most prosperous metropolitan municipalities on the North American continent."[1] There is little question that the results of the plan should be observed widely and with considerable interest.

The most extensive metropolitan area proposal in the United States was made for the Miami region. This was the third time in nine years that some type of city-county consolidation was advocated. The latest effort was based on two state legislative bills. The first was to abolish the city of Miami by repealing its charter, an action possible by the legislature since the state constitution does not provide home rule for cities or counties. The second sought to change the name of Dade County to the city and county of Miami, making the existing city of Miami an urban taxing district. However, other municipalities within the limits of the proposed city-county would not have been immediately affected, but any of them could through local referendum become an urban taxing district. This second bill was actually a legislative charter, considered an interim document, for the consolidated government. The bill granted many added powers to the county commissioners and conferred the title of mayor upon the county board chairman but endowed neither him nor anyone else with managerial authority.

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[1] Speech of November 5, 1953, by Frederick C. Gardiner. See also Eric Hardy, "Metropolitan Area Merges," National Municipal Review, July, 1953, pp. 326-29, and for a more detailed analysis, Winston W. Crouch, "Metropolitan Government in Toronto," Public Administration Review, Spring, 1954.

Initially there was no provision for a local vote on the question of abolishing the city government of Miami. Protests arose and one of the members of the Dade County legislative delegation refused to support the special act in its original wording. The Florida house subsequently inserted an amendment that called for a referendum in Miami involving a minimum of 15 per cent of the local voters. If fewer participated the question was to be resubmitted several months later.

The referendum in June brought to the polls one of the largest voter turnouts that has ever participated in a Miami special election. The people of the city of Miami rejected the proposal by the very narrow margin of 27,600 to 26,692. If the voter decision had gone the other way, the second legislative action consisting of the county charter would have become operative without a referendum. One of the principal shortcomings of all three of the consolidation proposals that have been advanced within a decade is that they were developed "without a thorough survey of what was needed, without proper technical guidance, and without adequate consultation with officials and citizens." (Dade County Research Foundation, "News Letter" September 14, 1953.)

It may well be, however, that citizens and officials now realize that their metropolitan area problem should be studied intensively and acted upon comprehensively. Less than a month after the referendum, the Miami city commission created a study board and authorized the expenditure of not more than $50,000. Suburban municipalities subsequently agreed to take part. The resolution of the city commission specifies a complete study of all governments in Dade County, except Florida City and Homestead, to determine what area plan is desirable. Furthermore, the resolution provides that any plan must call for submission of the proposal to voters living in the county and in each affected municipality. Is the Miami area about to proceed beyond the floundering stages that have typified many metropolitan areas in their first attempts to surmount metropolitan difficulties?

The Indiana state legislature acted in 1953 to prevent further governmental complexity in a significant portion of the Indianapolis metropolitan area. Its initial approach is, however, much less comprehensive than that suggested by the Metropolitan Area Study Commission of Marion County which reported last year (see Municipal Year Book 1953, pp. 37-38). The legislation, effective in March, 1953, established an urbanized area around cities of the first class (Indianapolis only). In this urbanized buffer zone, future incorporations of cities and towns or further annexations by any city or town, except Indianapolis, are forbidden except with the approval of the Indianapolis planning commission and the Marion County planning commission. The three-mile area surrounding the city of Indianapolis includes 19 towns and one city in addition to Indianapolis. It is still possible for Indianapolis to annex beyond the three-mile area.

In enacting this legislation, committees of the Indiana General Assembly worked closely with the study commission and other interested groups in developing this law as a beginning point for future legislation stemming from the report. Indianapolis is studying the possibility of its further extension within the urbanized area and intends to embark upon a public relations program aimed largely at the people in the areas under consideration. Meanwhile, the city has completed a small amount of annexation. This legislative action can be considered a first step toward alleviating the metropolitan area situation, and an important one if supplemented by subsequent, more thorough legislative activity.

In another metropolitan area a different approach is being attempted. A charter for a metropolitan sewer district whose territory covers a major portion of the St. Louis metropolitan area (St. Louis and the heavily populated portions of St. Louis County) was filed in November, 1953, by the board of freeholders consisting of nine city residents, nine from the county, and a nineteenth appointed by the governor from outstate Missouri. This is the first use of a new provision in the Missouri state constitution of 1945 permitting the district means of meeting area-wide difficulties.

Under the charter, the governing board of trustees consists of six persons appointed for overlapping four-year terms, three chosen by the mayor of St. Louis and three selected by the county supervisor of St. Louis County. Their appointment must be approved by a majority of the members of the respective circuit courts. The charter calls for an executive director appointed by the trustees. The metropolitan sewer district is endowed with the requisite powers to build, operate, and maintain all sewer facilities within its territory and the district may be divided into subdistricts to bear the costs of particular local improvements.

The charter received the necessary separate majority votes both in the city and the county in February, 1954, and the establishment of the district should be a long step forward toward immediate solution of the sewage problem which had reached critical proportions. The district represents the first locally determined governmental mechanism of metropolitan scope to go into operation since the city and the county were separated in 1876. Representing an attack upon a very pressing city-county problem, its successful adoption contrasts sharply with the defeat of earlier more comprehensive consolidation and federation efforts. If the metropolitan district succeeds in its original undertaking, it may become multifunctional in nature, for a section of the charter provides for the assumption of additional services common to the area when authorized through an amendment approved by majorities in the city and the county portions.

The St. Louis region may find the answer to the metropolitan problem through a district which may add to its functions with the consent of its constituents. However, another board of freeholders was appointed in April, 1953, to prepare a charter for a metropolitan transit district encompassing St. Louis and all of St. Louis County. Its plan will be submitted separately to the city and county voters in mid-1954. If approved, will this action start a rash of metropolitan single purpose districts and severely reduce the possibility of evolving one multipurpose district that would be a type of metropolitan government?

Annexation. The brisk activity in annexation which has characterized the post-World War II years reached its highest number of participating cities in 1953.[2] Exceeding the record of 1952 which had been the greatest attainment in many years, the number was 434. This is about an 804 per cent increase over the 1935-39 average of 48 cities. It also means that about one of each six cities of 5,000 population or more absorbed land during the 12-month period.

TABLE 1

ANNEXATION TRENDS, 1945-53

Year	All Cities Over 5,000		Cities of 5,000 to 10,000		Cities Over 10,000	
	Total No. of Annexing Cities	No. of Cities Annexing ½ Sq. Mi. or Over	Total No. of Annexing Cities	No. of Cities Annexing ½ Sq. Mi. or Over	Total No. of Annexing Cities	No. of Cities Annexing ½ Sq. Mi. or Over
1953	434	90	168	21	266	69
1952	402	75	155	17	247	58
1951	309	55	98	10	211	45
1950	382	60	159	12	223	48
1949	301	56	113	11	188	45
1948	288	59	95	7	193	52
1947	298	68	128	15	170	53
1946	259	43	105	13	154	30
1945	152	25	63	3	89	22

The amount of territory annexed was also impressive. A total of 282.3 square miles was brought within the official limits of these municipalities, a figure closely approximating that of the preceding year. The average for the larger cities (10,000 and over) slightly exceeded four-fifths of a square mile. For the smaller municipalities (5,000 to 10,000) the average was three-tenths of a square mile. The more populous cities collectively obtained almost 228 square miles. This is more than four times the aggregate of 54 square miles acquired by the smaller localities. Reemphasizing a long-time trend, more large municipalities annexed and as a group they averaged bigger territorial acquisitions.

The size of annexations completed by individual cities varied widely. Most prominent was the accomplishment of Tampa, Florida, which embraced 46 square miles. Impressive in extent, it fell considerably below the earlier post-World War II attainments of Atlanta, Houston, and San Antonio. Second was Seattle's 15.29 square miles, followed by Midland,

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[2] Since every city of at least 50,000 population is in a metropolitan area, their annexation accomplishments constitute developments in such areas, although frequently of less than metropolitan scope.

Michigan (14.8) and El Paso (11.80). These were the only four cities that annexed more than 10 square miles in 1953. The 4.2 square-mile annexation of Colonial Heights, Virginia, was the largest of any of the small incorporated centers. At the other extreme, several gained less than one acre.

Sixty-nine cities possessing more than 10,000 residents annexed one-half square mile or more, a gain of 11 over 1952. Twenty-one municipalities of 5,000 to 10,000 population similarly did so, an increase of four. This is a nine-year record for both population classes. The 90 localities are found in 29 states. As in previous years California and Texas far outrank the others with 20 and 16 respectively. Florida, Ohio, Indiana, Arkansas, and Illinois are the other states in which at least three cities annexed one-half square mile or more. States containing cities completing annexations of this size are fairly evenly distributed throughout the United States. The most notable exceptions are all of the states in the New England region and one-half of those in the Rocky Mountain area.

Annexations in 1953 were also significant because of the large percentage increase in areal size of several communities. The addition of 46 square miles to Tampa's 19 meant a 242 per cent gain, the largest of any city for the year. Three other municipalities also more than doubled their territory. Two of them are in the 10,000-to-25,000 population class. Midland, Michigan, by augmenting its 8.6 square miles through annexing 14.8 grew 172 per cent and Gainesville, Georgia, expanded by 117 per cent. The biggest proportionate growth among the smaller cities (5,000 to 10,000 population) occurred in Louisville, Mississippi, with 116 per cent. Among municipalities of 100,000 and over, El Paso's 40 per cent and Seattle's 21 per cent were front ranking.

The 434 cities reporting annexations in 1953 included 128 which annexed one-fourth square mile or more and a request was made for further information. Data supplied by 100 of them are analyzed in many of the subsequent paragraphs. Of the 28 other cities, 10 answered before press time and are included in Table III and the names of the 18 cities that did not reply are listed at the end of the same table. This leaves 306 incorporated places which absorbed less than one-fourth square mile of land in 1953.[3]

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[3] The 306 cities with populations of 5,000 or more which annexed less than one-fourth square mile of land in 1953 are listed alphabetically by states within two population groups together with the number of acres annexed:

Cities over 10,000: Dothan 30, Talladega 12, Tuscaloosa 20, Ala.; Mesa 75, Ariz.; Alhambra 1, Antioch 24, Azusa 4, Brawley 79, Chico 103, Chula Vista 55, Compton 111, Culver City 60, Daly City 60, Hanford 20, Huntington Park 3, Inglewood 150, Los Angeles 128, Lynwood 26, Menlo Park 8, Merced 50, Monrovia 1, Ontario 100, Petaluma 55, Pittsburg 61, Redwood City 31, Salinas 19, South Gate 16, Visalia 80, Watsonville 70, Whittier 32, Calif.; Boulder 149, Denver 143, Fort Collins 3, Grand Junction 13, Greeley 25, Colo.; Clearwater 125, Ft. Lauderdale 80, Ocala 11, Sanford 5, Fla.; Albany 58, Ga.; Idaho Falls 57, Nampa 10, Pocatello 3, Twin Falls 10, Idaho; Bloomington 64, Canton 6, Champaign 5, Chicago Heights 25, Downers Grove 3, Elgin 32, Evergreen Park 80, Macomb 21, Mattoon 17, Moline 144, Mt. Vernon 25, Park Ridge 49, Peoria 47, Rockford 70, Ill.; Elkhart 1, Goshen 3, Marion 63, New Albany 20, Wabash 11, Ind.; Ames 6, Cedar Rapids 52, Iowa City 40, Marshalltown 54, Iowa; Arkansas City 40, Atchison 5, El Dorado 10, Junction City 25, Lawrence 90, Ottawa 5, Pittsburg 2, Winfield 120, Kansas; Owensboro 100, Ky.; Bossier City 15, Crowley 24, La.; Amherst t. 102, Mass.; Albion 2, Grand Rapids 20, Jackson

The average area added to these selected cities covered slightly more than two square miles of unincorporated land containing 3,400 residents. Usually the annexed area was already in residential land use or intended for such purpose. In a limited number of instances the present or proposed use was industrial or commercial. Two-thirds of the areas were developments within the last 10 years and were still less than 50 per cent developed at the time of annexation.

Several municipalities obtained land containing many inhabitants or a high population density. Tampa acquired 95,000 new residents, followed by Seattle (56,347). These annexed areas would constitute sizable cities in themselves and are among the three largest population attainments of any annexing city during the last six years (Houston's 1949 annexation contained 107,000). Long Beach gained 32,000 people. Four other cities grew by at least 10,000. The most densely populated land was obtained by Hamilton, Ohio, through its annexation of about one-fourth square mile containing 2,880 individuals. Also densely settled were the 4.32 square

40, Mich.; Albert Lea 9, Austin 60, Moorhead 38, Minn.; Jefferson City 13, St. Charles 3, Mo.; Bozeman 4, Great Falls 63, Mont.; Grand Island 10, Neb.; Reno 95, Nev.; Fair Lawn 50, N.J.; Carlsbad 47, Hobbs 20, N.M.; Cortland 12, Dunkirk 1, Johnson City 1, Rockville Centre 10, Rome 20, Utica 2, White Plains 15, N.Y.; Concord 11, Durham 20, Gastonia 100, Goldsboro 9, Greensboro 126, High Point 55, New Bern 100, Raleigh 8, Winston-Salem 130, N.C.; Grand Forks 46, Minot 23, N.D.; Athens 50, Cambridge 33, Coshocton 15, Findlay 55, Maple Heights 23, Springfield 71, Troy 15, Washington Court House 7, Wooster 77, Ohio; Ardmore 35, Durant 10, Enid 34, Midwest City 90, Norman 60, Ponca City 50, Sapulpa 5, Shawnee 48, Okla.; Medford 4, Salem 9, Springfield 5, Ore.; Allentown 20, Coatesville 46, Hanover tp. 76, Uniontown 52, York 119, Pa.; Sioux Falls 131, S.D.; Dyersburg 6, Johnson City 32, Tenn.; Alice 86, Cleburne 15, Del Rio 68, Denison 78, Grand Prairie 137, Kingsville 120, Midland 158, Odessa 136, Palestine 45, Pampa 100, San Benito 61, Temple 52, Vernon 22, Waxahachie 3, West Allis 92, Winchita Falls 35, Tex.; Ogden 60, Utah; Aberdeen 10, Bremerton 21, Pullman 4, Vancouver 1, Wash.; Beckley 28, W.Va.; Appleton 4, Kenosha 92, Neenah 2, Oshkosh 143, Sheboygan 100, Waukesha 56, Wenatchee 58, Wis.

Cities of 5,000 to 10,000: Sylacauga 100, Ala.; Tempe 40, Winslow 67, Ariz.; Arkadelphia 60, Conway 5, Forrest City 79, Malvern 90, West Helena 12, Ark.; Chino 11, Coalinga 20, Concord 132, El Monte 55, Escondido 24, Martinez 25, Mill Valley 115, Pacific Grove 41, Porterville 15, Selma 25, Turlock 40, Ukiah 30, Woodland 25, Yuba City 12, Calif.; Durango 80, La Junta 21, Loveland 40, Colo.; New Canaan t. 1, Conn.; Delray Beach 61, Miami Springs 10, Winter Park 15, Fla.; Thomaston 4, Ga.; Blackfoot 12, Ida.; Batavia 1, Beardstown 5, East Alton 150, Fairfield 74, Geneva 25, Hinsdale 10, Metropolis 15, Oak Lawn 1, Park Forest 77, Woodstock 10, Ill.; Decatur 18, Greencastle 7, Greenfield 61, Hartford City 100, Lebanon 52, Martinsville 2, Sullivan 3, Warsaw 56, Ind.; Carroll 3, Knoxville 6, West Des Moines 45, Iowa; Liberal 25, Olathe 10, Kan.; Danville 6, Elizabethtown 12, Ky.; Garden City 35, Mich.; Alexandria 19, Grand Rapids 80, Little Falls 14, Minn.; Grenada 10, Miss.; Berkeley 7, Lexington 30, Marshall 100, Mo.; Havre 13, Lewistown 30, Miles City 3, Mont.; Alliance 20, Fairbury 15, Neb.; Alamagordo 80, Artesia 10, Silver City 7, N.M.; Fredonia 6, Penn Yan 10, Tupper Lake 1, N.Y.; Dunn 19, Morehead City 50, Tarboro 56, N.C.; Celina 9, Dover 15, Greenville 25, Medina 59, Oakwood 28, Oberlin 25, Orrville 32, Ohio; Altus 40, Bethany 16, Bristow 100, Cushing 10, Edmond 60, Woodward 45, Okla.; Grants Pass 7, The Dalles 38, Ore.; Doylestown 21, Ephrata 14, Lewisburg 4, Oakmont 93, Palmerton 30, Quakertown 94, Shillington 12, Tyrone 36, West York 3, Pa.; Brookings 74, Vermillion 29, S.D.; Alcoa 15, East Ridge 30, Lewisburg 91, Tenn.; Childress 114, Cleveland 22, Coleman 23, College Station 33, Colorado City 6, Commerce 3, Freeport 13, Henderson 61, Hereford 49, Jacksonville 25, Levelland 11, Marlin 40, Mineral Wells 10, Monahans 20, Pecos 77, Raymondville 80, Sequin 96, Uvalde 10, Tex.; Springville 5, Utah; Auburn 36, Centralia 13, Kelso 6, Toppenish 10, Wash.; Baraboo 4, Ft. Atkinson 22, Kaukauna 30, Waupun 10, Wis.

miles with its 32,000 people added to Long Beach, the 1.68 square miles with 10,750 inhabitants which joined Modesto, California, and the seven-tenths of a square mile with 5,000 that joined Englewood, Colorado.

In bringing land within corporate limits, most municipalities had to use the annexation process successfully on more than one occasion. Approximately three-fourths of 97 reporting cities made two or more annexations during the year. Together, cities absorbing at least one-fourth square mile completed 530, an average of well over five annexations per city. Individual annexations were therefore generally quite small in territorial size, and urban centers completing the most annexations often obtained relatively small amounts of land in each individual action. Milwaukee took part in the largest number of successful efforts (43) and acquired about two and one-half square miles. Second was Dallas (27) which added substantially more area (more than five square miles). Four other highly active participants were more in the Milwaukee pattern of many small land acquisitions. Fresno (23), Mountain View, California (20), Ann Arbor, Michigan (19), and Roswell, New Mexico (12), each obtained less than one square mile. Nine additional cities also participated in 10 or more successful annexations. Milwaukee and Fresno have been very active in large numbers of small annexations during recent years. Since 1948 Milwaukee has had 150 annexations totalling about ten and one half square miles, while Fresno's 131 annexations have brought in four square miles.

Conversely, in only a very small number of instances was a city able to absorb a sizable area through a single annexation. The most notable illustration is Midland, Michigan, which acquired 14.8 square miles. Only two other cities—Memphis and Colonial Heights, Virginia—annexed more than four square miles through one annexation action.

The reasons are evident why most cities desiring to utilize annexation to rid themselves of troublesome bordering fringe problems must use the process in fragmentary absorptions. Currently many annexations must be completed within the framework of overly stringent, tortuous, and antiquated state annexation laws. Reference need only be made to the legal process used by these selected cities last year to point up the difficulty of the situation. Generally the residents or property owners of the fringe constitute the controlling factor in the annexation attempt. In three of every five instances the fringe has the exclusive right of initiating the proceeding and/or is entitled to reject the proposal through separate vote. Fringe conditions may be having serious detrimental effects in the city-fringe community, but the city often finds itself in a virtually impossible position if it cannot persuade the fringe of the merits of its effort.

Several questions can be raised here. Is it truly democratic procedure to permit the will of a relatively few in the fringe to control an important decision regardless of the effect the fringe may be having on the very many in the city? Would it be more equitable to require a combined, overall vote of the city and the fringe? Is it true, as suggested in 1951 by the official Virginia Commission to Study Urban Growth, that the merits of annexation will not be considered in an election? If so, should popular vote in annexations be supplanted by decision by another group? A special annexation court, as in Virginia? A seven-member board of arbitration consisting of city and fringe residents, as is possible in New Mexico? A state agency, as in Ontario Province? The county governing board, as in Ohio?

In addition, is the proper procedure to furnish the right of unilateral action to the city or to have the state legislature make the decision on a matter of less than state-wide concern? Here it should be noted that there is evidence that opposition is mounting to the unilateral annexation power of Texas home rule cities as a result of the manner in which it has sometimes been used in recent years.[4] Furthermore, the right of the state legislature in some states to adjust municipal boundaries through its own action has brought on bitter repercussions with some frequency and raises the question as to whether the legislature should be acting in this field.

The frequency of the prominent position of the fringe in the annexation legal process can only be eliminated through important changes in existing state laws. It will take organized action by city and other local officials to do this and it may require a considerable period of time to accomplish. Preceding statutory revision in any state should be thorough study and agreement as to what constitutes in the light of statewide conditions the most equitable and intelligent elements that should together make up the state annexation laws. Shouldn't city officials, caught in the midst of increased urbanization and suburbanization, spearhead the needed study and legislative proposals? Isn't it likely that these important tasks will remain undone if they do not undertake them?

Realistically speaking such changes may be slow in coming, but this does not becloud the fact that they are worth striving for and can in some states be attained through sustained activity. Under many of the current annexation laws the city must be able to convince the fringe to become part of the city. This calls for intelligent action by the city at the appropriate time, preceded by a thorough analysis of the fringe. The status of fringe services and the most crucial needs of their residents are therefore important facts for the city to discover and to keep up to date.

The inadequacy or nonexistence of certain basic municipal services was prevalent in fringes annexed last year. No one service was sufficient in even one-half of the annexed areas. Water supply was most frequently adequate, as in four of the five previous years, but it was sufficient only one-third of the time. Streets and garbage collection followed in second and third places and were trailed by zoning and fire protection. Far behind were drainage and sewerage. Proper sewage disposal was present less than one-half so many times as water supply and for the fourth consecutive year ranked as a poor eighth.

The two service needs that most frequently encouraged these fringes to annex were sewage disposal and water supply. Each was mentioned in three of five fringe situations. The importance of sewerage inadequacies in accelerating annexation is not unusual in view of its very low position among adequate fringe services. However, water supply is most often adequate and yet the second most frequent service reason for annexing.

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[4] J. M. Claunch, "Land Grabbing—Texas Style," National Municipal Review, November, 1953, pp. 494-96.

This is because the fringes in which water was adequate and those in which it was a primary cause of annexation were largely not the same fringe areas. When there is an overlapping, it reflects that the water supply in the unincorporated sector would not be adequate in the near future in terms of either present needs or anticipated future population growth.

Other service needs were usually of relatively far less importance than sewage disposal and water supply which have been the outstanding service causes of annexations in recent years. Fire protection, the third most prevalent deficiency, appeared only one-half so often as sewerage. Occasionally police protection and garbage collection served as a major stimulus. Planning, schools, streets, street lighting, and drainage were very seldom major persuasive forces.

As part of a continuing study of the fringe, cities should be well-informed about their contacts with the adjacent unincorporated urban areas. One or more service deficiencies than can be rectified by the city constitute the compelling reason why most fringes become interested in annexing. Yet, some cities nourish the continuance of the fringe by providing the very service that it most needs. A comprehensive study of the fringe by the city notes the existence and effect of such city-fringe arrangements. Numerous cities are taking much of the attractiveness out of fringe living by adopting a policy of no services to the fringe. Furthermore, after establishing such a policy many municipalities have found an acceleration in annexation interest on the part of the fringe.

Eight basic services—drainage, fire protection, garbage collection, police protection, sewerage, streets, water supply, and zoning—were all inadequate in areas annexed to about two-fifths of the reporting cities. These annexing municipalities will have to expend considerable money to raise the standards to those of other parts of the city. Only three cities judged all of these services adequate in land that they annexed. Almost four-fifths (75 of 95) of the city officials agree that the areas will not return taxes sufficient to cover the cost of services in the immediate years ahead. Yet, somewhat higher than the same proportion (74 of 79) agree that over a long period of time the area will carry its own service costs (see Table III).

The poor condition of most fringes is convincing evidence that annexation should not be used by a city only when it is financially rewarding. Sound financing is important to cities, but annexation must not be appraised exclusively from the viewpoint of financial advantage to the city.

What effect is the continued existence of the fringe having on the well being of the city? Is the city the only public agency that will assume leadership in working out solutions for the city-fringe community? Is there presently a better general way of solving the fringe problem than annexation? Will the fringe eventually incorporate as a separate city? If so, will it be a sub-level community with which the city will have even more difficulty? Will such incorporation be advantageous to the city and to the urbanized community of which the city and the fringe are parts? Will deferring annexation often mean that the city will have to undertake annexation at a later time when the fringe is more densely populated and contains more conditions that will cost the city more heavily to correct?

These questions should be asked by city officials along with the financial inquiry.

The position of many cities in area matters is weakened by their lack of a comprehensive annexation program, including a schedule or action phase noting the proper time to act. Although, as pointed out earlier, the legal requirements frequently necessitate initiation of the process by the fringe, this does not completely account for frequent lack of original action by cities. Furthermore, it does not explain the fact that in two-thirds of the instances the movement, prior to inauguration of the annexation proceedings, started with fringe residents. How often is the city being led by the fringe in area adjustment considerations rather than assuming leadership and acting after intensive study at the time most appropriate to the city? A comprehensive annexation program consisting of study, initiative and leadership furnishes a means for the city to act intelligently and comprehensively instead of defensively and hesitantly.

A parallel pattern is frequently noticeable in explaining benefits to fringe residents, an important aspect of an annexation program. Only one-fourth of the municipalities used this device. Some overlooked the technique despite major opposition to annexation from residents or property owners in the fringe. Such a part of an annexation program is extremely important because of the major role occupied by the fringe in many annexation proceedings. Information of this type should be available whenever there is a possibility a city will want to undertake annexation. Of course, there are times when the area under consideration is not substantially settled, but even then information should be presented to property owners. Furthermore, anticipation of major opposition should not be the sole circumstance bringing forth information by the city. Numerous municipalities have discovered its usefulness in better integrating a new area into the city. Moreover, some furnish information to the residents of the fringe area and the city. Information on the range of available services is often supplied to the new city residents after the annexation is completed.

Opposition to annexation almost always comes from within the fringe and seldom from city officials or city residents. Much of the antagonism is found in misunderstandings that can be overcome through information supplied by the city. Two of the most frequent arguments center on increased taxes and increased regulations. Again, a careful, accurate explanation by the city of the nature and rationale of city taxes and regulations may be helpful. At times opposition emanates from deeply rooted reasons such as private companies or other governments in the area feeling that annexation will affect them detrimentally.

City information, along the line furnished by the Milwaukee department of community development (formerly the department of annexation) can objectively point out to fringe dwellers the sources and causes of this kind of opposition. In some circumstances this opposition will carry considerable weight with fringe people, but all the facts should be presented in any situation. An information program is merely part of the answer to successful annexation, but it is generally an important part.

Several cities had outstanding approaches to annexation during 1953.

Especially stimulating is the experience of Midland, Michigan, which succeeded in annexing 14.8 square miles, an area almost twice the size of the city. This was accomplished despite the necessity of working within strict legal stipulations requiring separate majority affirmative votes in the fringe and in the remainder of the township and the city combined. Central to this success was the creation by the city council of the Greater Midland Study Committee composed of 16 citizens from the city and a comparable number from the township. The committee made a thorough study of the status and potential of the community, holding weekly meetings for more than two months at which information was presented by city officials. After the annexation recommendation was made, the study committee organized an information and promotion committee to explain the plan. One of its releases was titled "Why City Annexation?"

The city manager of Midland has indicated a number of steps that contributed to the accomplishment and all or many of them are applicable to numerous situations in other states: (1) Proceed slowly and deliberately and keep the public informed. (2) Pay careful attention to the legal procedure. (3) Make complete studies of all phases. (4) Do not make promises on which there is not definite knowledge of ability to fulfill. (5) If possible, balance undeveloped or low revenue producing area with industrial or high revenue producing area. (6) Exert care in organizing the information bureau and screen material to be released. (7) Present the problem clearly to the people so that they realize their role in deciding their community's future.[5]

City annexation programs often contain many features and have much in common. One or two particularly noteworthy features of a specific program are mentioned at this point because of their possible desirability in other localities. Cincinnati formed citizen committees within the fringes to circulate annexation petitions after fully informing the members of the advantages and how to counter opposing arguments. Milwaukee supplied information through its department of community development. Wichita worked with outlying school boards and property owners to program three years ahead so that needed changes can be coordinated. Tucson furnished technical assistance in the preparation and circulation of petitions. Sunnyvale, California, developed a comprehensive master plan for the fringe which was sold by personal contacts and issuance of planning reports.

Among cities that made comprehensive annexation studies are the three Wisconsin urban centers of Beloit, Janesville, and Two Rivers and the California community of Modesto. Municipalities which issued informational reports to fringe residents include Cincinnati, Madison, Mountain View (California), Phoenix, and San Jose. One of the written releases in Madison contains point-by-point answers to statements appearing in advertisements of a fringe civic association.

Some municipalities used other means than written reports. Regardless of the method of disseminating information, the facts were first collected before the educational campaign started. The major techniques consisted of public hearings, newspaper articles, formal and informal talks with fringe people, and radio and television broadcasts. Cities using one or more of these means included Beeville, Texas; Belmont, California; Glendale, Arizona; Hutchinson, Kansas; Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Nevada, Missouri; Phoenix, Arizona; and Weslaco, Texas.

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[5] Ray Fry, "A Successful Annexation Promotion by the City of Midland," Michigan Municipal Review, September, 1953, pp. 177-78.

Other Developments. The year 1953 also witnessed a variety of related developments including numerous incorporations, two consolidations of existing cities, a major de-annexation attempt, further research, and important state legislation. The largest number of incorporations occurred in Texas. In this state, which is experiencing considerable annexation, 17 cities, ranging in population from 200 to 10,800, came into being. California, Minnesota, and Tennessee all had five or more incorporations. The most populous new city is apparently Los Altos, California (18,663). The consolidation or merging of two existing cities continued to be highly unusual. Groves and Wesgroves in Texas, both incorporated in 1953, later in the same year consolidated under the name of Groves into a municipality containing about 10,000 people. Two small Minnesota communities, Baudette and Spooner, also voted to merge. A new council majority in San Antonio passed an ordinance which sought to de-annex the major portion of almost 80 square miles annexed in the previous year (see Municipal Year Book, 1953, pp. 33-36). However, the action became involved in court litigation and is not yet settled.

A California state legislative interim committee on municipal and county government issued a report on fringe problems in Los Angeles County as an addition to earlier studies relating to four other counties. The committee also began detailed consideration of the annexation laws of the state. The California legislature enacted the county service area law (Chapter 858). This legislation recognizes the principle that municipal type services supplied to fringes by the county above the general county standard should be financed by the area receiving the extended services. The law permits an optional method for the counties to provide governmental services within unincorporated areas and enables the counties to collect the costs from the areas benefited rather than paying for them out of the general county fund. Such county-administered service areas can be established on initiative of the county supervisors or by petition of 10 per cent of the fringe voters. The act applies to extended services already provided as well as to those that are proposed. It became effective in September, 1953.

There are growing rumblings of interest and activity in metropolitan areas and the not-too-distant future may witness a larger number of comprehensive actions. Cities continue to deal with fringe situations largely through the annexation device which is still increasing in frequency of use. The phenomena of metropolitanism, urbanization, and suburbanization have brought the problem of relating area and function to the forefront as a priority consideration for public officials and civic leaders. The spiral of concern may be the prelude to many achievements of significance.

TABLE III

ANNEXATION OF ONE-FOURTH SQUARE MILE OR MORE BY CITIES OVER 5,000:1

Data for this table were obtained directly from city officials early in 1954. The ta
contains information on annexation of one-fourth square mile or more completed by
cities in 1953. Replies from 10 cities, however, were received too late for inclusio
the summary in the latter part of the preceeding article; these cities are indicated b
single dagger after the name of the city. Eighteen other cities which reported annexati
of one-fourth square mile or more but did not furnish additional information are liste
the end of the table. Under "Origin of Annexation Movement," "C" indicates city gove
ment and "F" fringe area (including also real estate subdivision developers). Un
"Adequate Facilities in Area When Annexed," "D" means drainage, "F" fire protecti
"G" garbage collection, "P" police protection, "S" sewer facilities, "St" streets, "
water supply, and "Z" zoning; facilities not listed in columns were inadequate in the a
annexed. These same abbreviations apply under "Service Needs Which Most Influen
Fringes to Annex" where they are supplemented by "Pl" for planning, "Sc" for schoo
and "Stl" for street lighting.

City	No. of Annexations	No. of Sq. Miles Annexed	Total City Land Area Incl. 1953 Annex. in Sq. Miles	Pop. of Annexed Area	Estimated Current City Pop. (000 omitted)	Origin of Annexation Movement	City Program Explaining Benefits	Adequate Facilities in Area When Annexed	Service needs Which Most Influenced Fringes to Annex	Area Will City More T Will Retur Revenue
										Immediately
500,000 to 1,000,000										
Cincinnati, Ohio	3	.59	76.0	120	508	C	Yes	DGSStWZ	F	No
Houston, Tex.	1	.34	163.6	5	690	C	No	DSt	None	No
Milwaukee, Wis.	43	2.51	55.0	530	652	F	Yes	GZ	SW	Yes
250,000 to 500,000										
Birmingham, Ala.	..	.53	65.9	...	350	F	No	W	FP	Yes
Dallas, Tex.	27	5.27	175.6	1,200	535	F	No	None	SW	Yes
Dayton, Ohio†	2	0.72	27.81	3,770	265	F	Yes	GSW	FPSt	Yes
Ft. Worth, Tex.	11	1.11	100.3	0	340	F	No	None	SW	Yes
Indianapolis, Ind.	6	1.41	57.2	500	430	CF	No	GWZ	SSc	Yes
Long Beach, Calif.	13	4.32	40.6	32,000	284	F	Yes	FGSStWZ	FPW	Yes
Louisville, Ky.	14	1.56	51.6	...	...	F	No	PZ	SW	Yes
Memphis, Tenn.	1	4.62	120.5	10,000	434	F	No	StWZ	FGP	Yes
Omaha, Neb.	3	1.41	42.8	7,600	269	C	No	WZ	Stl	Yes
San Antonio, Tex.	9	.76	80.0	1,100	467	F	No	DStW	FS	Yes
San Diego, Calif.	7	1.48	118.6	1,260	441	F	No	None	FSW	Yes
Seattle, Wash.	4	15.29	87.2	56,347	544	F	No	GZ	GPPl	Yes
100,000 to 250,000										
Austin, Tex.	7	.34	45.8	0	167	F	No	W	SW	Yes
Corpus Christi, Tex.	5	.70	23.1	5,500	132	CF	No	None	SW	Yes
El Paso, Tex.	3	11.88	41.8	12,000	162	CF	No	None	None	Yes
Ft. Wayne, Ind.	7	1.22	19.8	480	139	F	No	FGP	SW	Yes
Montgomery, Ala.†	2	.50	27.0	...	119	..	..	DSt	...	..
Phoenix, Ariz.	4	2.08	21.0	10,303	130	F	Yes	GW	FG	Yes
Sacramento, Calif.†	6	2.85	22.0	2,120	155	F	No	None	FP	Yes
San Jose, Calif.	11	.52	19.4	476	105	F	Yes	GW	FP	Yes
Shreveport, La.	6	.36	25.2	0	136	F	No	None	..	No
Tampa, Fla.	2	46.00	65.0	95,000	220	CF	..	StWZ	S	Yes
Wichita, Kan.	5	5.50	37.5	...	...	CF	Yes	None	SW	Yes
50,000 to 100,000										
Albuquerque, N. M.	4	.56	53.6	36	150	F	No	None	...	Yes

TABLE III—ANNEXATION OF ONE-FOURTH SQUARE MILE OR MORE: 1953—Continued

City	No. of Annexations	No. of Sq. Miles Annexed	Total City Land Area Incl. 1953 Annex. in Sq. Miles	Pop. of Annexed Area	Estimated Current City Pop. (000 omitted)	Origin of Annexation Movement	City Program Explaining Benefits	Adequate Facilities in Area When Annexed	Service needs Which Most Influenced Fringes to Annex	Area Will Cost City More Than it Will Return in Revenues	
										Immediately	In Long Run
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
arillo, Tex.	1	.29	26.4	. . .	100	F	No	P	. . .	Yes	No
atur, Ill.	15	1.50	12.6	1,519	68	F	No	None	StlW	Yes	Yes
sno, Calif.	23	.50	17.4	617	107	F	No	StZ	S	. .	. .
veston, Texas† . . .	1	2.99	15.9	5,000	72	C	Yes	None	GS	Yes	Yes
nilton, Ohio	2	.28	8.5	2,880	62	F	Yes	DSStWZ	. . .	Yes	No
et, Ill.	1	.50	10.0	1,000	56	F	No	None	. . .	Yes	Yes
caster, Pa.	13	.51	4.9	15	64	F	Yes	FPSW	SW	Yes	No
ain, Ohio†	6	.35	11.5	2,000	53	F	No	DW	FPSZ	Yes	. .
bock, Tex.	4	3.24	23.0	1,000	103	C	No	None	SW	Yes	No
lison, Wis.	14	.57	19.8	20	104	F	Yes	None	ScW	Yes	Yes
blo, Calif.	10	.37	13.1	0	90	F	No	DGStW	FP	Yes	No
ine, Wis.	6	.29	10.2	50	77	CF	No	DSStWZ	Sc	No	. .
nmond, Calif. . . .	1	.37	13.2	5	100	F	No	FGSStWZ	PZ	Yes	Yes
Bernardino, Calif.	9	.80	21.2	. . .	76	F	No	. . .	. . .	Yes	. .
kton, Calif.†	16	2.29	15.7	3,000	82	F	Yes	GW	DS	Yes	No
rren, Ohio	2	.48	9.2	100	. . .	F	No	None	FW	Yes	Yes
25,000 to 50,000											
lene, Tex.	1	.44	13.6	0	55	CF	No	P	. . .	Yes	No
ance, Ohio	3	.51	5.3	500	27	F	No	FPSt	SW	Yes	No
Arbor, Mich. . . .	19	.41	8.3	40	49	F	No	None	. . .	Yes	No
ersfield, Calif. . .	5	1.02	14.0	50	45	CF	No	All	FGS	Yes	No
ings, Mont.†	2	.66	4.89	4,300	39	CF	Yes	None	FW	Yes	No
tona Beach, Fla. .	1	1.88	16.5	15	36	C	No	DFGSStWZ	P	No	No
ene, Ore.	5	.71	8.9	500	40	F	No	G	SW	Yes	No
go, N. D.	2	.26	6.2	300	40	C	No	None	SScW	No	No
chinson, Kan.	5	.56	10.8	1,500	35	C	No	None	S	Yes	No
dletown, Ohio . . .	1	1.00	8.2	50	. . .	F	No	All	. . .	No	No
sacola, Fla.	2	2.50	12.5	4,000	50	F	No	None	FW	Yes	Yes
nona, Calif.†	3	.78	14.8	1,277	45	F	No	Z	SW	Yes	No
well, N. M.	12	.51	8.4	2,000	30	F	No	St	SWZ	No	. .
Leandro, Calif. . .	4	.44	5.7	75	32	F	No	W	. . .	Yes	No
son, Ariz.	. .	2.68	12.6	7,330	56	CF	Yes	DS	FGW	Yes	No
er, Tex.	1	3.22	16.0	1,002	45	F	No	DSt	SW	Yes	No
10,000 to 25,000											
heim, Calif.	6	1.28	7.3	559	23	F	No	GSt	SW	Yes	No
ora, Colo.	4	.38	4.5	0	19	F	No	None	. . .	No	No
nburg, Tex.	1	.27	3.2	250	16	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. .
Centro, Calif.	8	.27	3.4	65	15	F	No	None	SW	Yes	No
abeth City, N. C. .	2	.50	2.5	1,500	14	F	No	FSStW	GPSt	Yes	. .
lewood, Colo. . . .	6	.68	4.8	5,000	26	F	No	FGPSt	W	Yes	No
rfield, Ala.	1	.39	2.6	0	16	F	No	None	. . .	No	. .
rell, Pa.†	1	.27	4.8	200	15	CF	No	StW	SZ	Yes	No
Thomas, Ky. . . .	2	.27	5.3	50	13	C	No	DSt	. . .	Yes	No
erton, Calif.	8	1.12	18.1	. . .	23	F	No	DStZ	SW	Yes	No
nesville, Ga. . . .	1	3.78	7.0	2,500	15	F	Yes	None	FG	Yes	No
dena, Calif.	2	.79	4.1	125	19	F	No	FGW	PZ	Yes	No
land, Tex.	4	1.25	10.7	0	19	F	Yes	None	. . .	No	. .
thorne, Calif. . . .	2	.35	2.9	5	21	CF	No	Z	FP	No	. .
ward, Calif.† . . .	4	.55	5.9	7,010	31	F	No	F	SW	Yes	No
ston, N. C.	1	1.60	5.1	3,000	25	F	No	FZ	SStlW	Yes	Yes
i, Calif.	7	.35	3.7	40	14	F	No	FG	DS	Yes	No

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TABLE III—ANNEXATION OF ONE-FOURTH SQUARE MILE OR MORE: 1953—Continued

City	No. of Annexations	No. of Sq. Miles Annexed	Total City Land Area Incl. 1953 Annex. in Sq. Miles	Pop. of Annexed Area	Estimated Current City Pop. (000 omitted)	Origin of Annexation Movement	City Program Explaining Benefits	Adequate Facilities in Area When Annexed	Service needs Which Most Influenced Fringes to Annex	Area Will Cost City More Than Will Return in Revenues	
										Immediately	In Lon Ru
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
McAlester, Okla. . . .	3	.41	6.9	500	21	CF	No	All	. . .	No	No
Midland, Mich.	1	14.80	23.4	4,929	21	F	Yes	None	. . .	No	No
Modesto, Calif.	11	1.68	6.6	10,750	32	F	Yes	GStW	FS	Yes	No
New Castle, Ind.	4	.35	5.0	1,000	20	CF	No	WZ	DFSSt	Yes	. .
Oceanside, Calif. . . .	7	2.25	12.5	. . .	20	F	No	None	. . .	No	No
Pasco, Wash.	1	3.47	7.4	38	13	C	No	DFGPSStW	. . .	No	No
Plainview, Tex.	1	.63	6.6	400	17	F	No	None	. . .	Yes	No
San Buenaventura, Calif.	7	.28	5.6	0	20	F	No	D	S	No	No
San Rafael, Calif. . . .	3	.33	13.7	0	15	F	Yes	None	. . .	Yes	. .
Santa Clara, Calif. . .	9	.72	5.6	0	16	F	No	None	SW	Yes	No
Sarasota, Fla.	1	1.41	14.0	0	25	CF	No	. . . .	. . .	. .	. .
Snyder, Tex.	1	.50	4.0	500	14	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	. .
Texas City, Tex. . . .	1	1.62	. . . .	1,000	20	C	No	St	. . .	Yes	Ye
5,000 to 10,000											
Arlington, Tex.	4	.63	10.0	450	20	F	No	DGP	SWZ	Yes	No
Bainbridge, Ga.	1	3.21	6.6	760	10	C	Yes	FGPWZ	. . .	Yes	No
Beeville, Tex.	3	.63	3.6	1,000	11	C	Yes	None	FW	Yes	No
Blairsville, Pa.	1	.30	2.0	50	5	F	. .	None	W	Yes	Ye
Belmont, Calif.	5	1.10	3.9	10	8	CF	Yes	F	FGPSW	No	No
Cloquet, Minn.	2	.50	4.0	600	8	C	No	FGStW	SW	Yes	No
Colonial Hts., Va. . . .	1	4.20	8.5	. . .	7	. .	No	. . .	. . .	. .	. .
Edwardsville, Ill. . . .	2	. . . .	2.8	0	10	F	No	. . .	. . .	Yes	. .
El Cajon, Calif.	7	1.11	3.9	3,640	14	F	No	None	S	Yes	No
Eunice, La.	2	.47	. . . .	2,000	10	C	Yes	W	GPS	Yes	No
Glendale, Ariz.	2	.29	2.0	1,000	11	F	Yes	WZ	FGS	Yes	No
Louisville, Miss. . . .	1	1.88	3.5	900	5	C	Yes	None	. . .	Yes	No
Mountain View, Calif..	20	.97	3.1	3,000	14	F	Yes	FZ	SW	Yes	No
Nevada, Mo.	1	.31	4.2	250	8	C	Yes	None	StW	Yes	No
Rockville, Md.	. .	.65	5.3	20	13	F	No	FGPZ	SW	No	No
Roseburg, Ore.	3	1.73	3.7	2,115	10	F	No	FGStW	. . .	Yes	No
Rosenberg, Tex.	2	.36	2.8	800	8	F	No	DST	SW	Yes	No
Salem, Va.	1	1.80	4.4	3,139	10	F	No	None	S	Yes	. .
Sunnyvale, Calif. . . .	9	1.57	8.5	350	18	F	Yes	FG	SW	No	No
Weslaco, Tex.	1	.59	2.4	3,500	14	C	Yes	None	W	Yes	Yes
West Memphis, Ark. .	1	.50	. . . .	0	12	F	No	DSt	. . .	Yes	No

Omitted from Table III are 18 cities which reported annexations of one-fourth square mile or more but whose officials had not furnished the additional information needed for the above table at press time. Over 10,000 population: Orlando, Fla., annexed 332 acres; Boise City, Idaho, 1,500; Bedford, Ind., 408; Chillicothe, Ohio, 500; Oklahoma City, Okla., 640; Pasadena, Tex., 1,664. 5,000 to 10,000; Troy, Ala., annexed 200 acres; Magnolia, 1,400, and Stuttgart, Ark., 685; East Peoria, Ill., 3,000; Franklin, 1,212, and Madison, Ind., 2,000; Le Mars,,Iowa, 960; Minden, La., 200; Las Vegas (city), N. M., 452; Archbald, 1,000, and Middletown, Pa., 200; Ripon, Wis., 1,379.

GOVT. DATA
URBAN

Controls and Services in Unincorporated Urban Fringes[*]

By John C. Bollens

Department of Political Science, University of California, Los Angeles

THE settling of large numbers of people in urban areas that are not within city limits has brought forth the fringe-area situation, an extremely serious problem in many parts of the United States. The problem has received increased attention by public officials, civic leaders, and researchers in recent years, but there is general groping for a comprehensive, satisfactory approach. Meanwhile, during the current period of experimentation this result of continuing urbanization is unfortunately imbedding many mistakes and shortcomings which eventually will be difficult and costly to rectify. Nothing short of real statesmanship in this aspect of urbanism is demanded.

Several million people now reside in unincorporated fringes. Often rural-appearing lands of a few years or a decade ago have been quickly transformed in appearance. At present they look like part of the city they adjoin and upon which they frequently depend, but these areas are not legally within the city limits. Urban fringes of various sizes are present practically everywhere, although their existence is often unknown to many casual observers. They range in population from a few hundred inhabitants to tens of thousands of people. Their phenomenal growth has made many of them one-fourth of one-half the population of the cities they border. In some states several are much larger than the average incorporated center, and a few are more populous than the adjoining municipality. They also vary greatly in area from a fraction of a square mile to several square miles. Generally, cities with larger areas have larger urban fringes, although there are some important exceptions.

The Fringe-Area Problem. Most unincorporated fringe areas are inferior in standards and services to the cities they adjoin. They often lack suitable zoning and subdividing regulations and obtain a few services on a selective and short-range basis. Some or all of the following urban needs are usually completely ignored or only partially satisfied in fringes: zoning, subdividing, drainage, sewers, sanitation, streets, street lighting, paving, fire protection, water, law enforcement, and recreation, among others.

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[*] Much of this article is based on data supplied to the Year Book early in 1954 by 174 cities of all population classes over 5,000 and representing all geographical sections of the United States. These 174 cities are distributed among three population groups: 30 cities over 100,000 population; 62 cities of 25,000 to 100,000. and 82 cities of 5,000 to 25,000. For convenience these cities are identified as large, medium, and small, and the percentage figures given in the small tables apply to these 174 cities.

What have been the frequent results of urban-fringe residents avoiding the fact that they need general urban government? Some areas are shanty towns featuring many unsanitary conditions, mud-rut streets in incompleted subdivisions, and intermixtures of industrial, commercial, and residential uses. Others are havens for gambling and vice. Still others represent fire hazards at the city doorstep. Many have deficiencies that are not so readily apparent but which constitute unsatisfactory and dangerous conditions. Numerous city officials and residents have come to recognize these situations and term them "the fringe-area problem."

What makes the fringe-area problem a matter of justifiable intergovernmental concern? It is because these environmental shortcomings may have detrimental effects reaching far beyond the confines of the fringe. Other local governments, especially cities, cannot maintain constant vigilance at their borders, alerted to snuffing out a health, sanitation, fire, or police problem that is about to invade the official city limits. This approach is unrealistic mainly because of the free movement of people throughout an entire urban area despite legal descriptions of boundaries. The only intelligent approach is to attack the difficulty at its source.

What is the status of zoning and subdivision controls in fringe areas? From whom are fringes obtaining services? What is the attitude of cities toward extending one or more services to the fringe? What is the reasoning behind the city decision on this matter? These considerations are important to better understanding of the fringe area problem.

Zoning Controls. Proper zoning and subdividing regulations can be applied and enforced by giving the nearby city authority beyond its limits for a distance sufficient to cover the entire fringe or by vesting adequate power in the government of the county in which the fringe is located. An analysis of city activity in zoning shows that most cities surveyed possess comprehensive zoning ordinances (use, height, bulk, area) that are in operation within their corporate limits. This is especially true of the large (100,000 and over) and medium (25,000 to 100,000) cities.

Cities Possessing Comprehensive Zoning Ordinances	
100,000 and over (30 cities)	97%
25,000 to 100,000 (62 cities)	95%
5,000 to 25,000 (82 cities)	71%
Total (of the 174 cities)	85%

However, authority to zone outside the city boundaries in the fringe is quite exceptional in all three population groups of cities. Stated generally, 17 of every 20 cities have enacted comprehensive zoning ordinances, but only two of these 20 are empowered to extend their zoning authority beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the city. Furthermore, the extent of this infrequent extraterritorial power is limited. Of cities with this authority, about one-half can enforce zoning standards up to three times beyond the city. An additional one-fourth have jurisdiction for five miles, but the remaining one-fourth have authority for only one or two miles.

City Authority to Zone Outside the City

100,000 and over	7%
25,000 to 100,000	10%
5,000 to 25,000	9%
Total	9%

Therefore, although most municipalities have thorough zoning ordinances functioning within the city, almost all of them lack legal permission to apply these requirements out of the city. In addition, those permitted such authority can at times control only a portion of the fringe, in part because such growth frequently does not radiate in a solid circle from the city lines. It must be concluded that extraterritorial zoning power by cities is having a negligible constructive effect upon fringes. The principal reason is the absence of legal permission. Furthermore, the advisability of city extraterritoriality in zoning and subdividing is sometimes questioned on the grounds either of control without representation or of increased expense to the city (unless an equitable service charge can be formulated).

Counties more frequently have zoning powers in urban fringes than cities do. Nevertheless, only 46 per cent of the counties do zoning in the nine-tenths of the areas not subject to city extraterritorial zoning authority. County zoning is more frequent in the fringes bordering the large cities which may indicate that counties possessing large cities are more responsive (possibly as a result of the previous response of the state legislature) to the need for urban controls. Not only are county zoning controls often nonexistent, but also frequently such regulations by counties are less comprehensive than those of cities. Many urban fringes are therefore subject to neither city nor county zoning controls, and when fringes do come within county zoning jurisdiction the regulations often are less than complete.

No City Extraterritorial Zoning Authority But County Has Zoning Ordinance

100,000 and over	67%
25,000 to 100,000	48%
5,000 to 25,000	37%
Total	46%

Subdivision Regulations. Subdivision regulations in the fringe by the city or the county are more frequent than zoning controls. Most cities have comprehensive land subdivision regulations in effect within city limits, although they are fewer in number than municipalities possessing comprehensive internal zoning. Three out of four cities possess comprehensive subdivision rules governing layout of city streets, blocks, lots and utilities, and a large number, but still short of a majority, has extraterritorial subdividing authority. Almost eight of each ten cities have comprehensive subdivision controls and almost four of these ten apply these regulations beyond corporate lines.

Cities Having Comprehensive Subdivision Regulations

100,000 and over	78%
25,000 to 100,000	60%
5,000 to 25,000	74%
Total	77%

The number with the extraterritorial privilege is impressive, especially in contrast with zoning, but nevertheless a majority of fringes do not come within the legal influence of city subdividing criteria. There is considerable range in the extent of such city authority where it does exist. About two-fifths of the cities with out-of-city subdividing authority can exercise their power up to five or six miles beyond the city limits. Another one-third have permission up to three miles, and the remaining approximate one-fourth have a one-or-two mile jurisdiction. As with zoning standards, the area of subdivision control at times does not encompass the entire fringe.

City Authority to Enforce Out-of-City Subdivision Regulations

100,000 and over	53%
25,000 to 100,000	43%
5,000 to 25,000	24%
Total	37%

How active are counties in subdivision matters in the more than three-fifths of the fringes that are uninfluenced by city regulations? Counties participate in this type of control in these areas only slightly more often than in zoning. Just over one-half of the counties have subdivision standards in the fringes over which cities have no extraterritorial control. Counties containing large cities most often have urban subdivision rules. County subdivision standards, it should be noted, are sometimes less stringent than those of cities.

No City Extraterritorial Subdivision Authority But County Has Subdivision Regulations

100,000 and over	86%
25,000 to 100,000	56%
5,000 to 25,000	42%
Total	52%

The picture of zoning controls in fringe areas is reproduced in miniature in subdivision regulations. Many entire fringes and important parts of others are completely outside the range of important urban public requirements. Part of the root of the fringe problem lies here in the matters of zoning and subdividing inadequacies. Improper land use and subdivision layout are costly to correct as the area becomes more urbanized, and its value can depreciate quickly. Meanwhile, these weaknesses may have important and harmful effects on the health and safety, for example, of inhabitants in the fringe as well as on the residents of the neighboring city. The fringe problem should be directly the concern of the entire urban community and indirectly the concern of the entire state since so many people live in urban surroundings.

Services for Fringe Inhabitants. The most direct and immediate ill effects of fringe areas, however, grow out of the frequency of their functional shortcomings. Fringe dwellers do not want to become part of a general local government that can furnish many services to them. Yet urban fringes cannot be inhabited unless their residents obtain some minimum services. Most often these needs are at least partially satisfied by established local governments.

The usual fringe approach is to try to select several or many municipal-type services from one or more local governments which provide a broad range of functions to persons who live within their jurisdiction. If they can obtain the services without a direct charge being levied, this is preferable. Many fringes seemingly do not care about acquiring more than a minimum level and number of services. Some people may say that the outlook of the fringe dweller approximates that of an ostrich, ignoring the environment in which he lives, but others may feel that his attitude resembles that of a fox, trying to get what he can for as little as possible.

The ability of fringes to acquire one or more municipal-type services (that is, services of a type or level customarily performed within cities) is impressive despite frequent incompleteness in number and intensity. Three-fourths of the fringe areas receive at least one service from the county, township, or special district, and another 5 per cent otherwise unserved get assistance from the neighboring city. More than four-fifths of the fringes therefore get a minimum of one major service from an established local government. Only a small minority is served principally by private companies.

Among the noncity local governments the county stands first as the supplier to fringes (see Table 1). Its highest degrees of activity are in law enforcement and street construction and maintenance, frequently traditional county functions but judged to be municipal-type in nature by many nearby city officials because of the level at which they are being provided to fringe residents. Fire protection service also ranks high and three other major services—water supply, garbage collection, and sewerage—are all performed by counties to some fringe areas bordering cities of the three population groups.

Because townships do not exist in all parts of the United States, their functional relations with fringes are surprisingly high in number. They are significant in fire protection and street work in all three population classes. With the possible exception of those townships from which the incorporated centers have been separated, important questions can be raised about counties and townships extending additional or more intensified services of a municipal nature to fringes. Is it financially equitable for such units which receive a substantial portion of their direct revenues from within city limits to spend a disproportionate share of their money in urban fringes? Does this constitute an unreasonably low cost to fringes for services rendered? Should such units be authorized and required to set up taxing or assessment areas and to charge directly for added services?

Single-purpose special districts, a fast-increasing governmental unit, also are prominent in satisfying certain needs of fringe residents. Their most frequent services are water supply, sewage disposal, garbage collection, and fire protection. Although almost always representing direct charges on the fringe for functions performed, they offer no long-range solution and their extensive use often leads to a complex of small, costly operations. Most of them also lack authority to carry out basic planning controls.

TABLE 1

SERVICES TO FRINGES PROVIDED BY NONCITY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Service	Fringes Bordering 30 Cities of 100,000 or more			Fringes Bordering 62 Cities of 25,000 to 100,000			Fringes Bordering 82 Cities of 5,000 to 25,000		
	County	Township	Special District	County	Township	Special District	County	Township	Special District
Water Supply	3	2	11	1	7	14	4	13	11
Garbage Coll.	2	3	3	3	7	3	5	6	6
Streets	18	8	1	30	11	2	32	11	2
Sewerage	3	2	11	4	5	19	3	6	3
Fire	7	7	7	8	14	12	12	19	11
Police	17	1	2	32	9	2	35	7	0
Other	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	0
Total	51	23	35	79	53	55	91	63	33

Municipal Policies on Outside Services. About three-fifths of the cities extend one or more services to their adjacent fringes. In addition, one-fifth of the fringe-service municipalities are the lone local government acting in this role, a seemingly vital one sustaining the fringe in many of these instances.

Cities Furnishing Services to Fringes

100,000 and over	70%
25,000 to 100,000	60%
5,000 to 25,000	50%
Total	57%

Incorporated places are more active in supplying water to fringes than all three other local units combined and almost equal to the total of the three of them in disposing of sewage. Less significant but nevertheless prominent are city activities in fringe fire and police protection. The various kinds of local governments provide many types of functions that are apparently available to fringes. Serious doubts can at times be advanced about the financial justice of some of these arrangements to the general governmental units involved. Finally, the over-all functional condition of many fringes and the frequent harmful effects which result are solid evidence that these service arrangements are not sufficient in scope to deal with the situation.

What prompts a majority of the cities to extend one or more services to their adjoining fringes? Many cities furnishing service believe that the best way to deal with the fringe situation is to offer assistance. Therefore, the city acts in self-protection to safeguard current city residents or to facilitate orderly development. Existing fringe problems caused by no or inferior health, sanitation, and fire protection services have prompted many cities to decide that the only certain means of protecting their own residents living near the fringe border is to extend such services to fringe dwellers. Another group of cities believes that a more orderly fringe development can be fostered through a city policy of service. Some thus state their reasons as raising the standards, achieving some degree of uniformity, and increasing or preserving the desirability of the surrounding area.

The objective of orderliness through exerting a degree of city influence is sometimes advanced in anticipation of future annexation. This argument is most prevalent among numerous Virginia cities and towns and Texas home rule cities which can rely upon court proceedings and council ordinances, respectively, to effect annexation. It is also present in some cities in other states which have concluded that a more difficult annexation process is made easier through providing service to the fringe and that absorbing the area will be less costly to the city if the development has been of reasonable quality.

Sometimes the urging is that gaining a sample of city services will prompt a desire for a full complement as part of the city. Some will only furnish a few services as a representative sampling of inducement. Others will contract for all except one key service, such as sewerage service to fringe residences, in the belief that this will cause annexation. Higher rates for selected services also are used as an appeal to come within the incorporated area. A guarantee to annex at the time of the city request is sometimes written into the agreement as a condition. Numerous extensions of services to the fringe therefore rest upon the conviction that such action by the city fosters eventual absorption.

Other cities use a different criterion in determining whether to supply the fringe. Will such an extension detrimentally effect the quality of the service afforded to residents of the city? This is the question that some cities have asked of themselves. If the answer is negative, the decision is made to furnish the function to the fringe. Additional cities stress what they term "their moral obligation." For example, they have a monopoly on the existing water supply or constitute the sole available supplier. With such a keen-edged sword in their hands, municipalities in this fortunate position, it can only be concluded, simply do not want to absorb their fringe. Others call this practice a courtesy or a good-neighbor policy or creating good public relations.

At times financial gain to the city serves as the prompting force. The city's water supply may be so large that it is judged to be good business to attract added customers living outside the corporate limits. Or the municiaplity may be charging premium out-of-city rates and consequently feeling that a large financial profit is being realized. Some incorporated centers strongly intimate that remunerative service arrangements are necessary for their own financial well-being.

Other reasons are also present. In some localities the cause is identified as pressure. The influence in the city of industries located in the fringe is an illustration. One community speaks bluntly of the arrangement being the result of many of the local businessmen living in the areas immediately outside of the city limits. This is another form of the problem of commuters who are daytime city occupants but nighttime noncity residents. What impact should they rightfully exert on city policies of this type?

Some municipalities speak of their service policy as constituting an old agreement or a traditional service. Might it be well for each city to review periodically its service policy toward the fringe to appraise its effects upon the city and its original objectives in the light of present conditions?

An impressive minority of cities—more than two out of five—provides no service to the neighboring fringe. There are several reasons for this policy but there is much more substantial agreement among these cities on one reason that in the case of the municipalities following policies of service extensions. A great many cities offering no fringe services emphasize that this policy of nonassistance is the only effective way to curtail fringe growth.

Their reasoning is that the basic purpose of establishing a city government is to create a public organization to provide urban services to its residents. Such governments are weakened, the argument continues, by permitting outsiders the opportunity to select one or a few of the many services that constitute city government. The variety of services available to city residents is rooted in general responsibility by the people involved. Why should certain services be furnished without a sharing of the responsibility? Permitting a selection of one or a few services from a city government is unfair to city residents and weakens the merits of city government.

Furthermore, extending service to fringe dwellers does not get them to face up fully to their obligations as inhabitants of an urban environment. In addition it is extremely difficult, perhaps impossible, to determine what is the fair charge for services selected from an array of many. The factors of capital construction costs and general city government overhead are often overlooked and difficult to evaluate. Expansion of personnel and facilities for service extensions is impractical and cannot be justified in many instances.

Furnishing service does not eliminate the fringe problem and may only temporarily alleviate it. This is because such extension may facilitate more intensified development of the fringe. In the long run such development, particularly if evolved without exacting land use controls, may add up to a bigger fringe problem. Thus it is agreed that fringe growth can only be truly controlled by not stimulating its further development. The aim of this no-service policy is therefore most frequently to encourage annexation of fringe areas, preferably in their early development and when they first need urban services.

Residence within a city, it is urged, holds no great attractions if the major functional benefits of urban living are supplied to the fringe by the city. As repeatedly pointed out by cities, if the utility services (sometimes even one of them) are supplied to the fringe, there is little incentive to become part of the city. Make fringe living less pleasant, not more attractive through self-defeating city action is the recurrent theme. Most cities following a policy of no fringe services have based their decision within this framework of reasoning.

Some other municipalities deliberately avoid supplying services to the fringe but not for the direct curtailment reason. Rather it is because they have decided the current territory of the city will be better developed through concentrating the furnishing of functions to the present city residents. This decision is often based on the existence of considerable vacant land within the corporate limits. Furnishing services and improvements to undeveloped and subdivided city areas, it is felt, is a primary obligation of the municipal government. An indirect result of this type of decision may, of course, be reduction of fringe growth but it is not the major stated reason. Still others base their policy on the limited available facilities, costliness of service expansion, or the heavy backlog of city improvements and needs. And finally, a few note that no demand by the fringe has arisen and several stress that there is no state or local legal authorization for such agreements.

Intergovernmental Approach. Not very many urban areas in the United States are certain that they have indefinitely solved their fringe-area problem. Cities break sharply into two fairly evenly divided groups over relations with the fringe. Both are hopeful of the correctness of their position for the future welfare of the entire urban community of which they are members. Meantime, the fringe problem is here in considerable force and more may be needed in certain circumstances than decisions by cities on the matter of services toward their fringe areas. Might, for example, the success of the city policy sometimes be sensitively dependent on whether the fringe can get the types and levels of services it wants from other governments? Should cities push for state legislation which would require a fringe to annex or incorporate when certain functional and standard needs are evident? Should cities strive for more extensive permission to use extraterritoriality? Should more counties be encouraged to use already existing controls or to obtain state constitutional or legislative authorization to possess such powers? Should more counties be permitted to create, and be urged to establish, special service areas that can be directly charged for more intensified and additional services rendered by the county? If so, should cities be prohibited from entering into fringe arrangements? The interrelationship of several of these questions seems to indicate that the fringe-area problem requires intergovernmental attention to bring about an intelligent, long-range answer for the general welfare of the large majority of urbanites.

Economic Classification of Cities and Metropolitan Areas[1]

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THE purpose of this article and the relevant material in Tables II and IV is to classify standard metropolitan areas and cities of 10,000 population or more by the following characteristics:

1. Metropolitan status of the city—whether it is an independent city, a central city in a standard metropolitan area, or a suburb. Each of these cities and metropolitan areas is further classified by whether it is an employing city or area, a dormitory, or a balanced city or area. This classification is based upon the employment-residence ratios presented in Tables II and IV.
2. Rent level of central cities and suburbs—whether the median rent of the central city or suburb is low, medium, high, or "exclusive" in relation to the median rent for the standard metropolitan area of which it is a part.
3. Economic base—whether the major volume of employment in the city is in manufactures, retail trade, wholesale trade, mining, government, etc. Tables II and IV show a manufacturing ratio to indicate the relation between the number of people employed in manufactures in the city or metropolitan area and the total number employed in manufactures, wholesale trade, retail trade, and personal, business and repair services.
4. Percentage of dwelling units in structures built between 1940 and 1950—an indication of the relative newness of the residential plant of the city or metropolitan area.[2]

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[1] In this article Grace Kneedler Ohlson's technique, with certain changes as indicated in the article, is applied to the data contained in the 1950 census of population, the 1947 census of manufactures and the 1948 census of business. See The Municipal Year Book, 1947, pp. 31-39 and Table IV. Her classification was based upon that of Chauncy Harris. See "A Functional Classification of Cities in the United States," Geographical Review, January, 1943, pp. 86-99, and "Suburbs," American Journal of Sociology, July, 1943, pp. 1-13. For advice and assistance in preparing this material, I am indebted, in addition to my wife, to Lyle C. Fitch of Middletown, Connecticut; William Kinnard, Instructor in Economics at Wesleyan University; Roy P. Peel, former Director of the Census; Howard G. Brunsman, Chief, Population and Housing Division, and Clarence E. Batschlet, Chief, Geography Division, Bureau of the Census.

[2] The following sources of data were used in this study: (1) For the labor force resident in a city and employed in manufacturing, in retail and wholesale trade and in personal, business and repair, services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population, Bulletins P-B: General Characteristics, Table 35; (2) The same source was used for data on the resident labor force engaged in mining, transportation, and government; (3) For employment in the city in manufacturing, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1947-vol. III: Statistics by States; Table 2; (4) For employment in the city in retail trade, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Business: 1948-vol. III: Retail Trade-Area Statis-

Classification by Metropolitan Status. Nine types of cities are distinguished by metropolitan status. In Table IV each city is identified as: independent (I) if it is located outside a standard metropolitan area; central (C) if the Bureau of the Census calls it a central city of a standard metropolitan area; and suburb (S) if it is located in a metropolitan area but is not a central city. Each of these three types of cities is further classified as a dormitory or residential city (D), a balanced city (B), or as an employing city (E).

The employment-residence ratio differentiates three types of cities on the basis of net daily migration to and from the city for purposes of working in manufactures and trade.[3] It does not indicate the actual net migration nor the number of people who commute even in manufactures and trade. Data are not readily available on the number of people in the professions, transportation, communications, utilities, government or mining that are employed within cities.

An employment-residence ratio of 100 indicates that the same number of people are employed in manufacturing and trade as are to be found in

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tics, Tables 102, 103 and 105; (5) For employment in the city in wholesale trade, ibid., 1948-vol. V: Wholesale Trade-Areas Statistics, Tables 102 and 103; (6) For employment in the city in personal, business and repair service, ibid., 1948, vol. VII: Service Trade-Area Statistics, Tables 102A, 103A and 105. The number employed in hotels and in entertainment, as reported by the 1948 Census of Business, was excluded from these indices because data were in too many instances withheld to avoid disclosures and because they were not comparable to the industry categories of "entertainment and recreation" and of "hotels and lodging places" in Table 35, Bulletin PB, 1950 Census of Population; (7) Enrollment in schools of collegiate rank is taken from Rand McNally Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide (1952), pp. 40-41; (8) Median gross monthly rent (in dollars) for standard metropolitan areas and for cities, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Housing, Series HC-8; (9) Per cent of dwelling units built in 1940 or later, ibid.

[3] This study differs from Grace Kneedler Ohlson's in that service industries are excluded from the employment-residence index. The ratio used here also differs from Ohlson's in that the ratio of employment in manufacturing and trade is not to the total resident labor force of the city. Separate ratios were obtained for manufacturing and for trade employment to the resident labor force in these industries. A ratio for these two categories combined was also obtained. Wherever employment data were not reported for an industry or were withheld, the comparable categories in the resident labor force were subtracted from the total. In the employment-residence ratios in Table IV, therefore, manufacturing and wholesale trade are sometimes not included. This should be noted whenever comparisons between cities are made.

Ohlson worked with data from censuses of business and manufactures for 1939, only one year earlier than the census of population. The data on employment in manufactures used in this study, however, are of 1947 and data on employment in trade and services are of 1948—three and two years, respectively, earlier than the 1950 census of population. Therefore, estimates of population and resident labor force in manufactures and trade in all urban places and standard metropolitan areas, with a population change of one per cent or more during the decade, were obtained, with two exceptions, by interpolation on a straight-line basis between 1940 and 1950. The two exceptions were (1) urban places with a large college enrollment, and (2) urban places in which a special census had been taken during the decade. Wherever it appeared that the percentage increase in population during the decade was attributable to the inclusion in 1950 of college students as residents of the college town, estimated 1950 college enrollment was first subtracted from the 1950 population. If a special census had been taken, the estimates were based on the percentage change in population between the date of the percentage change in population between the date of the special census and 1950. See U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population, vol. I: Number of Inhabitants, pp. 1-81 to 1-84 for a list of special censuses.

the resident labor force in those industries. A ratio of 125 indicates that the number of people employed in the city exceeds by approximately one-fourth the number engaged in manufacturing and trade who live in the city. A ratio of 80 indicates that one-fifth of the number of people living in the city are engaged in manufacturing and trade work elsewhere.

As used here the term "balanced" is applied in most instances to a city or standard metropolitan area in which the net movement in and out of the city or area of workers in manufactures and trade is approximately the same. Because of the imprecision of the measurement and the crudeness of the data, any city or area with an employment-residence ratio within 15 points of 100 is classified as balanced. A dormitory city, therefore, is one with a ratio of less than 85 and an employing city is one with a ratio of more than 115. Within each of the classes and subclasses there is a wide variety of cities—for instance, white-collar, working-class, and professional suburban towns; the rent level described below will suggest the types to which the suburbs belong.[4]

Classification by Rent Level in Metropolitan Areas. Suburbs and central cities are further characterized by whether or not the median gross monthly rental was (1) low, (2) intermediate, (3) high, or (4) exclusive. A low rental is $5 or more under the median gross rental for the standard metropolitan area, an intermediate rent level lies within $5 a month below the median metropolitan rent, and $10 above; a high rent level is $10 or more above the median and less than twice the median; and exclusive rent is twice the median or more. All central cities have intermediate rent levels except Tampa, Florida, and Holyoke, Massachusetts, with low rent levels and Charleston, West Virginia; Orlando, Florida; and Steubenville, Ohio, with high rent levels.

Sixty-two per cent of the suburbs have intermediate rent levels: of these 35 per cent are dormitory suburbs, 35 per cent employing suburbs and 30 per cent balanced. Of the 29 per cent of all suburbs with high rent levels, seven-tenths are dormitory suburbs and all of the seven exclusive suburbs are of this class. There are only 30 suburbs in the low rent class; 14 of these are employing suburbs, 7 are dormitory, and 9 balanced suburbs.

This classification gives a general picture of the city as a whole. Parts of most central cities and of some suburbs therefore would, if distinguished from the remainder of the city, be classified at a higher or lower rent level.

Classification by Major Economic Base. In Table II standard metropolitan areas are classified according to major economic base. The same classification of cities will be found in Table IV. The following classes were set up by the use of the data on employment in the city as shown in the 1947 census of manufactures and the 1948 census of business (see footnote 2 above). These categories are not mutually exclusive.

MANUFACTURING (Mm). In these cities employment in manufactures is 50 per cent or more of aggregate employment in manufactures, trade and service establishments (excluding hotels and amusements), and employment in retail trade is less than 30 per cent.[5] In Bristol, Connecticut, for example, 82 per cent of the aggregate employment is in manufactures, 15 per cent in retail trade, a little over 1 per cent in wholesale trade and less than 2 per cent in personal, business and repair services.

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[4] See P. B. Gillen, The Distribution of Occupations As a City Yardstick (1951) for a classification that more precisely identifies this type of difference among cities.

INDUSTRIAL (M). In these cities the dominance of manufacturing is softened by a substantial retail trade: the manufacturing ratio is over 50 per cent but retail trade is more than 30 per cent of aggregate employment. Chillicothe, Ohio, Bay City, Michigan and Astoria, Oregon are examples of this type. Newton, Iowa, Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Elgin, Illinois, cited by Ohlson as industrial in 1940, are now manufacturing cities.

WHOLESALE (W). In these cities the number employed in wholesale trade is at least 25 per cent of aggregate employment. All the larger cities are wholesale centers but cnly in San Francisco, California, and Salt Lake City, Utah, is employment in wholesale trade important enough to classify the cities as wholesale. Among the smaller cities El Centro, California, Wenatchee, Washington, and Bluefield, West Virginia, are also wholesale cities. Wilson, North Carolina, classified as wholesale in 1940 is now classified as a diversified city in which manufacturing dominates over retail trade.

RETAIL (Rr). If the number employed in retail trade was greater than employment in any other category, and employment in manufacturing was less than 20 per cent, the city was classified as a retail trade center. Except for suburban trading centers, most cities of this class are located in the South and West. Most of them are independent cities serving as trading centers for agricultural regions.

DIVERSIFIED (Mr) and Rm). In one type of diversified city (Mr) manufacturing is predominant and retail trade is second in importance. This group includes all cities in which employment in manufacturing is less than 50 per cent of the aggregate employment but greater than employment in retail trade. The other type is a diversified city (Rm) with retail trade predominant and with employment in manufacturing more than 20 but less than 50 per cent. The central cities of Los Angeles, California, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for example, are classified as (Mr) and Boston, Massachusetts, and Houston, Texas as (Rm).

In a few cities (Rm-Mr) employment in trade and manufacturing are approximately equal.

The employment-residence ratio was used to classify the following:

DORMITORY (D). This class is identified in the section above on metropolitan status. Ohlson used the same criterion for establishing metropolitan status and for determining the economic base of residential cities. In this study all dormitory cities where data are available are also classified as to economic base in the same manner as other cities. It should be remembered, however, that in many such cities the principal economic function in the life of the area may be to furnish a place for employees to sleep and for their families to live.

The following classes were set up by use of the data on occupation of residents as shown in the census of population (see footnote 2 above):

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[5] This classification does not distinguish kinds of manufactures carried on (light, heavy, diversified) or the nature of products (steel, food, clothing).

EDUCATION CENTERS (Ed). If total 1950 college enrollments exceeded 20 per cent of the total 1950 population, the city is classed as an education center. In general, university towns are small and single in function. Examples include Ames, Iowa; Ann Arbor, Michigan; and Columbia, Missouri, in which the focus of economic activity is one or more collegiate institutions. Even so large a university as Harvard is only a small part of the economy of a large city such as Cambridge and hence does not place Cambridge in the (Ed) classification. Many of the (Ed) cities have characteristics similar to resort or retirement towns; there are large numbers of retired professional people, and services (such as hotels and lodging houses) are important.

GOVERNMENT CENTERS (G). If 15 per cent or more of the labor force resident in a city was employed in governmental service the city is classified as a government center. Leavenworth, Kansas; Annapolis, Maryland; and Jefferson City, Missouri, are examples. Not all state capitals are government centers. Albany, New York, for example, is a central city in a metropolitan area that is predominantly industrial (M) and the city itself is classified as diversified with retail trade predominant (Rm). Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, classified as a government center in 1940 is also in the Rm class in 1950. Suburbs of a government center, such as Alexandria, Virginia, in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area, are not classified as government centers any more than suburbs of manufacturing centers are given special classification based on employment of the central city.

MINING TOWNS (Mg). If 15 per cent of those in the resident labor force reported mining as an occupation, that city is classified as a mining town. Even though the logic of this statement would require all of dormitory cities to be classified upon the basis of the resident labor force, mining towns are here considered to be those places where miners reside. Actual mining activities are usually carried on outside corporate limits.

TRANSPORTATION CENTERS (T). If more than one-fourth of the resident labor force was engaged in transportation and related functions, the city is classified as a transportation center. All manufacturing centers in metropolitan areas and all rural trade centers are dependent on transportation, communication, and utilities, and therefore all of such cities have a higher than average number of residents employed in these occupations.

AMUSEMENT OR HEALTH RESORTS (X). Cities in which the manufacturing ratio is less than 15 per cent and in which more than 10 per cent of the residents had occupations classified in the following industry groups—eating and drinking places, hotels and lodging places, and amusements, recreation, and related services—fall in this group. Atlantic City, New Jersey, and many Florida cities are typical of the amusement resort. Some cities commonly identified as summer resort cities, such as Albuquerque, New Mexico; Colorado Springs, Colorado; and Asheville, North Carolina, are classified as retail trade centers; the census data are as of April and therefore only identified the year-round resort centers. Inasmuch as resort cities are closely related in characteristics to the retail trade centers and perform essentially the same functions for their transient or retired inhabitants as the retail centers do for their market areas, this classification is essentially correct. The retail trade cities in farming areas tend to be retirement towns for farmers, yet their principal function is retail trade and they are classified as such.

Dwelling Units Built Between 1940 and 1950. The percentage of dwelling units built between 1940 and 1950 is shown in Table IV for each city of 10,000 population or more. These percentages indicate the extent to which residents of cities and standard metropolitan areas are living in new structures. Among the larger central cities, 36 per cent of Houston's dwelling units were 10 years old or less and in Los Angeles 25 per cent. In Buffalo and St. Louis less than 4 per cent of the dwelling units were constructed during the decade. And in Wilkes-Barre, a center of an area of declining population, only a little over 1 per cent of the dwelling units were newly built.

It is clear that Midwest City, a suburb of Oklahoma City, is new when 0.8 per cent of its dwelling units were built before 1940. But other cities,

TABLE 1

ECONOMIC BASE OF CITIES OVER 10,000 BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION *

Region	Government (G)	Mining (Mg)	Manufacturing (Mm)	Industrial (M)	Diversified Mfg (Mr)	Diversified Retail (Rm)	Retail (Rr)	Education (Ed)	Transportation (T)	Wholesale (W)	Resort (X)	Dormitory (D)	Total
INDEPENDENT													
New England	..	..	24	8	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	40
Middle Atlantic	..	4	24	12	5	12	..	2	2	..	..	1	62
South	1	13	28	7	12	52	30	9	5	1	9	5	172
E. North Central	..	4	46	25	13	14	..	11	1	..	..	2	116
W. North Central	3	..	5	7	6	20	14	4	3	1	1	1	65
West	4	4	1	1	1	11	26	10	2	4	2	..	66
Total All Regions	8	25	128	60	39	114	71	36	13	6	12	9	521
CENTRAL													
New England	..	..	16	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Middle Atlantic	..	2	13	4	5	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	28
South	2	..	6	2	13	24	11	..	2	..	..	1	61
E. North Central	..	..	32	3	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
W. North Central	..	..	3	..	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
West	..	..	..	..	3	7	5	..	..	2	..	..	17
Total All Regions	2	2	70	12	31	44	16	..	3	2	1	1	184
SUBURB													
New England	..	..	15	7	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Middle Atlantic	..	2	62	11	11	15	14	2	..	..	..	2	119
South	1	1	2	1	1	1	7	2	..	..	4	1	21
E. North Central	..	..	32	12	2	10	12	1	..	..	..	1	70
W. North Central	..	2	1	1	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	11
West	1	..	6	2	3	7	16	2	..	..	..	1	38
Total All Regions	2	5	118	34	20	39	52	8	..	..	4	5	287

*New England: Conn., Me., Mass., N.H., R.I., Vt. Middle Atlantic: N.J., N.Y., Pa. South: Ala., Ark., Del., D.C., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Md., Miss., N.C., Okla., S.C., Tenn., Tex., Va., W.Va. East North Central: Ill., Ind., Mich., Ohio, Wis. West North Central: Iowa, Kan., Minn., Mo., Neb., N.D., S.D. West: Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., N.M., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.

old in corporate age, are growing rapidly, with a sharp contrast between the old and the new sections of the city. One-half of all dwelling units in Alexandria, Virginia, a suburb of Washington, D.C., and 61 per cent of those in Burbank, California, a suburb of Los Angeles were built between 1940 and 1950. At the other extreme, in Oak Park, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago, less than 2 per cent of the dwelling units were 10 years old or less.

The median percentage of new dwelling units was 17.1 in independent cities with one-fourth of the cities reporting a percentage of 10.3 or less and another fourth a percentage of 25.5 or more. For central cities, the respective percentage points are approximately 3 points below those for independent cities. For suburbs on the other hand, the median percentage was only 18.5 and a quarter of the suburbs reported percentages of less than 9 per cent, the upper fourth contained 37 per cent or more (up to 99 per cent) of new dwelling units.

Summary of Findings. Almost one-third of the 992 cities over 10,000 population in the United States for which data are available are manufacturing cities; one-fifth are industrial cities or diversified cities in which manufacturing predominates; slightly more than one-third are either retail cities or cities in which retail trade predominates. In 15 cities, or a little over 1.5 per cent, employment in retail trade and in manufacturing are approximately equal. The remainder (13 per cent) are predominantly mining, transportation, education, government or resort cities.

TABLE 2

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CENTRAL CITIES, SUBURBS, AND INDEPENDENT CITIES AND OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS BY ECONOMIC BASE

Economic Base	All Cities	Independent Cities	Central Cities	Suburban Cities	Standard Metropolitan Areas
Manufacturing	31.9	24.6	38.0	41.1	40.7
Industrial and Predominantly Industrial	19.8	19.0	19.0	18.8	26.9
Retail and Predominantly Retail	33.8	35.5	32.6	31.7	28.1
Others	12.9	20.9	6.1	8.4	4.3
Number of Units	992	521	184	287	167

Of these 992 cities, 521 are independent in that they are not located within a standard metropolitan area; 184 are central cities of standard metropolitan areas; and 287 are suburbs of central cities. A smaller proportion of independent cities than of central and suburban cities are manufacturing or industrial cities or diversified cities in which manufacturing predominates. On the other hand a slightly larger proportion of independent cities are retail or predominantly retail cities. Over one-fifth of the independent cities, as compared with one-seventeenth of the central cities and almost one-twelfth of the suburban cities, are classified as mining, transportation, education, government, or resort cities.

Table 1 shows the distribution by geographic regions of the various economic types of cities. Manufacturing, industrial and predominantly industrial cities far outnumber retail and other types of cities in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and East North Central states. In the Southern, West North Central, and Western states retail and predominantly retail cities are more prevalent than manufacturing cities.

A larger proportion of standard metropolitan areas are manufacturing, industrial, or predominantly industrial than are the central cities of these areas and a larger proportion of the central cities than of the standard metropolitan areas are retail or predominantly retail. Table 2 shows the percentage distribution of standard metropolitan areas, central cities, suburbs, and independent cities by their economic bases.

TABLE 3

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CENTRAL CITIES, SUBURBS, AND INDEPENDENT CITIES AND OF STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS BY METROPOLITAN STATUS

Status	Employing	Balanced	Dormitory	Number of Units
Cities	55.5	26.3	18.2	1,219
Independent	66.2	28.8	5.0	624
Central	71.6	24.4	4.1	197
Suburban	30.7	23.4	46.0	398
Standard Metropolitan Areas	40.7	59.3	...	167

Of the 1,219 cities of over 10,000 population that are classified by metropolitan status, over half are employing cities to which people come to work in manufacturing, retail, and wholesale trade, and in personal, business, and repair services. Almost one-fifth are dormitory cities from which people go to work and a little over one-fourth are balanced cities in which the number of people employed in manufacturing and business approximately equals the number in the manufacturing and business labor forces resident in the city.

Approximately one-twentieth of the independent and central cities are classified as dormitories. Frequently, so-called independent cities are located near other cities and play the role of dormitories to them. This is also true of smaller central cities in multiple central city metropolitan areas. Furthermore, manufacturing plants are often located in unincorporated territory near cities. Some regional and suburban shopping centers are also located outside municipal boundaries and draw their workers from the city.

Four out of every 10 standard metropolitan areas are classified as employing metropolises. This suggests that the standard metropolitan area as defined by the Bureau of the Census may not coincide with the commuting metropolitan labor market area. Table 3 shows the percentage distribution of standard metropolitan areas, central cities, suburbs, and independent cities by their metropolitan status.

Table 4 shows the distribution by geographic regions of the employing, balanced, and dormitory cities.

TABLE 4

METROPOLITAN STATUS OF CITIES OVER 10,000 BY GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS*

Region	Employing (E) No.	%	Balanced (B) No.	%	Dormitory (D) No.	%	Total Number
INDEPENDENT							
New England	27	64.3	12	28.6	3	7.1	42
Middle Atlantic	49	76.6	12	18.5	3	4.7	64
South	131	62.1	68	32.2	12	5.7	211
East North Central	102	75.6	29	21.5	4	3.0	135
West North Central	42	50.6	38	45.8	3	3.6	83
West	62	69.7	21	24.0	6	6.7	89
Total	413	66.2	180	28.8	31	5.0	624
CENTRAL							
New England	19	76.0	4	16.0	2	8.0	25
Middle Atlantic	23	76.7	6	20.0	1	3.3	30
South	39	60.9	21	32.8	4	6.3	64
East North Central	36	85.7	6	14.3			42
West North Central	9	53.0	8	47.1			17
West	15	79.0	3	16.0	1	5.3	19
Total	141	71.6	48	24.4	8	4.1	197
SUBURB							
New England	10	35.7	7	25.0	11	39.3	28
Middle Atlantic	62	43.7	28	19.7	52	36.6	142
South	9	25.7	7	20.0	19	54.3	35
East North Central	26	26.0	22	22.0	52	52.0	100
West North Central	2	10.5	5	26.3	12	63.2	19
West	13	17.6	24	32.4	37	50.0	74
Total	122	30.7	93	23.4	183	46.0	398
Grand Total	676	55.5	321	26.3	222	18.2	1,219

*See footnote to Table 1 for list of states by geographic regions.

Governmental Data for the 2,528 Cities Over 5,000 Population

THIS summary of governmental data for 2,528 American cities includes all cities and other incorporated urban places (boroughs, villages and towns) over 5,000 population as shown in final figures of the 1950 census of population. In addition it includes 198 towns in the New England states and townships in Pennsylvania and New Jersey as "cities" even though the United States Bureau of the Census does not classify these political subdivisions as urban places.

One city, Vineland, New Jersey, has been added to the Year Book as a result of the consolidation of Landis township and the borough of Vineland creating the new city of Vineland. Landis township and the borough of Vineland, in turn, have been dropped.

Governmental data are shown for all 2,528 cities over 5,000 population in Tables IV and V and were obtained directly from city officials and state correspondents for the Year Book. The governmental information shown is summarized in this article and in Tables 1 to 9. Washington, D. C., although shown in Table IV, is omitted from this discussion because the city cannot be classified under any of the common forms of municipal government. Articles on the 1950 census of population, metropolitan areas, governmental units, municipal annexations, urban counties and economic classification of cities will be found elsewhere in the Year Book.

Selection of Towns and Townships. While the municipal corporation is by far the most common kind of American urban government, about one-half of the New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships possess all or most of the social, economic, and governmental characteristics of regularly incorporated cities. Such towns and townships have a high population density and carry on the commonly recognized functions of municipal government even though they do not have the same status in law as incorporated cities.

The New England states, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey have a total of 401 towns and townships over 5,000 population. As stated above, about one-half of these towns and townships are similar to cities in most characteristics. On the other hand, many of the towns and townships have low population densities and perform only a few of the usual functions of municipal government. Two primary standards were established to separate the more urban of these towns and townships as "cities." Each of the 198 towns and townships in the 1954 Year Book meets both of these standards:

1. The town or township does not contain any incorporated urban place within its boundaries.
2. The town or township has one-half or more of its inhabitants living in unincorporated urban places or in an urbanized area. The assumption is made that the town or township is likely to be rendering at least some

municipal government services when one-half or more of its citizens live in closely built-up areas.[1]

The application of the first standard above reduced the 401 towns and townships to 365; the application of the second standard reduced the number from 365 to the 200 included in the 1952 Year Book; Baldwin township, Pennsylvania was dropped last year for Baldwin borough,and Landis township, New Jersey, was dropped this year after consolidation with Vineland borough,reducing the number to 198. These 198 towns and townships are divided among the various states as follows: 23 towns in Connecticut, one town in Vermont, 10 towns in Rhode Island, five towns in New Hampshire, 10 towns in Maine, 68 towns in Massachusetts, 38 townships in New Jersey, and 43 townships in Pennsylvania. Each of these towns and townships is designated with a "t" or "tp" in Tables IV and V and in other tables in the Year Book.

TABLE 1

FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN 2,527 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	Total Number of Cities	Mayor-Council		Commission		Council-Manager		Town Meeting		Rep. Town Meeting	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Over 500,000	17	15	88.2	1	5.9	1	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000. . .	23	8	34.8	6	26.1	9	39.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
100,000 to 250,000. . .	65	29	44.6	14	21.5	22	33.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
50,000 to 100,000 . . .	129	46	35.6	28	21.7	54	41.9	0	0.0	1	0.8
25,000 to 50,000	277	109	39.3	49	17.7	110	39.7	3	1.1	6	2.2
10,000 to 25,000	835	376	45.0	140	16.8	273	32.7	26	3.1	20	2.4
5,000 to 10,000.	1,181	747	63.3	134	11.3	262	22.2	37	3.1	1	0.1
All cities over 5,000 .	2,527	1,330	52.7	372	14.7	731	28.9	66	2.6	28	1.1

Form of Government. Table 1, which shows the form of government of all cities over 5,000, indicates that 52 per cent of these cities operate under the mayor-council plan. "Mayor-council" is defined to include municipal organizations having a president and board, or a burgess and council, or a chairman and committee, if they are equivalent in powers and functions to a mayor and council in mayor-council cities. Included are both "strong-mayor" cities, in which the mayor has important duties as chief administrator, and "weak-mayor" cities in which the council (often through committees) has more direct control of administration. The mayor-council form predominates in the very large cities (15 out of 17

[1] Unincorporated urban places contain a definite nucleus of residences and include all surrounding closely settled area within their boundaries. Over 2,000 such places have been delineated for the first time in the 1950 census. Urbanized areas contain a central city or cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more plus all densely settled areas generally contiguous to the central city through commerce, industry, or transportation. The Bureau of the Census established 157 of these urbanized areas for the 1950 census. For concise definitions of unincorporated urban places, urbanized areas, and other census areas of the 1950 census, see the Bureau of the Census release, Geographic Reports (Series GEO. No. 1) issued August 21, 1951.

cities over 500,000), and in the very small cities (63 per cent of the cities from 5,000 to 10,000 are mayor-council cities).

The commission plan, in which the elected commissioners serve collectively as a legislative body and individually as administrators of the several departments, is found in 14 per cent of all the cities.

The council-manager plan is found in 28 per cent of the cities over 5,000. There are more council-manager cities than commission cities in all population groups except the over-500,000 group where they are equal. The article "Council Manager Government," elsewhere in this Year Book, shows all cities adopting the council-manager plan during 1953 together with other changes in the directory of council-manager cities. Table XIX shows all council-manager cities as of January 1, 1954.

The town meeting and representative town meeting forms of government, applicable to New England towns, comprise 2.6 per cent and 1.1 per cent, respectively, of all cities over 5,000.

The Mayor. The power of the mayor varies among cities. Conclusions as to the power of the mayor cannot be drawn from characteristics which have previously been tabulated (see Tables 2, 3 and 4 in 1953 Year Book, p. 60)—that is, whether he is directly elected by the people as mayor or chosen by the council from its membership; the veto power; the length of his term of office; and the power to vote on council actions. An analysis of such information shows the difference in the position of the mayor under the main forms of local government but in order to distinguish the strong mayor-council from the weak mayor-council cities, a more detailed examination must be made of the mayor's executive powers as distinguished from his legislative power or the prestige power of his office. Such executive powers would include, for example, appointment, removal, and direction of department heads and other city officials, and budget authority.

TABLE 2

METHOD OF SELECTION OF MAYORS IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Form of Government	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities		
			Directly Elected	Selected by Council	Highest No. Votes in Council Election
Mayor-Council	1,330	1,320	95.3	4.0	0.7
Commission	372	368	73.1	25.8	1.1
Council-Manager	731	702	43.8	55.1	1.1
Town Meeting	66	47	68.1	29.8	2.1
Rep. Town Meeting	28	23	65.2	34.8	0.0
All cities over 5,000	2,527	2,460	76.5	22.6	0.9

Data on voting and veto powers as well as the term of office of mayors in cities over 5,000 were published in the 1953 Year Book (pp. 60-61). The data show that if the mayor is chosen by the council he is usually on a level with the other members as far as voting privileges are concerned.

Where the mayor is directly elected by the poeple he has some voting privileges on council actions in 29 per cent of the cities reporting; the right to vote, however, is limited to cases of a tie in 54 per cent of all the cities. In mayor-council cities the directly elected mayor is a full voting member in only 11 per cent of the cases; in commission cities the directly elected mayor is a full voting member in 94 per cent of the cases.

In mayor-council cities over 5,000 population, 43 per cent of the mayors may veto any measure; 19 per cent may veto ordinances or other selected items; 1 per cent may only veto budget items; 37 per cent have no veto power. In all other forms the mayor usually does not have veto power.

Two-year and four-year terms of office predominant for mayors in American cities. The two-year term is most frequent in mayor-council and council-manager cities while the four-year term of office occurs most frequently in the commission cities.

TABLE 3

NUMBER OF COUNCILMEN IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS AND FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

Population Group	Mayor-Council			Commission			Council-Manager		
	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median
Over 500,000	8-50	9	15	. . .	8	. . .	. . .	9	. . .
250,000 to 500,000.	7-16	9	9	3-7	5	5	7-9	9	9
100,000 to 250,000.	4-33	9	11	3-5	5	5	4-13	9	7
50,000 to 100,000	5-40	7	11	3-5	5	5	2-18	7	7
25,000 to 50,000	2-28	7	9	2-7	5	5	4-17	5	7
10,000 to 25,000	4-24	7	7	3-7	5	5	3-20	5	5
5,000 to 10,000.	3-18	6	6	2-6	3	3	2-15	3	5
All cities over 5,000 . . .	2-50	7	7	2-7	5	5	2-20	5	5

In most mayor-council and commission cities the mayor is chosen directly by the people as mayor; in 55 per cent of the council-manager cities, the mayor is chosen by the council from its membership (see Table 2). The council member receiving the highest number of votes in election to the council automatically becomes mayor in a very small percentage of cities.

Number of Councilmen. Variations in the number of councilmen for the several forms of government and population groups are shown in Table 3. The mode indicates the number of councilmen most frequently found in cities of the group, while the median indicates the middle item when the cities in the group are arrayed according to the number of councilmen. The range indicates the smallest and largest city councils in each group. Table 3 does not include town meeting and representative town meeting cities. Of 45 town meeting cities reporting, 36 have three-member councils; of 24 representative town meeting cities reporting, 18 have three member councils.

Eight cities still have bicameral councils: Danbury, Connecticut; Augusta and Waterville, Maine; Everett, Malden, Northampton, and Springfield, Massachusetts; and New York City.

Table 3 indicates that in mayor-council cities the size of the council tends to decrease with the size of the city, probably because of a diminishing need for group representation in the small cities. Five is the usual number of commissioners in commission cities, except in cities of 5,000 to 10,000. Council-manager councils also show some decrease in size of council with a decrease in the size of the city. The number of councilmen reported for each city in Tables IV and V includes the mayor only if he is a full voting member of the council.

Type and Method of Councilmanic Election. The character of councilmanic elections and the geographical basis of representation are shown for the five forms of government and seven population groups in Table 4. City council candidates run under a party label in 54 per cent of the mayor-council cities, but this is true in only 34 per cent of the commission cities, and in 15 per cent of the council-manager cities. Partisan elections are found in 52 per cent of town meeting and 25 per cent of representative town meeting cities. A similar distinction is found in the basis of representation: only 38 per cent of the mayor-council cities elect all councilmen at large, while all or almost all of the city councilmen are elected at large in commission-governed cities and in the town meeting and representative town meeting cities. Councilmen are elected at large in 74 per cent of the council-manager cities. A sizeable minority of the mayor-council and council-manager cities have combined representation at large and by wards.

TABLE 4

TYPE AND METHOD OF COUNCILMANIC ELECTIONS IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS

	Total Number of Cities	Type of Election			Method of Election				Over-lapping Terms (Per Cent of Total Cities)
		Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities		Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities			
			Partisan	Non-partisan		At Large	By Wards	Combination of Wards & At Large	
FORMS OF GOVERNMENT:									
Mayor-Council	1,330	1,294	54.6	45.4	1,298	38.5	36.7	24.8	57.2
Commission	372	359	34.3	65.7	371	98.7	0.8	0.5	43.5
Council-Manager	731	713	15.6	84.4	701	73.9	15.3	10.8	72.1
Town Meeting	66	50	52.0	48.0	45	95.6	2.2	2.2	28.8
Rep. Town Meeting.	28	24	25.0	75.0	23	95.7	4.3	0.0	53.6
POPULATION GROUPS:									
Over 500,000	17	17	47.0	53.0	17	29.4	35.3	35.3	35.3
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	17.4	82.6	23	60.9	13.0	26.1	26.1
100,000 to 250,000	65	65	40.0	60.0	64	62.5	12.5	25.0	35.4
50,000 to 100,000	129	127	29.9	70.1	129	62.8	15.5	21.7	44.9
25,000 to 50,000.	277	268	38.4	61.6	264	54.9	22.7	22.4	53.1
10,000 to 25,000.	835	805	39.8	60.2	802	60.8	22.1	17.1	60.5
5,000 to 10,000	1,181	1,135	41.7	58.3	1,135	59.5	27.4	13.1	66.2
All cities over 5,000	2,527	2,440	39.8	60.2	2,434	59.5	24.1	16.4	60.4

In 46 cities over 5,000 population, some or all of the city councilmen are nominated by wards but elected at large. Nine of the cities with this method of election are over 50,000 population: Alhambra, Long Beach, Oakland, Richmond, and Stockton, California; Tampa, Florida; Portland, Maine; Jackson, Michigan; and Charleston, South Carolina.[2]

Overlapping terms for councilmen are most common in council-manager cities and least common in town meeting and commission cities. The percentage of cities having overlapping terms ranges from 26 per cent in the 250,000-to-500,000 population group to 66 per cent in cities of 5,000 to 10,000.

TABLE 5

TERMS OF OFFICE FOR CITY COUNCILS IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS

	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Terms of Office of Council					
			Per Cent of Reporting Cities					
			One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years
FORMS OF GOVERNMENT:								
Mayor-Council	1,330	1,337	0.3	48.9	7.1	43.7	0.0	0.0
Commission	372	385	0.0	22.1	17.9	54.8	1.6	3.6
Council-Manager	731	674	0.2	40.8	9.8	47.9	0.3	1.0
Town Meeting	66	49	28.6	26.5	44.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rep. Town Meeting	28	23	13.0	17.4	69.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
POPULATION GROUPS:								
Over 500,000	17	17	0.0	35.3	0.0	64.7	0.0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	0.0	30.4	8.7	60.9	0.0	0.0
100,000 to 250,000	65	65	0.0	47.7	0.0	52.3	0.0	0.0
50,000 to 100,000	129	128	0.0	40.6	3.9	53.9	0.8	0.8
25,000 to 50,000	277	267	0.4	44.6	5.6	48.3	0.0	1.1
10,000 to 25,000	835	815	1.6	41.5	11.5	44.5	0.3	0.6
5,000 to 10,000	1,181	1,152	0.6	41.2	13.0	43.6	0.5	1.1
All cities over 5,000	2,527	2,467	0.8	41.7	10.8	45.5	0.3	0.9

Terms of Councilmen. Terms of office for city councils, classified by forms of government and by population groups, are shown in Table 5. If there are varying terms, the term shown is that of the largest number of councilmen. There are usually two- or four-year terms: Mayor-council cities more often have two-year terms while commission and council-manager cities more often have four-year terms. Three-year terms predominate in town meeting and representative town meeting cities. In 84

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[2] The 37 cities between 5,000 and 50,000 population that use this method of election are: 25,000 to 50,000—Tucson, Arizona; West Palm Beach, Florida; Elkart and Marion, Indiana; Muskogee, Oklahoma; Newport, Rhode Island; and Warwick, Virginia. 10,000 to 25,000—Selma, Alabama; Bradenton, Florida; Crawfordsville, Elwood and Goshen, Indiana; Takoma Park, Maryland; Holland, Monroe, and Muskegon Heights, Michigan; Clovis, New Mexico; Garden City, New York; Shawnee, Oklahoma and Baytown, Texas. 5,000 to 10,000—Harrison, Arkansas; Cartersville, Georgia; Burley, Idaho; La Grange Park and Mount Carmel, Illinois; Seymour and Sullivan, Indiana; Clarinda, Iowa; Dayton, Kentucky; Marshall and Three Rivers, Michigan; Marshall, Minnesota; Artesia and Raton, New Mexico; Chester, South Carolina; Shelbyville, Tennessee, and Stephenville, Texas.

TABLE 6

SALARIES OF CITY COUNCILMEN IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS AND FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
Cities over 500,000						
Mayor-Council	15	$1,800	$4,000	$5,000	$7,200	$12,000
Commission	1	....	....	7,200	....	....
Council-Manager	1	....	....	8,000	....	....
Total	17	1,800	4,000	5,687	7,750	12,000
250,000 to 500,000						
Mayor-Council	7	960	....	1,200	....	7,200
Commission	6	4,500	....	7,000	....	10,080
Council-Manager	9	520	....	1,500	....	3,600
Total	22	520	1,093	2,400	4,500	10,080
100,000 to 250,000						
Mayor-Council	25	250	660	1,000	1,375	4,800
Commission	14	4,000	4,500	5,050	6,125	10,000
Council-Manager	20	240	600	1,200	2,175	5,000
Total	59	240	750	1,200	4,200	10,000
50,000 to 100,000						
Mayor-Council	41	100	500	600	1,000	2,000
Commission	21	2,250	3,600	4,500	5,250	10,000
Council-Manager	48	120	313	660	1,200	4,000
Rep. Town Meeting	1	....	....	2,500	....	....
Total	111	100	500	900	2,000	10,000
25,000 to 50,000						
Mayor-Council	94	100	318	500	600	3,500
Commission	39	300	1,560	3,000	4,000	5,520
Council-Manager	86	60	250	500	900	3,600
Town Meeting	2	600	....	....	....	1,000
Rep. Town Meeting	4	520	....	900	....	1,700
Total	225	60	342	600	1,200	5,520
10,000 to 25,000						
Mayor-Council	314	25	142	276	400	1,800
Commission	116	48	600	1,125	1,800	4,200
Council-Manager	161	5	125	216	333	2,500
Town Meeting	18	100	163	300	413	1,400
Rep. Town Meeting	9	300	....	350	....	800
Total	618	5	148	298	591	4,200
5,000 to 10,000						
Mayor-Council	580	6	107	233	281	900
Commission	95	36	300	600	750	3,600
Council-Manager	144	25	90	135	233	900
Town Meeting	19	100	297	300	463	800
Rep. Town Meeting	1	....	....	500	....	....
Total	839	6	109	188	315	3,600
All cities over 5,000						
Mayor-Council	1,076	6	263	660	1,900	12,000
Commission	292	36	937	3,600	5,385	10,080
Council-Manager	469	5	175	520	1,837	8,000
Town Meeting	39	100	196	356	750	1,400
Rep. Town Meeting	15	300	387	700	1,500	2,500
Total	1,891	5	229	700	2,200	12,000

cities some councilmen are elected for longer terms than others (see individual city footnotes at the end of Table V).

Salaries of Councilmen. Detailed data on the salaries of councilmen under different forms of government and in different population groups are contained in Table 6. If the salaries are not the same for all councilmen in a city, the salary shown is that of the majority of the councilmen. The tendency is apparent in commission cities to pay higher salaries to councilmen in view of their administrative duties, while considerably lower salaries are the general rule for mayor-council and council-manager cities below 100,000 and for town meeting and representative town meeting cities (see Table 6).

A total of 417 cities over 5,000 indicated that city councilmen are unpaid or, in a few of these cities, are paid the nominal amount of $1 per year (see Table 7). It can be readily observed that unpaid councilmen are mostly in the smaller mayor-council and council-manager cities.

A total of 31 cities reported increases in the salaries of councilmen in 1953, not including cities which made salary changes as a result of a change in form of government.

TABLE 7

NUMBER OF CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION WHERE CITY COUNCILMEN SERVE WITHOUT SALARY BY POPULATION GROUPS AND FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

Population Group	Mayor-Council Cities	Commission Cities	Council-Manager Cities	Town Meeting Cities	Rep. Town Meeting Cities	Total
Cities over 500,000	0	0	0	. .	. .	0
250,000 to 500,000.	0	0	0	. .	. .	0
100,000 to 250,000.	4	0	2	. .	. .	6
50,000 to 100,000.	4	0	5	. .	0	9
25,000 to 50,000	11	0	17	0	2	30
10,000 to 25,000	64	0	69	1	1	135
5,000 to 10,000.	157	4	76	0	0	237
All cities over 5,000	240	4	169	1	3	417

Elective Offices. The number of cities which have elected offices other than those of the mayor and council is shown in Table 8. Offices held by councilmen or elected commissioners are excluded. On the other hand, many of the elected officers perform the duties of other positions in addition to those indicated by their titles, but only the offices corresponding to their titles are shown. For example, the auditor in many Ohio, North Dakota, and South Dakota cities also has the duties of a city clerk. In many Indiana cities the city clerk also has the duties of city treasurer. In addition, municipal functions performed by elected county officers (assessors are a common example) are not shown in these tables.

Of greatest significance in Table 8 is the fact that 1,127 cities over 5,000 (46 per cent of the 2,440 reporting cities) have no elected officers other than city councilmen. City treasurers and clerks are most often popularly elected—in 35 per cent and 27 per cent, respectively, of the cities over 5,000. Tradition is in large part responsible for this situation, since these are among the earliest important offices established in municipal corporations. Somewhat less numerous are the cities reporting popular election of assessors, auditors, and attorneys. State laws are another factor that should be considered in interpreting Table 8 which summarizes information for cities over 5,000. General laws usually specify that offices be filled by election rather than appointment.

Municipally Owned Utilities. Nearly all (2,447) of the cities over 5,000 reported on the ownership of utilities, as shown in Table 9. Seventy-four per cent reported ownership of water supply and distribution systems or water distribution systems, and 49 per cent reported sewage treatment plants. Twenty per cent of the reporting cities own electric generation and distribution systems or electric distribution systems. Twenty-one per cent of the reporting cities over 5,000 own and operate airports although 303 additional cities over 5,000 lease their airports to private operators or other governmental agencies.

TABLE 8

MUNICIPAL ELECTIVE OFFICES OTHER THAN MAYOR AND COUNCIL IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION

Title of Office	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
	No.	Per Cent Of Cities Reporting							
Assessor	384	15.7	2	1	7	8	34	144	188
Attorney	236	9.7	3	4	2	7	32	80	108
Auditor	297	12.2	0	5	5	6	27	93	161
Clerk	649	26.6	2	2	13	24	61	215	332
Controller	111	4.5	10	2	8	13	12	40	26
Engineer	7	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	6	1
Finance Director	16	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	4	12
Police Chief	118	4.8	0	0	0	2	4	30	82
Public Works Director	51	2.1	0	0	0	0	4	16	31
Treasurer	883	35.4	6	1	16	38	101	310	391
Welfare Director	17	0.7	0	0	0	3	1	8	5
None of the Above Elective	1,127	46.2	3	12	34	80	142	387	469
Cities Not Reporting	87	3.6	0	0	1	0	4	15	161

Some cities listed in Tables IV and V are served by a public utility that is owned by another governmental unit; but only utilities which the city itself owns or owns jointly with some other governmental unit are shown. Included, however, are utilities owned by a municipal agency or board separate from the general city government but entirely within the corporate limits of the city. Where the city owns but does not operate the utility, this fact is indicated. Utilities reported as under construction are included, except in the case of airports.

Tables IV and V do not indicate, by footnotes or symbols, the utilities jointly owned or owned and operated by individual cities with other cities, counties, special districts, or other governmental units. A total of 108 cities in 29 states, for example, jointly own or own and operate airports with the county, neighboring cities, a state university, or other agency.

This does not include the municipal airports owned by cities but leased to private operators or other governmental agencies. A list of the 108 cities jointly owning and operating airports with other governmental units is shown in the 1951 Year Book, footnote 4, pages 46 and 47.

No less than 21 New Jersey cities shown in Table IV participate in inter-city arrangements for sewage treatment. All 21 cities are in or adjacent to the New York City-Northern New Jersey metropolitan area. Twenty-three other cities have inter-city arrangements for collection and disposal of sewage—eight in Ohio, six of California, and nine in Massachusetts, New York, Tennessee, and Virginia. The cities with inter-city arrangements for sewerage systems or sewage disposal are shown (except for Woodbridge, New Jersey, and Danvers, Massachusetts) in the 1951 Year Book, footnote 5, page 47.

TABLE 9

OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF UTILITIES IN CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION

	Type of Utility	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
		No.	Per Cent Of Cities Reporting							
A	Auditorium	409	16.7	8	17	21	34	44	137	148
B	Bus or Trolley Bus Sys.	38	1.6	4	1	1	4	5	16	7
E	Elec. Gen. & Distrib.	289	11.8	2	3	6	12	30	84	152
Ed	Electric Distrib. only	210	8.6	0	1	3	3	14	69	120
G	Gas Mfg. & Distrib.	43	1.8	2	3	3	2	5	19	9
Gd	Gas Distribution only	68	2.8	0	1	1	2	6	21	37
I	Incinerator	420	17.2	14	10	38	49	75	129	105
P	Port Facilities	78	3.2	10	8	12	4	16	17	11
R	Street Railway	8	0.3	5	1	0	0	1	1	0
S	Sewage Treatment Plant	1,209	49.4	12	16	35	52	135	419	540
T	Slaughterhouse	26	1.1	0	0	4	2	1	10	9
W	Water Supply & Distrib.	1,662	67.9	16	20	54	91	177	525	779
Wd	Water Distribution only	145	5.9	0	0	3	9	20	52	61
X	Airport	512	20.9	12	17	45	48	76	159	155
	Cities Having None of Above	297	12.1	1	0	2	6	23	103	162
	Cities Not Reporting	80	3.3	0	0	0	0	1	21	58

Seven cities in northern New Jersey lead in inter-city agreements for water supply and distribution: Clifton, Glen Ridge, Kearny, Montclair, Newark, Passaic, and Paterson. Other cities shown in Table IV that jointly own and operate water supply systems are Beverly and Salem, Massachusetts; Mamaroneck, New York; Uhrichsville, Ohio; Lansdale, Pennsylvania; and Coos Bay and North Bend, Oregon.

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF CITIES

This is an explanation of the code used in columns under "Economic Classification" in Table IV beginning on next page. For sources of data and explanation see pages 62-70.

Metropolitan Status

- I--INDEPENDENT city: not located in metropolitan area as defined by the census.
- C--CENTRAL city: as designated by the census.
- S--SUBURB: a city, other than central city, located in standard metropolitan area.
    - B--BALANCED city: the number of people who work in the city in manufacturing and trade approximately equals the number residing within the city and engaged in these industries.
    - D--DORMITORY city: most of the people engaged in manufacturing and trade who live in the city work elsewhere.
    - E--EMPLOYING city: more people work within the city in manufacturing and trade than are in the resident labor force for these industries.

Rent Level--relation of the rent of a suburb to the average rent for the whole metropolitan region of which it is a part.

- 1--low: $5 per month or more below the average rent for the metropolitan district.
- 2--intermediate: within a range of $5 below the average rent and $10 above the average rent.
- 3--high: more than $10 above the average rent.
- 4--exclusive: more than twice the average rent.

Economic Base

- G--GOVERNMENT center: 15 per cent or more of the people who live in the city and who are in the labor force are employed by a governmental unit.
- Mg--MINING town: 15 per cent or more of the resident labor force reported mining as an occupation.
- Mm--MANUFACTURING city: employment in manufacturing is at least 50 per cent of aggregate employment in manufacturing, trade and service; and employment in retail trade is less than 30 per cent of aggregate employment.
- M--INDUSTRIAL city: employment in manufacturing totals more than 50 per cent as in the Mm city but is balanced by retail trade employment of at least 30 per cent.
- Mr--DIVERSIFIED city: employment in manufacturing is dominant but less than 50 per cent.
- Rm--DIVERSIFIED city: employment in retail trade is dominant (manufacturing is at least 20 per cent of aggregate employment).
- Rr--RETAIL TRADE center: employment in retail trade is greater than employment in wholesale trade, service, or manufacturing, and employment in manufacturing is less than 20 per cent.
- Ed--EDUCATION centers: the enrollment in schools of collegiate rank within the city totals 20 per cent or more of the city's population.
- T--TRANSPORTATION center: 25 per cent or more of the people who live in the city and who are in the labor force reported transportation as an occupation.
- W--WHOLESALE TRADE center: employment in wholesale trade in the city totals at least 25 per cent of aggregate employment in manufacturing, trade, and service.
- X--RESORT OR RETIREMENT town: employment in manufacturing was less than 15 per cent and 10 per cent or more of the resident labor force were employed in restaurants and other eating places, hotels or places of amusement and recreation.

Employment-Residence Ratio

This figure shows the relation between the number of people who work in the city and the number who live there, and is the ratio of the number employed in the city in manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, and personal, business and repair service establishments to the number of employed people who live in the city.

Manufacturing Ratio

Employment in manufacturing is shown as a percentage of aggregate employment in the city in manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, and personal, business and repair service establishments. This index shows the relative importance of manufacturing in the economy of one city as compared with that of another.

TABLE IV

GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: 1954

This table includes all cities and other incorporated places in the United States as shown by the 1950 federal census. This table also includes 111 New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships selected by special rules (see preceding article). Population is shown for April, 1950, and land area for April, 1951, and are taken from Bureau of the Census reports. A dagger (†) indicates special census after April, 1950 (see article, "Urban places and Population"). Economic data are for various years (see preceding page for explanation of headings). All other data are as of January 1, 1954. Under "Form of Government, Selection of Mayor", code letters to left of dash are: "MC" for mayor-council, "Com" commission, "Mgr" council-manager, "TM" town meeting, and "RTM" representative town meeting; code letters to right of dash show selection of mayor: "c" that he is selected as mayor by the governing body, "d" that he is directly elected by the people, and "h" that councilman receiving most votes becomes mayor.

"Number of Councilmen" includes the mayor if he may vote on all issues; mayor is excluded from number of councilmen if he may vote only in case of a tie or if he may never vote. The first figure shows total councilmen and the second shows how many of total are elected at large; a zero (0) in the "at large" column shows that all councilmen are elected from wards. Under "Type of Election", "NP" indicates nonpartisan (no party designation on ballot) and "P" partisan. A double dagger (‡) indicates terms of councilmen are overlapping.

See code letters below for "Other Elective City Offices" and "Utilities Owned and Operated"; an ampersand (&) means that the preceding code letter is for a utility owned but not operated. A superior numeral (^{1}) refers to notes at end of this table; an asterisk (*) refers to notes at end of Table V. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported. For further explanation see preceding article.

City Offices Held by Officials Elected by People (excluding councilmen)

A—Assessor
D—Auditor
C—Controller
E—Engineer
F—Director of Finance
K—Clerk or Recorder
L—Attorney
P—Police Chief
S—Supt, Comr, Dir. Pub. Works or Streets
T—Treasurer
W—Welfare Director or Board

City-Owned and Operated Utilities

A—Auditorium
B—Bus System or Trolley Buses
E—Electric Generation and Distribution
Ed—Electric Distribution only
G—Gas Manufacture & Distribution
Gd—Gas Distribution only
I—Incinerator
T—Slaughterhouse
P—Port Facilities
W—Waterworks
R—Street Railway
X—Airport
S—Sewage Treatment Plant
Wd—Water Distribution only

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ.-Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Over 1,000,000													
Chicago, Ill.	3,621	207.5	CE2	Mm	122	55	4.8	MC-d	50-0	NP4	$5,000	TK	BRISWX
Detroit, Mich. . . .	1,850	139.6	CB2	Mm	110	60	17.4	MC-d	9-9	NP4	12,000	TK	RISWX
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,105†	450.9	CB2	Mr	113	37	25.0	MC-d	15-0	NP4‡	7,200	CL	EIPSWX
New York, N. Y. .	7,892	315.1	CB2	Mr	113	45	8.4	MC-d	25-0*	P4	7,000	C	BRIPSWX&
Philadelphia, Pa. .	2,072	127.2	CE2	Mm	125	53	7.9	MC-d	17-0	P4	9,000	C	AGIPSWX

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

			ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION						CITY COUNCIL				
City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50	Mayor Form of Govt. & Selec. of	No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
500,000 to 1,000,000													
Baltimore, Md. . . .	950	78.7	CE2	Mr	121	47	15.3	MC-d	21-1	P4	$4,000	C	IPSWX
Boston, Mass. . . .	801	47.8	CE2	Rm	158	40	5.1	MC-d	9-9	NP2	5,000	None	None
Buffalo, N. Y.	580	39.4	CE2	M	117	51	3.6	MC-d	15-6	P2‡*	6,000	C	AIPWX
Cincinnati, Ohio . . .	504	75.1	CE2	Mm	157	55	8.5	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	8,000	None	IPSWX
Cleveland, Ohio . . .	915	75.0	CE2	Mm	147	61	6.4	MC-d	33-0[7]	P2	4,000	None	ABREISWX
Houston, Tex.	596	160.0	CB2	Rm	108	33	36.3	MC-d	8-3	NP2	3,600	C	AGIPSWX
Milwaukee, Wis. . .	637	51.6	CE2	Mm	124	59	9.1	MC-d	27-0	NP4	5,687	CTL	IPSWX&
Minneapolis, Minn.	522	53.8	CE2	Mr	123	40	7.8	MC-d	13-0	NP2	5,000	CT	AIPSWX&
New Orleans, La. .	570	199.4	CE2	Rm	119	32	17.6	Com-d	8-1	P4	7,500	A	AIWX
Pittsburgh, Pa. . . .	677	54.2	CE2	Mr	137	40	6.4	MC-d	9-9	P4‡	8,000	C	IW
St. Louis, Mo.	857	61.0	CE2	Mm	152	54	3.8	MC-d	30-1	P4‡	1,800	CT	APWX
San Francisco, Calif.	775	44.6	CE2	W	134	29	14.1	MC-d	11-11	NP4‡	2,400	TAL	ABRSWX
Washington, D. C. .	802	61.4	CE2	G	131	13	22.3	. . .*	. .-. .	. . .	13,000	None	AIP&SW
250,000 to 500,000													
Akron, Ohio	275	53.7	CE2	Mm	144	71	13.3	MC-d	13-3[7]	P2	2,700	None	ISWX
Atlanta, Ga.	331	36.9	CE2	Rm	181	32	13.7	MC-d	16-0[7]	NP4	2,400	None	AISWX
Birmingham, Ala. .	326	63.5	CB2	Rm-Mr	112	37	18.8	Com-d	3-3	NP4	7,000	None	AIW*X
Columbus, Ohio . . .	376	39.4	CE2	Mr	123	45	15.2	MC-d	7-7[7]	NP4‡	1,000	DL	EISWX
Dallas, Tex.	434	130.3	CE2	Rm	124	30	35.4	Mgr-d	8-2	NP2	1,040	None	ASWX
Denver, Colo.	416	67.5	CE2	Rm	133	32	20.6	MC-d	9-0	NP4	1,200	D	ASWX
Fort Worth, Tex. . .	279	102.2	CE2	Mr	122	43	34.6	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	520	None	AISWX
Indianapolis, Ind. . .	427	55.4	CE2	Mm	139	54	12.0	MC-d	9-9	P4	1,200	K	GSX
Jersey City, N. J. .	299	13.0	CB2	Mm	95	57	3.1	Com-c	5-5	NP4	7,500	None	W
Kansas City, Mo. .	457	80.6	CE2	Rm	132	34	8.0	Mgr-d	9-5	NP4	3,600	None	AWX
Long Beach, Calif. .	251	35.5	SD2	Rr	75	23	32.9	Mgr-c	9-9	NP3	2,400	DL	AGPWX
Louisville, Ky. . . .	369	52.7	CE2	Mm	130	52	12.6	MC-d	12-0	P2	960	C	APWX&
Memphis, Tenn. . .	396	104.2	CB2	Mr-Rm	113	37	26.4	Com-d	5-5	NP4	6,000	A	AEdGdIPSWX
Newark, N. J.	439	23.6	CE2	Mm	143	55	4.6	MC-d	9-4	NP4	. . .	None	R&P&WX&S
Oakland, Calif. . . .	385	53.0	CE2	RM	116	33	14.5	Mgr-d	8-8	NP4‡	1,440	D	APX
Omaha, Neb.	251	40.7	CE2	Mr	129	40	10.7	Com-c	7-7	NP3	4,500	None	AE&G&PSW&X
Portland, Ore. . . .	374	69.6	CE2	Rm	132	35	19.2	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	10,080	D	AISW
Rochester, N. Y. . .	332	36.7	CE2	Mm	154	67	4.2	Mgr-c	9-5	P4‡	1,500	None	AIPSW
St. Paul, Minn. . . .	311	52.2	CE2	Mr	129	49	8.6	Com-d	7-7	NP2	6,500	C	ASWX
San Antonio, Tex. .	408	72.3	CB2	Rm	110	23	30.2	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	1,040	None	AEGISWX
San Diego, Calif. . .	435†	110.4	CB2	Rm	112	35	38.0	Mgr-d	7-1	NP4‡	2,000	L	PSWX
Seattle, Wash.	468	74.1	CE2	Mr	143	41	20.0	MC-d	9-9	NP4‡	7,200	TKL	ABREW
Toledo, Ohio	304	43.1	CE2	Mm	131	59	7.4	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	3,600	None	AIPSWX
100,000 to 250,000													
Albany, N. Y.	135	19.0	CE2	Rm	129	33	4.3	MC-d	19-0	P4	750	CT	PSWX
Allentown, Pa. . . .	107	15.9	CE2	Mm	134	59	9.2	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	4,500	CT	ISWdX&
Austin, Tex.	132	38.0	CB2	Rr	97	13	37.7	Mgr-c	5-5*	NP2	None	None	EISTWX
Baton Rouge, La. . .	126	30.2	C-2	Ed	. .[5]	. .[5]	46.2	MC-d	7-7*	NP4	720	None	IPTX
Berkeley, Calif. . .	114	9.5	SB2	Ed	94	48	13.7	Mgr-d	9-9	NP4‡	240	D	None
Bridgeport, Conn. .	159	14.6	CE2	Mm	168	73	12.0	MC-d	16-0	P2	None	TK	AISTX
Cambridge, Mass. .	121	6.2	SE2	Mm	182	65	4.9	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	4,000	None	IWX
Camden, N. J.	125	8.6	SE2	Mm	169	73	11.1	Com-c	5-5	NP4	4,500	None	AISW
Canton, Ohio	117	14.1	CE2	Mm	146	67	9.6	MC-d	14-3[7]	P2	900	DTL	SW
Charlotte, N. C. . .	134	30.3	CE2	Mr	125	36	28.5	Mgr-d	7-7	NP2	600	None	AISWX
Chattanooga, Tenn.	131	28.0	CE2	Mm	167	60	10.5	Com-d	5-5	NP4	7,500	None	AEdX
Corpus Christi, Tex.	108	46.7	CB2	Rr	106	16	44.3	Mgr-d	4-4	P2	1,040	None	AGISWX
Dayton, Ohio	244	25.0	CE2	Mm	171	68	13.9	Mgr-h	5-5	NP4‡	1,200	None	ISWX
Des Moines, Iowa . .	178	54.9	CB2	Rm	113	33	14.4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡*	300	None	SWX

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

			ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION						CITY COUNCIL				
City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50	Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
100,000 to 250,000—continued													
Duluth, Minn.	105	62.3	CB2	Mr	115	43	7.7	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	$5,500	None	GdISWX
Elizabeth, N. J.	113	11.7	SB2	Mm	87	60	6.7	MC-d	13-0	P2‡	None	A	Wd
El Paso, Tex.	130	29.3	CE2	T	123	22	20.7	MC-d	4-4	NP2	4,800	TA	ISWX
Erie, Pa.	131	18.8	CB2	Mm	115	59	10.4	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	6,000	. . .	IPSWX
Evansville, Ind.	129	18.1	CE2	Mm	130	60	20.1	MC-d	9-3	P4	1,000	K	ISWX
Fall River, Mass.	112	33.9	CB2	Mm	113	72	4.5	MC-d	9-9	NP2	800	None	ISWX
Flint, Mich.	163	29.3	CE2	Mm	140	74	13.9	Mgr-c	9-0	NP2	500	None	SWX
Fort Wayne, Ind.	134	18.8	CE2	Mm	136	63	13.6	MC-d	9-3	P4	900	K	EI&SWX
Gary, Ind.	134	41.6	SE2	Mm	128	73	21.2	MC-d	9-3	P4	1,000	K	ISX
Grand Rapids, Mich.	177	23.4	CE2	Mm	149	63	7.7	Mgr-d	7-1	NP2‡	1,200	C	ASW
Hartford, Conn.	177	17.4	CE2	M	146	52	9.3	Mgr-h	9-9	NP2	None	T	X
Jacksonville, Fla.	205	30.2	CE2	Rm	131	27	20.9	MC-d	9-9	NP4	1,500	TAK	EIPWX
Kansas City, Kan.	130	18.7	SB2	Mm	110	64	6.9	Com-d	3-3	NP4	4,000	None	AEPWX
Knoxville, Tenn.	125	25.4	CE2	Mr	173	47	15.3	MC-d	7-7	NP4‡	1,200	None	EdGIWX
Little Rock, Ark.	102	21.0	CE2	Rm	134	26	18.6	MC-d	10-0	P2‡	1,200	TKL	AISWX
Miami, Fla.	249	34.2	CB2	X	115	14	34.2	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡*	5,000	None	AIPW
Mobile, Ala.	129	25.4	CE2	Rm	136	34	32.9	Com-c	3-3	NP4	10,000	None	WX
Montgomery, Ala.	107	26.1	CB2	Rm[4]	110[2]	..[4]	30.0	Com-d	3-3	P4	5,100	None	AWX
Nashville, Tenn.	174	22.0	CE2	Mr	149	42	8.6	MC-d	22-1	NP4	1,200	None	EdIWX
New Bedford, Mass.	109	19.1	CE2	Mm	129	72	3.6	MC-d	11-6	NP2	500	A	WX
New Haven, Conn.	164	17.9	CE2	Mm	148	56	6.8	MC-d	33-0	P2	None	TK	STX
Norfolk, Va.	214	28.2	CE2	G[4]	146[2]	..[4]	25.6	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	1,200	T	AIWX&
Oklahoma City, Okla.	244	54.1	CB2	Rr	102	19	27.4	Mgr-d	8-0	NP4‡	600	None	ASWX
Pasadena, Calif.	105	21.7	SE2	Rr	134	23	16.4	Mgr-c	7-..	NP4‡	600	None	AEIWX
Paterson, N. J.	139	8.1	SB1	Mm	106	59	4.2	MC-d	11-0	P2‡	400	None	IW
Peoria, Ill.	112	12.9	CB2	Mr	102	43	9.8	Mgr-d	9-9	NP4‡	1,200	TAK	None
Phoenix, Ariz.	129†	17.1	CE2	Rr	149	13	35.6	Mgr-d	7-7	NP2	3,000	None	BSWX
Providence, R. I.	249	17.9	CE2	Mm	161	61	3.5	MC-d	26-0	P2	1,500	None	IPSW
Reading, Pa.	109	8.8	CE2	Mm	125	61	2.7	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	4,200	CT	AISWX
Richmond, Va.	230	37.1	CE2	Mr	146	39	14.8	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	1,200	None	GIPSWX
Sacramento, Calif.	138	16.9	CE2	G	130	19	24.6	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	1,200	None	APWX
Salt Lake City, Utah	182	54.1	CE2	W	123	21	20.5	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	5,000	D	WX
Savannah, Ga.	120	14.6	CD2	Rr	84	19	24.5	MC-d	12-12	NP2	480	None	AWX
Scranton, Pa.	126	24.9	CE2	Mr	131	47	0.6	MC-d	5-5	P4‡	4,000	C	IX
Shreveport, La.	127	24.5	CB2	Rm	109	20	24.4	Com-d	5-5	NP4	5,000	None	AIWX
Somerville, Mass.	102	4.1	SD2	Mm	59	51	0.8	MC-d	11-4	NP2	500	None	IWd
South Bend, Ind.	116	21.6	CE2	Mm	142	68	18.1	MC-d	19-3	P4	1,000	AK	W
Spokane, Wash.	162	41.5	CB2	Rm	104	24	22.5	Com-C	5-5	NP4‡	5,000	None	WX
Springfield, Mass.	162	31.7	CE2	M	121	56	10.4	MC-d	26-8*	P2	None	TK	AISW
Syracuse, N. Y.	221	25.3	CE2	M	127	51	4.6	MC-d	9-4	P2‡*	3,500	D	I&SWX
Tacoma, Wash.	144	47.9	CE2	Mr	124	44	20.7	Mgr-c	9-9	NP4‡	1,200	None	EPSW
Tampa, Fla.	125	19.0	CE1	Mr	145	40	18.6	MC-d	7-7	NP4	1,800	K	AIPSWX&
Trenton, N. J.	128	7.2	CE2	Mm	137	63	3.7	Com-c	5-5	NP4	7,500	None	A&IP&SWX
Tulsa, Okla.	183	28.1	CB2	Rm	98	23	25.6	Com-d	5-5	P2	6,000	D	AIWSX
Utica, N. Y.	102	16.4	CE2	M	119	54	2.8	MC-d	18-1	P2	1,250	CTA	IWX&
Waterbury, Conn.	104	27.6	CE2	Mm	124	73	25.6	MC-d	15-15	P2	250	CTK	W
Wichita, Kan.	168	26.9	CB2	Rm	92	27	32.4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	360	None	AW*SX
Wilmington, Del.	110	9.8	CE2	Mr	129	46	7.1	MC-d	12-1	P2	750	T	IPSW
Worcester, Mass.	203	37.0	CE2	Mm	139	66	6.9	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	4,000	None	AISWX
Yonkers, N. Y.	153	17.2	SD2	Mm	78	58	9.8	Mgr-d	13-1	P2	2,500	None	IW
Youngstown, Ohio	168	32.8	CB2	Mm	109	57	5.9	MC-d	7-0[7]	P2	600	None	IWX
50,000 to 100,000													
Alameda, Calif.	64	10.7	SE2	Mm	124	75	34.4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	480	DTA	Ed

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

50,000 to 100,000—continued

			ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION						CITY COUNCIL				
City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employment Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50	Mayor Form of Govt. & Selec. of	No. of Councilmen Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
Albuquerque, N. M.	97	51.2	CE2	Rr	118	11	53.0	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	$ None	None	SW
Alexandria, Va. . . .	62	7.5	SE2	Rr	120	12	49.8	Mgr-D	7-7	NP3	1,200	TAL	None
Alhambra, Calif. . .	54†	7.2	SB2	Mr	97	49	28.1	Mgr-C	5-5	NP4‡	600	DTKL	IW
Altoona, Pa.	77	10.0	CE2	T	140	35	2.5	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	5,000	CT	ISW
Amarillo, Tex. . . .	74	21.7	CB2	Rr[4]	88[2]	..[4]	40.2	Mgr-d	3-3	NP..	520	None	AISWX
Asheville, N. C. . .	53	14.5	CE2	Rm	126	23	9.6	Mgr-c	7-7	P2	300	None	AWX
Atlantic City, N. J.	62	11.5	CE2	X	159	12	2.6	Com-c	5-5	NP4	5,250	None	WX
Augusta, Ga.	72	9.8	CE2	Mr	133	44	8.4	MC-d	15-15	NP3‡	600*	None	AWX
Aurora, Ill.	51	8.1	SE2	Mm	116	60	7.3	Com-d	5-5	NP4	4,500	None	IW
Bay City, Mich. . . .	53	9.6	CE2	M	120	61	11.6	Mgr-d	9-0	NP2	820	None	EdPWX
Bayonne, N. J. . . .	77	5.2	SB2	Mm	96	70	4.9	Com-c	5-5	NP4	. . .	None	Wd
Beaumont, Tex. . . .	94†	31.4	CB2	Rr	88	19	29.4	Mgr-d	5-1	P2	1,200	None	AIWX&
Berwyn, Ill.	51	3.8	SD2	Rr	17	2	8.2	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	. . .	TK	Wd
Bethlehem, Pa. . . .	66	18.6	CE2	Mm	164	81	14.0	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	3,600	CT	WX&
Binghamton, N. Y. .	81	11.0	CB2	Mr	110	49	5.5	MC-d	13-0	P4‡	1,500	None	WX
Brockton, Mass. . .	63	21.4	CB2	M	103	59	3.7	MC-d	11-4	P2	500	None	SW
Brookline t, Mass. .	58	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-c	5-5	NP3‡	2,500	TAK	IW
Burbank, Calif. . . .	88†	16.8	SE3	Mm	156	71	60.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	720	TK	EW
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	72	25.4	CE2	Mm	128	57	13.3	Com-d	5-5	NP2	. . .	None	AISWX
Charleston, S. C. . .	70	5.1	CE2	Rm	138	33	7.8	MC-d	25-13	NP4	100	None	IT&WX
Charleston, W. Va.	74	9.6	CB3	Rr	115	13	11.5	MC-d	23-5	P4	100	T	AI
Chester, Pa.	66	4.7	SB2	M	111	53	15.0	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	. . .	CTW	S
Cicero, Ill.	68	5.8	SE2	Mm	205	88	8.0	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	520	CTK	Wd
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	59	8.2	SD3	Rr	23	6	10.4	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	1,200	None	IWd
Clifton, N. J.	65	11.7	SB2	Mm	97	82	29.8	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4	1,500	None	W
Columbia, S. C. . . .	87	12.8	CE2	Rm	123	25	26.0	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	1,000	None	WX
Columbus, Ga. . . .	80	12.0	CE2	Mm[4]	162[2]	..[4]	26.0	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	1,200	None	WX&
Covington, Ky. . . .	64	6.6	SD2	Rm	58	36	1.9	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	1,500	None	IW
Cranston, R. I. . . .	55	28.7	SD3	Mm	74	75	17.0	MC-d	20-0	P2	500	TW	S
Davenport, Iowa . . .	75	18.1	CB2	Rm	94	38	12.6	MC-d	8-2	P2	900	TK	SX
Dearborn, Mich. . .	95	25.3	SE2	Mm	311	90	41.7	MC-d	7-7	NP2	2,000	TK	ISWd
Decatur, Ill.	66	9.3	CE2	M	133	51	13.9	Com-d	5-5	NP4	. . .	None	SWX
Durham, N. C. . . .	71	13.2	CE2	Mm	168	62	16.0	Mgr-d	13-7	NP4‡	780	None	A&ISWX
East Chicago, Ind. .	54	10.4	SE2	Mm	232	89	3.6	MC-d	9-3	NP4	1,000	TK	SW
East Orange, N. J. .	79	3.9	SD3	Rm	42	22	7.3	MC-d	10-0	P2‡	1,000	None	W
East St. Louis, Ill. .	82	13.4	SD1	Mr-Rm	83	42	8.8	Com-d	5-5	NP4	4,000	None	None
Evanston, Ill.	74	8.2	SB3	Rm	99	21	10.5	Mgr-d	18-0	NP4‡	880	TK	IW
Fresno, Calif.	92	16.0	CE2	Rr	141	15	28.1	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	. . .*	None	ASWX
Gadsden, Ala.	56	28.8	CE2	Mm	148	72	37.7	Com-d	3-3	NP4	. . .	None	AX
Galveston, Tex. . . .	67	8.1	CE2	T	118	32	15.2	Com-d	5-5	..2	2,400	A	AIWX
Glendale, Calif. . . .	96	23.8	SD2	Rm	83	33	21.7	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	720	TK	AEW
Green Bay, Wis. . .	53	13.9	CE2	Mr	134	45	15.8	MC-d	23-1	NP2‡	900	None	W
Greensboro, N. C. .	74	18.2	CE2	Mr	140	45	23.0	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2	600	None	ISW
Greenville, S. C. . .	58	16.2	CE2	Rm	129	35	27.4	Mgr-d	6-0	P2	1,200	None	ISWX
Hamilton, Ohio. . . .	58	7.8	CE2	Mm	140	70	14.2	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2	300	None	EGdIWX
Hammond, Ind. . . .	88	23.5	SD2	M	74	51	25.4	MC-d	9-3	P4	600	K	AISW
Hampton, Va.	61	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mgr-c	5-1	NP4	1,200	TA	X
Harrisburg, Pa. . .	90	6.3	CE2	Rm	168	33	7.5	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	5,400	CT	W
Hoboken, N. J. . . .	51	1.0	SE1	Mm	202	80	0.1	MC-d	9-3	NP4	2,000	None	Wd
Holyoke, Mass. . . .	55	21.0	CE1	Mm	130	71	5.5	MC-d	11-4	NP2	None	TK	AEGIW
Huntington, W. Va. .	86	14.0	CE2	Mr	128	46	14.3	MC-d	13-3	P2	120	None	AI
Irvington, N. J. . . .	59	3.1	SD2	Mm	70	57	7.4	Com-c	5-5	NP4	2,250	None	IS
Jackson, Mich. . . .	51	10.2	CE2	Mm	165	62	4.1	Mgr-d	9-9	NP2	500	TL	SWX
Jackson, Miss. . . .	98	27.0	CB2	Rm	108	27	41.1	Com-d	3-3	NP4	10,000	None	AIWX

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
50,000 to 100,000—continued													
Johnstown, Pa.	63	5.6	CE2	Mm	195	67	3.5	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	$6,000	CT	IX&
Joliet, Ill.	52	7.7	SE2	M	139	52	8.1	Com-d	5-5	NP4	4,500	None	W
Kalamazoo, Mich.	58	8.8	CE2	Mm	161	59	4.8	Mgr-h	7-7	NP2	350	None	EWX
Kenosha, Wis.	54	7.6	CE2	Mm	126	75	13.6	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	200	None	ISW
Lakewood, Ohio	68	5.6	SD3	Mr	50	50	4.0	MC-d	7-3[7]	NP4‡	1,800	None	ISWd
Lancaster, Pa.	64	4.3	CE2	Mm	135	63	4.8	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	5,000	CT	SWX
Lansing, Mich.	92	14.5	CE2	Mm	177	66	13.2	MC-d	16-0	NP2‡	400	TAK	A&ESWX
Laredo, Tex.	52	13.5	CB2	Rr	109	13	30.1	MC-d	8-0	NP2	1,300	TAKPL	ISWX
Lawrence, Mass.	81	6.7	CE2	Mm	144	74	2.3	Com-d	5-5	NP2‡	4,500	None	IWX
Lexington, Ky.	56	5.7	CE2	Rm	181	22	7.0	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	1,500	None	AISX&
Lima, Ohio	50	7.7	CE2	Mm	160	61	9.1	MC-d	7-1[7]	NP4	1,200	LD	SW
Lincoln, Neb.	99	23.8	CB2	Rm	114	36	13.0	MC-d	7-7	NP4‡	480	None	EWX
Lorain, Ohio	51	11.0	CE2	Mm	140	76	15.7	MC-d	10-3[7]	P2	1,200	DTKL	W
Lowell, Mass.	97	12.9	CB2	Mm	106	66	4.0	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	4,000	None	AW
Lubbock, Tex.	72	17.0	CB2	Rr	93	10	55.8	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	300	None	ESWX
Lynn, Mass.	100	10.4	SE2	Mm	128	71	3.4	MC-d	11-4	NP2	1,000	None	AW
McKeesport, Pa.	52	3.5	SE2	M	123	61	6.7	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	4,500	CT	W
Macon, Ga.	70	12.4	CE2	Mr	128	42	11.8	MC-d	18-0	NP2	600	None	WX
Madison, Wis.	96	15.9	CE2	Ed	127	41	18.5	MC-d	20-0	NP2‡	600	None	WX
Malden, Mass.	60	4.8	SD2	M	75	53	4.4	MC-d	21-0	NP2	None	None	None
Manchester, N. H.	83	32.1	CE2	Mm	117	66	9.2	MC-d	14-0	NP2	400	W	ISW
Medford, Mass.	66	8.1	SD2	Mr	35	43	4.6	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2	4,000	None	None
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	72	4.1	SB2	Mr	92	43	6.8	MC-d	5-5	P4‡	2,000	C	W
Muncie, Ind.	58	10.0	CE2	Mm	127	66	15.9	MC-d	9-2	P4	480	K	SX
New Britain, Conn.	74	13.7	CE2	Mm	121	78	15.2	MC-d	15-5	P2	500	CTK	STW
New Rochelle, N. Y.	60	9.9	SD2	Rm	81	31	6,8	Mgr-d	5-5	P4‡	2,500	None	IPS
Newton, Mass.	82	17.3	SD3	M	68	58	12.4	MC-d	21-14	NP2	None	None	IW
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	91	12.7	SE2	Mm	140	74	18.0	Mgr-d	5-5	P4‡	3,000	None	WX
Oak Park, Ill.	64	4.7	SD3	Rr	45	5	1.6	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4	550	K	IW
Ogden, Utah	57	17.4	CE2	Rm	145	29	24.8	Mgr-c	7-3	NP2	300	None	SWX
Orlando, Fla.	52	16.2	CE3	Rr	140	14	33.8	MC-d	5-1	NP3‡	900	None	AEISWX
Passaic, N. J.	58	3.1	SE1	Mm	179	77	7.0	Com-c	5-5	NP4	3,000	None	W
Pawtucket, R. I.	81	8.6	SB2	Mm	115	72	10.1	MC-d	9-3	NP2	1,200	None	SW
Pittsfield, Mass.	53	40.9	CE2	Mm	140	73	10.0	MC-d	11-4	NP2	300	K	ISWX&
Pontiac, Mich.	74	19.8	SE2	Mm	192	81	12.7	Mgr-c	7-0	NP2	300	None	SWX
Port Arthur, Tex.	58	12.8	CD2	M	83	51	22.8	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	None	None	IW
Portland, Me.	78	21.6	CE2	Rm	138	32	5.9	Mgr-c	9-9	NP3‡	500	None	AX
Portsmouth, Va.	80	10.2	CD2	Rm	71	21	26.7	Mgr-d	11-1	NP4‡	900	None	ISW
Pueblo, Colo.	64	10.9	CD2	Rr	67	17	16.5	Mgr-c	14-14	NP2	240	None	AWXS
Quincy, Mass.	84	16.8	SB2	Mr	85	49	9.2	Mgr-c	7-7	..2	3,000	None	Wd
Racine, Wis.	71	9.2	CE2	Mm	118	72	9.1	MC-d	15-0	NP2‡	900	CTA	ISW
Raleigh, N. C.	66	11.0	CE2	Rm	144	21	23.0	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2	200	None	AIWX&
Richmond, Calif.	100	14.5	SB1	Mm	85	64	73.3	Mgr-c	9-9	NP6‡	600	None	AP&
Roanoke, Va.	92	26.5	CE2	Rm	118	30	18.3	Mgr-c	7-7	P4‡	1,000	T	IWX
Rockford, Ill.	105†	14.5	CE2	Mm	135	68	11.6	MC-d	20-0	P4‡	780	TK	W
Saginaw, Mich.	93	16.6	CE2	Mm	134	65	10.6	Mgr-c	9-9	NP4‡	250	None	ASWX
St. Joseph, Mo.	79	14.1	CB2	Mr	106	44	3.2	MC-d	5-5	P4	300	DT	W
St. Petersburg, Fla.	97	52.2	CB2	X	108	10	31.2	Mgr-d	7-1	NP4‡	None	None	BGIPSWX&
San Angelo, Tex.	52	28.8	CB2	Rr[4]	88[2]	..[4]	43.4	Mgr-d	2-2	NP2	500	P	ABISWX
San Bernardino, Cal.	74†	19.6	CE2	Rr	130	12	32.6	MC-d	5-0	NP4‡	600	TKL	ASW
San Jose, Calif.	102†	17.4	CE2	Rm	134	39	23.4	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	300	D	AX
Santa Monica, Calif.	75†	8.0	SE2	Mm	178	62	28.8	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	600	None	ABPWdX
Schenectady, N. Y.	92	10.2	CE2	Mm	172	74	5.5	Mgr-d	7-7	P4‡	2,000	None	ISW
Sioux City, Iowa	84	45.0	CB2	Mr	113	42	7.9	Com-d	5-5	NP2	5,250	None	AWX

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

			ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION						CITY COUNCIL				
City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50	Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
50,000 to 100,000—continued													
Sioux Falls, S. D. . .	53	12.7	CE2	Rm	119	36	25.5	Com-d	3-3	NP5‡	$6,000	None	AEISWX
South Gate, Calif. .	51	7.0	SD3	Mm	81	73	51.1	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK	AW
Springfield, Ill. . . .	82	10.5	CE2	Rm	122	38	11.0	Com-d	5-5	NP4	. . .	None	EW
Springfield, Mo. . .	67	17.3	CE2	Rm	121	33	14.7	Mgr-c	9-5	NP4‡	None	None	BEGdSX
Springfield, Ohio . .	79	12.2	CE2	Mm	145	68	11.0	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	500	None	SWX
Stamford, Conn. . .	74	37.6	C-2	Mm	..[5]	63	18.6	MC-d	40-0	P2	None	K	IS
Stockton, Calif. . . .	71	12.5	CE2	Rm	153	23	27.4	Mgr-c	9-9	NP4‡	. . . .	None	AP&SX
Terre Haute, Ind. .	64	12.3	CE2	Mr	138	44	6.3	MC-d	9-3	P4	1,000	K	X
Topeka, Kan.	79	13.1	CB2	Rm	114	32	14.5	Com-d	5-5	NP2	4,000	None	WX
Troy, N. Y.	72	9.3	CB2	Mr	104	49	4.4	MC-d	18-0	P4	750	CT	IWX&
Union City, N. J. . .	56	1.3	SB1	M	88	52	0.6	Com-c	5-5	P4	3,000	None	None
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	85	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	MC-d	13-0	P4‡	600	T	None
Waco, Tex.	85	26.0	CB2	Rm	105	24	29.5	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Waterloo, Iowa. . . .	65	31.3	CE2	Mm	136	67	19.9	MC-d	6-2	NP2	500	T	SWX
Wheeling, W. Va. . .	59	10.4	CE2	Mr[4]	157[1]	..[4]	4.8	Mgr-c	9-9	NP4	1,200	None	AEdIW
Wichita Falls, Tex.	68	11.8	CE2	Rm	119	26	24.4	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2‡	120	None	ASWX&
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. .	77	6.9	CE2	Mg	172	48	1.2	Com-d	5-5	P4	4,500	CT	I
Winston, Salem, N.C.	88	18.9	CE2	Mm	174	68	15.9	Mgr-d	8-0	P2	120	None	ISTW
Woonsocket, R. I. .	50	8.6	SB2	Mm	113	74	6.5	MC-d	7-7	NP2	750	None	SW
York, Pa.	60	4.2	CE2	Mm	190	70	5.6	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	3,600	None	S
25,000 to 50,000													
Abilene, Tex.	46	10.5	IB	Rr	93	17	37.9	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	250	None	AWX
Abington tp, Pa. . .	29	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	MC-c	13-0	P4‡	600	T	S
Albany, Ga.	31	10.4	IB	Rr	93	19	35.4	Mgr-d	7-..	NP2‡	600	None	AEdGT&WX
Alexandria, La. . . .	35	6.2	IB	Rm	105	24	26.3	Com-d	3-3	NP4	5,500	None	AEGdWX
Aliquippa, Pa. . . .	26	4.4	SE2	Mm	168	85	14.1	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	None	D	IW
Alliance, Ohio	26	4.6	SE2	Mm	124	64	8.4	MC-d	9-3[7]	P2	360	DTL	SW
Alton, Ill.	33	6.4	SB2	M	86	54	10.2	MC-d	14-..	NP4‡	. . .	TK	B
Amsterdam, N. Y. .	32	6.0	IE	Mm	126	76	3.8	MC-d	8-0	P2	1,200	TA	IW
Anderson, Ind.	47	9.8	IE	Mm	190	80	12.5	MC-d	9-3	P4	600	DTAK	ESW
Ann Arbor, Mich. .	48	7.3	IE	Ed	170	43	15.4	MC-d	15-0	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Anniston, Ala.	31	9.3	IE	Mm	164	64	23.4	Com-d	3-3	NP4	. . .	None	AWX&
Appleton, Wis. . . .	34	8.2	IE	M	116	55	16.8	MC-d	18-0	NP2‡	600	TKL	SW
Arlington t, Mass. .	44	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	600	TAK	AWd
Ashland, Ky.	31	8.0	CB2	Rm	94	35	14.3	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2	. . .	None	ISW
Athens, Ga.	28	9.5	IE	Ed	131[2]	..[4]	17.0	MC-d	10-0	NP2‡	600	L	IW
Auburn, N. Y.	37	8.4	IE	Mm	134	70	2.4	Mgr-d	5-5	P4‡	750	None	SW
Bakersfield, Calif. .	35	8.9	IE	Rr	191	9	26.3	Mgr-c	7-0	NP4	600	None	S
Bangor, Me.	32	32.3	IE	Rm	137	21	7.0	Mgr-c	9-9	NP3‡	400	None	AEPW
Barberton, Ohio . . .	28	5.9	SE2	Mm	215	84	17.9	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	900	DTL	ISW
Battle Creek, Mich.	49	10.5	IE	Mm	154	65	8.2	Com-d	5-5	NP2‡	300	None	SWX
Belleville, Ill.	33	6.4	SB2	M	107	53	13.6	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	360	TK	S
Belleville, N. J. . .	32	3.2	SE2	Mm	121	81	16.1	Com-c	5-5	NP4	. . .	None	S
Bellingham, Wash. .	34	21.0	IE	Rm	116	38	11.2	MC-d	7-1	NP2‡	300	TKL	SWX
Belmont t, Mass. . .	27	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-c	3-3	NP3‡	800	TAK	EdWd
Beloit, Wis.	30	4.8	IE	Mm	132	73	11.8	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	200	None	None
Bessemer, Ala. . . .	28	5.0	SE2	Mg	127	50	21.7	Com-..	3-3	P4	1,800	L	AEdIWd
Beverly, Mass. . . .	29	15.1	SB2	Mm	95	68	11.4	MC-d	9-3	NP2	300	None	WX&
Beverly Hills, Calif.	29	5.0	SE3	Rr	181	17	13.6	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	T	W
Billings, Mont. . . .	32	4.3	IE	W	130	14	22.0	MC-d	8-0	NP2	260	T	SWX
Biloxi, Miss.	37	5.8	IE	Mm[4]	120[2]	..[4]	38.8	Com-d	3-3	P4	3,600	None	R&W
Bloomfield, N. J. . .	49	5.4	SE2	Mm	152	79	16.2	MC-d	6-0	P2‡	2,500	None	W
Bloomington, Ill. . .	34	5.4	IE	Mr	142	45	4.6	Mgr-d	5-5	P4	780	NP4‡	None

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Bloomington, Ind.	28	3.7	IE	Ed	135	48	17.1	MC-d	7-2	P4	$ 324	K	SWX
Boise City, Idaho	34	6.9	IE	Rr	137	11	27.7	MC-d	4-4	NP4‡	1,200	None	SX
Bremerton, Wash.	28	4.3	ID	Rr	60	6	47.2	Com-d	3-3	NP3	5,520	K	APSW
Bristol, Conn.	36	26.6	CE2	Mm	146	86	23.7	MC-d	7-..	P2	500	TAK	S
Brownsville, Tex.	36	2.3	IB	Rr	100	10	37.7	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	240	None	ESWXT&
Burlington, Iowa	31	11.2	IB	Mr	113-	46	14.7	Com-d	5-5	NP2	4,200	S	APWX
Burlington, Vt.	33	10.8	IE	Mr	130	45	9.4	MC-d	12-0	P2‡	300	None	AEW
Butte, Mont.	33	5.1	IE	Mg	119	10	6.2	MC-d	16-0	P2	600	T	IX&
Champaign, Ill.	40	4.7	IE	Ed	137	21	25.3	Com-d	5-5	NP4	2,500	None	None
Charlottesville, Va.	26	6.4	IE	Rm	134	27	20.7	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	. . .	TA	GdSW
Chelsea, Mass.	39	2.0	SB1	Mr	97	48	1.8	MC-d	9-4	NP2	500	None	None
Cheyenne, Wyo.	32	8.1	IE	T	132[1]	..[4]	26.5	Com-d	3-3	NP2	4,320	None	SWX&
Chicopee, Mass.	49	18.6	SE2	Mm	133	88	15.9	MC-d	9-..	NP2	None	TAK	AEdW
Clarksburg, W. Va.	32	4.6	IE	Rm-Mr	133	39	10.2	Mgr-c	9-0	P2	150	None	None
Clinton, Iowa	30	9.6	IB	M	111	57	9.0	MC-d	9-2	P2	. . .	TA	IPX
Colo. Springs, Colo.	45	9.7	IB	Rr	111	16	13.8	Mgr-c	9-9	NP6‡	None	None	AEGdSWX
Columbia, Mo.	32	6.9	IE	Ed	134	19	25.0	Mgr-d	5-1	NP2	None	A	EWX
Compton, Calif.	56†	7.2	SD2	Rr	64	24	63.2	Mgr-d	5-1	NP4‡	900	TKL	W
Concord, N. H.	28	64.1	IB	Rm	114	39	5.0	Mgr-c	15-6	NP2‡*	200	None	AWX
Council Bluffs, Iowa	45	3.0	SD2	T	80	21	7.6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	None	WX&
Cumberland, Md.	38	7.9	IE	Mr	134	48	5.2	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,560	None	WX&
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	29	8.5	SD3	Rm	47	42	33.1	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	150	DTL	EdISW
Danville, Ill.	38	9.8	IE	Mr	130	44	7.7	Com-d	5-5	NP..	. . .	None	I
Danville, Va.	35	6.1	IE	Mm	234	67	14.8	Mgr-c	9-9	NP4‡	1,200	T	AEGW
Daytona Beach, Fla.	30	9.0	IB	X	109	13	25.4	Mgr-c	5-0	NP2	600	None	ABIPSWX&
Dubuque, Iowa	50	9.9	IE	M	122	59	8.6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	500	None	PWX
East Cleveland, Ohio	40	3.0	SD2	Rm	25	26	4.0	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	100	None	IWd
E. Hartford t, Conn.	30	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mc-d	16-0	P2	None	TK	None
Easton, Pa.	36	[illegible].6	CE2	M	137	55	2.8	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	4,000	CT	ISWX
E. Providence t, R. I.	36	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-c	9-0	P2	1,000	TK	SW
Eau Claire, Wis.	36	2.5	IE	Mm	160	64	18.9	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	200	None	SWX
Elgin, Ill.	44	8.3	SB2	Mm	108	61	10.2	Com-d	5-5	NP4	3,500	None	IW
Elkhart, Ind.	36	9.6	IE	Mm	143	69	10.4	MC-d	7-7	P4	288	K	SW
Elmira, N. Y.	50	7.0	IE	Mm	163	61	6.5	Mgr-d	7-1	P2	1,000	None	ISW
Elyria, Ohio	30	7.9	CE2	Mm	170	77	16.0	MC-d	9-3[7]	..2	900	DTL	SW
Enid, Okla.	36	7.8	IB	Rm	99	22	22.7	Mgr-..	7-1	NP4‡	None	None	AISWX
Euclid, Ohio	41	9.8	SE2	Mm	203	93	58.3	MC-d	7-3[7]	NP2	600	DTL	BIS
Eugene, Ore.	36	7.5	IE	Ed	143	17	32.9	Mgr-d	8-0	NP4‡	None	None	EWX
Everett, Mass.	46	3.2	SE2	Mm	128	80	3.3	MC-d	25-7*	NP2	400	None	Wd
Everett, Wash.	34	7.7	IE	Mr	127	44	7.2	Com-h	3-3	NP4	4,200	None	W
Fairfield t, Conn.	30	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-d	..-..	NP2	None	TK	S
Fairmont, W. Va.	29	6.2	IE	Mm	202	61	12.7	Com-c	4-4	P4	3,125	None	WX
Fargo, N. D.	38	5.6	IE	W	126	18	17.7	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	1,500	None	ASWX
Fayetteville, N. C.	35	9.6	IE	Rr	136	16	42.1	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	300	None	EdIWX&
Ferndale, Mich.	30	3.7	SD2	M	72	62	31.1	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	500	None	Wd
Fitchburg, Mass.	4[illegible]	27.5	IE	Mm	131	72	7.4	MC-d	11-5	NP2	500	None	SWX
Fond Du Lac, Wis.	30	5.9	IE	M	117	51	9.7	Com-d	3-3	NP6‡	3,600	None	S
Fort Dodge, Iowa	25	5.3	IB	Rm	106	34	12.6	Com-d	3-3	NP2	. . .	None	ISW
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	36	18.7	IB	X	112	10	59.2	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	3,600	L	AISW
Fort Smith, Ark.	53†	25.1	IE	Mr	122	41	27.5	Com-d	3-3	. . .	. . .	. . .	X
Framingham t, Mass.	28	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-..	..-..	. . .	. . .	TK	AISW
Gainesville, Fla.	27	5.5	IE	Ed	155	14	36.8	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	None	None	ESWX&
Galesburg, Ill.	31	8.8	IE	Rm	125	40	9.0	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	240	TAK	WX&
Garfield, N. J.	28	2.2	SB1	Mm	89	84	7.7	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	600	None	W

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Gloucester, Mass. .	25	24.0	IB	Mr	111	44	5.2	Mgr-..	..-..	NP2	$ . . .	None	ASW
Grand Forks, N. D.	27	4.0	IB	Rr	113	15	22.0	Mgr-d	14-0	NP4‡	130	None	ASWX
Granite City, Ill. . .	29	6.8	SB2	Mm	110	75	18.2	MC-d	14-0	NP4‡	540	TKS	None
Great Falls, Mont. .	39	8.9	IB	Rr	94	13	23.6	MC-d	10-0	P2	520	T	AWX&
Greenville, Miss. .	30	6.2	IE	Rm	122	33	21.0	MC-d	6-2	..4‡	600	None	PWX
Greenwich t, Conn.	41	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-d	3-3	P2	1,700	AK	IS
Hackensack, N. J. .	29	4.6	SB2	Rm	112	25	17.6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4	1,000	None	IS
Hagerstown, Md. . .	36	7.1	IE	Mm	165	62	11.3	MC-d	5-0	..4	1,500	None	ESWX&
Hamden t, Conn. . .	30	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-d	49-0	P2	None	TK	A
Hamilton tp, N. J. .	41	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Com-c	5-5	P3‡	. . .	AKS	None
Hamtramck, Mich. .	43	2.1	SE1	Mm	199	84	0.9	MC-d	5-5	NP2	3,500	TK	IWd
Hattiesburg, Miss. .	29	10.9	IE	Rm	136	34	32.6	Com-d	2-2	..4	4,800	None	IWX&
Haverford tp, Pa. .	40	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	MC-c	9-0	P4‡	600	CT	IS
Haverhill, Mass. . .	47	32.0	IB	Mm	110	71	3.3	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2	1,000	None	W
Hazleton, Pa.	35	6.0	CE2	Mg	155	58	4.7	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,200	CT	WX
Hempstead, N. Y. .	29	3.7	SE3	Rr	118	8	29.0	MC-d	5-5	P2‡	2,400	None	ISW
Highland Pk, Mich.	46	3.0	SE2	Mm	173	75	0.1	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	1,000	CTAK	W
High Point, N. C. . .	40	9.8	CE2	Mm	136	72	21.1	Mgr-d	9-1	P2	420	None	EdISTW
Hot Springs, Ark. .	29	8.0	IE	X	118	9	18.4	MC-d	16-0	P2‡	360	TKL	SWX
Huntington, Pk., Cal.	29	2.8	SB2	Rm	96	43	16.5	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	1,200	TK	IW
Hutchinson, Kan. . .	34	8.9	IB	Rm	110	30	11.9	Mgr-c	5-5	NP..‡	100	None	ASX
Independence, Mo. .	37	10.0	SD2	Rm	45	36	23.5	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	208	TAPL	ES
Inglewood, Calif. . .	50†	7.2	SD2	Rm	67	28	38.2	Mgr-d	5-1	NP4‡	600	TK	W
Iowa City, Iowa . . .	27	5.6	IE	Ed	124	9	18.0	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡*	. . .	None	X
Ithaca, N. Y.	29	5.4	IE	Ed	178	46	4.7	MC-d	10-0	P2‡	None	None	ISWX&
Jackson, Tenn. . . .	30	6.5	IE	Rm	118	24	18.5	Com-d	3-3	P4	3,700	None	EdIWX&
Jamestown, N. Y. .	43	9.5	IE	Mm	133	67	2.6	MC-d	12-6	P2	600	None	ESWX&
Jefferson City, Mo.	25	9.5	IE	G	141	47	12.7	MC-d	10-0	P2‡	600	TAPL	X&
Johnson City, Tenn.	28	6.7	IE	Rm	130	35	18.0	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4	300	None	EdWX
Joplin, Mo.	39	17.1	IB	Rm	113	27	13.5	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	3,000	None	AX
Kankakee, Ill.	26	4.9	IB	Rm	105	39	10.9	MC-d	15-1	P4‡	360	TK	S
Kearny, N. J.	40	8.9	SE2	Mm	272	91	4.3	MC-d	9-1	P2‡	500	K	ISW
Key West, Fla. . . .	26	4.3	IB	X	111[1]	..[4]	37.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡*	250	None	ES
Kingston, N. Y. . . .	29	7.4	IE	Mr	122	49	4.2	MC-d	14-1	P2	600	None	AISW
Kokomo, Ind.	39	5.7	IE	Mm	135	72	15.7	MC-d	7-2	P4	300	AK	SX
Lackawanna, N. Y. .	48	5.7	SE1	Mm	223	89	17.9	MC-d	5-0	P2	1,800	TA	IS
La Crosse, Wis. . .	48	10.5	IE	Mm	131	59	11.7	MC-d	21-0	NP4‡	600	TK	SWX
Lafayette, Ind. . . .	36	10.5	IB	Ed	96	32	18.6	MC-d	9-2	P4	420	K	W
Lafayette, La.	34	6.7	IB	Rr	98	14	43.5	Com-d	3-3	P4	5,400	None	ESWX
LaGrange, Ga. . . .	25	13.6	IE	Mm	146	78	22.0	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2‡	300	None	EGISWX&
Lake Charles, La. .	41	17.5	ID	Rr	75	12	42.5	MC-d	2-2	P4	292	None	None
Lakeland, Fla. . . .	31	11.4	IB	Rr	89	13	25.6	Mgr-c	7-1	NP..‡	. . .	None	EISWX
Laurel, Miss.	25	7.3	IE	Mm[4]	181[2]	..[4]	26.1	Com-d	3-3	NP4	. . .	None	AWX
Lawton, Okla.	35	8.0	IB	Rr	105	11	44.8	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	600	TKSP	SWX&
Lebanon, Pa.	28	3.7	IE	Mm	167	70	5.6	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,200	CT	SWd
Lewiston, Me.	41	34.7	IB	Mm	109	66	10.2	MC-d	7-0	NP1	200	None	AEWX&
Lincoln Park, Mich.	29	5.9	SD2	Rr	22	12	56.4	MC-d	7-7	NP2	800	TK	Wd
Linden, N. J.	31	11.1	SE2	Mm	170	81	25.9	MC-d	10-..	P3‡	600	None	X&
Lockport, N. Y. . . .	25	7.1	SE2	Mm	153	74	3.2	MC-d	10-2	P2	750	T	IS
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	49	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mgr-c	13-0	P4‡	600	DT	I
Lynchburg, Va. . . .	48	13.5	IE	Mm	130	56	11.9	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	500	TA	AWX&
Lynwood, Calif. . . .	28†	3.5	SD3	M	54	50	57.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	120	TK	AWX
Manchester t, Conn.	34	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mgr-c	9-9	P2	200	. . .	SW
Manitowoc, Wis. . .	28	8.5	IE	Mm	125	62	15.3	MC-d	14-0	NP2‡	600	None	ESWX&

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employment-Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Mansfield, Ohio	44	6.5	IE	Mm	159	69	15.2	MC-d	9-3^{7}	P2	$ 360	DTL	ISWX
Maplewood tp, N. J.	25	...	...	..	...	..	...	MC-c	5-5	P3‡	125	AK	None
Marion, Ind.	30	5.0	IE	Mm	164	67	12.0	MC-d	7-7	P4	360	DTAK	SW
Marion, Ohio	34	5.5	IE	M	164	62	6.2	MC-d	9-3^{7}	P2	125	DTL	IPSX
Mason City, Iowa	28	12.2	IB	Mr	113	44	12.3	MC-d	6-2	NP4	400	TA	WX
Massillon, Ohio	30	6.7	SB2	M	94	56	12.4	MC-d	9-3^{7}	P2	420	DTL	IS
Maywood, Ill.	27	2.8	SD2	Mm	62	60	2.7	Mgr-d	6-0	NP4‡	480	K	IWd
Melrose, Mass.	27	4.8	SD3	Rm	34	33	6.9	MC-d	11-4	NP2	None	None	AWd
Meriden, Conn.	44	23.0	IE	Mm	129	77	6.0	MC-d	20-0	P4‡	150	CTK	SWX&
Meridian, Miss.	42	10.0	IB	Rm-Mr	109	37	22.2	Mgr-d	11-4	NP4	600	None	WX
Miami Beach, Fla.	46	7.2	SE3	X	144	4	42.4	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡*	3,000	None	AWd
Michigan City, Ind.	28	6.6	IE	Mm	144	68	10.5	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	TK	SWX
Middletown, Conn.	30	41.8	IE	Mm	131	66	13.0	MC-d	11-11	P4‡	None	TKW	ISW
Middletown, Ohio	34	7.4	CE2	Mm	145	75	10.1	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	500	None	WX
Milford t, Conn.	27	...	...	..	...	..	...	Mgr-..	15-..	NP2	None	None	S
Mishawaka, Ind.	33	6.8	SE2	Mm	116	78	18.6	MC-d	7-7	P4	150	TK	EdWd
Moline, Ill.	37	7.1	CB2	Mm	105	58	14.3	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	480	TK	W
Monroe, La.	39	16.3	IE	Rm	129	21	29.1	Com-d	3-3	P4	4,500	None	BESW
Montclair, N. J.	44	6.2	SD3	Rr	54	16	6.8	Com-c	5-5	NP4	2,000	None	SW
Morgantown, W. Va.	26	5.1	IE	Ed	124	33	12.2	Mgr-c	14-0	NP2‡	260	None	IWX
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	27	...	...	..	...	..	...	Mgr-c	5-0	P4‡	1,200	DT	None
Muskegon, Mich.	48	11.7	IE	Mm	194	72	12.2	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	360	None	ISW
Muskogee, Okla.	37	9.7	IB	Rm	105	22	19.2	Mgr-d	17-17	NP4‡	None	None	AWX
Nashua, N. H.	35	31.3	IE	Mm	128	75	10.9	MC-d	15-6	NP2‡*	100*	None	None
New Albany, Ind.	29	5.0	SB2	M	97	51	10.4	MC-d	7-2	NP4	300	K	None
Newark, Ohio	34	7.0	IE	Mm	143	63	11.9	MC-d	9-3^{7}	P2	600	DTL	SWX&
New Brunswick, N. J.	39	5.5	SE2	Mm	167	64	12.3	Com-c	4-..	...	...	None	ISTW
Newburgh, N. Y.	32	3.7	IE	M	130	53	2.3	Mgr-d	5-5	P4‡	750	None	IW
New Castle, Pa.	49	7.8	IE	M	120	56	3.6	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	3,500	CT	ISX&
New Kensington, Pa.	25	3.8	SE2	M	148	60	14.6	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	2,400	CT	I
New London, Conn.	31	6.1	IE	Rm	127	30	5.0	Mgr-c	7-7	P2‡	300	None	ISW
Newport, Ky.	31	3.2	SB2	M	86	57	1.5	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	1,500	None	IW
Newport, R. I.	38	7.0	IE	Rr	118	16	9.5	Mgr-c	7-3	NP2	780	None	I&W
Newport News, Va.	42	4.2	IE	Mm	263	64	24.1	Mgr-c	5-5	P4‡	1,200	T	IPWX
Norman, Okla.	27	4.1	IE	Ed	130^{3}	..^{4}	42.6	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2	300	T	SW
Norristown, Pa.	38	3.5	SB2	Mr	89	49	3.9	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	300	D	S
Northampton, Mass.	29	33.8	SE2	M	117	57	7.0	MC-d	28-0	P2	None	TK	W
N. Bergen tp, N. J.	42	...	...	..	...	..	...	Com-c	5-5	P4	...	None	None
N. Little Rock, Ark.	44	13.4	CD2	Rr	77	30	35.8	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	...	TKL	EdX
Norwalk, Conn.	49	24.7	CB2	Mm	105	69	16.7	MC-d	12-..	P2	300	T	E*ISW*X
Norwood, Ohio	35	3.2	SB2	Mm	101	78	3.6	MC-d	9-3^{7}	P2	500	DTL	W
Nutley, N. J.	27	3.4	SD2	Rm	29	42	22.3	Com-c	5-5	NP4	1,500	None	Wd
Odessa, Tex.	29	6.7	IE	Mg	128^{1}	..^{4}	64.8	Mgr-d	5-1	NP2‡	450	None	SW
Orange, N. J.	38	2.2	SD2	M	81	51	6.9	Com-d	5-5	NP4	2,250	None	WS
Oshkosh, Wis.	41	7.5	IE	M	126	58	7.3	MC-d	16-0	NP2‡	600	None	ISW
Ottumwa, Iowa	34	9.7	IE	Mm	129	61	13.2	Mgr	..-..	...	...	...	IWX
Owensboro, Ky.	34	5.3	IE	M	120	54	16.1	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	1,500	None	AEWX&
Paducah, Ky.	33	8.7	IE	Mr	129	42	11.9	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	1,500	None	PWX&
Palo Alto, Calif.	34†	8.5	SE3	Ed	120	22	31.0	Mgr-c	15-15	NP6‡	None	None	EdGdSWdX&
Panama City, Fla.	26	13.4	ID	D	71^{2}	..^{4}	58.8	Mgr-d	5-1	NP4‡	1,800	None	SWX&
Parkersburg, W. Va.	30	8.5	IE	M	169	56	10.9	Com-d	5-5	NP3	3,000	None	W
Parma, Ohio	29	19.8	SD3	D	11^{2}	..^{4}	48.0	MC-d	7-3^{7}	P2	300	DTL	None
Penn tp (Aghy. Co.) Pa.	25	...	...	..	...	..	...	Mgr-C	11-..	P4‡	720	DT	S
Pensacola, Fla.	43	7.4	IE	Rm	148	28	18.4	Mgr-c	10-5	NP2	60	None	GdPSWX

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

			ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION						CITY COUNCIL				
City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50	Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41	4.4	SE2	Mm	121	62	8.7	Com-c	5-5	NP4	$3,000	None	EdISW
Petersburg, Va. . .	35	7.7	IB	Mr	105	46	9.2	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	500	X	IPWX
Pine Bluff, Ark. . .	37	7.6	IE	Rm[4]	128[2]	..[4]	26.1	MC-d	8-8	P2‡	480	TKL	X&
Plainfield, N. J. . .	42	6.0	SB2	Mr-Rm	96	43	11.2	MC-d	11-3	P2‡	None	T	S
Pocatello, Idaho . . .	26	5.0	IB	T	114	11	31.1	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	. . .	None	WX
Pomona, Calif. . . .	45†	13.7	SB2	Rm	111	37	34.3	Mgr-d	4-4	NP4‡	600	DTKL	ISW
Port Huron, Mich. .	36	7.5	IE	Rm[4]	123[3]	..[4]	10.0	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2	250	None	PSW
Portsmouth, Ohio .	37	10.7	IE	M	146	57	5.4	Mgr-c	6-0	NP2	600	DTL	SW
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	41	4.8	IE	Mm	165	59	6.9	Mgr-d	9-1	P2	750	None	IW
Provo, Utah	29	17.5	IB	Rr	85	16	36.1	Com-h	3-3	NP4‡	3,600	D	EWX
Quincy, Ill.	41	6.1	IB	M	108	51	8.6	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	520	TAK	WX
Rapid City, S. D. . .	25	12.0	IE	Rr	116	18	36.5	Mgr-c	8-8	NP3‡	150	None	ASWX
Redondo Beach, Cal.	36†	6.0	SD2	Rr	35	10	42.2	Mgr-d	5-0	NP4‡	None	TKL	None
Redwood City, Cal.	34†	7.4	SB3	Rm	98	39	50.2	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	240	None	PSWd
Reno, Nev.	32	7.3	IE	Rr	136	11	31.5	Mgr-d	6-0	NP4	1,800	KL	ASX
Revere, Mass. . . .	37	5.6	SD2	Rm	33	22	5.5	Mgr-d	9-4	NP2	900	TA	Wd
Richmond, Ind. . . .	40	7.7	IE	Mm	151	68	10.5	MC-d	9-2	P4	1,080	K	ESX
Riverside, Calif. . .	57†	39.1	IE	Rm	129	26	28.7	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	2,400	None	AWX
Rochester, Minn. . .	30	5.3	IB	X	104	11	23.5	MC-d	7-1	NP2‡	300	TA	AESW
Rock Island, Ill. . .	49	10.5	CE2	Mm	130	68	15.5	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	500	TK	PSW
Rocky Mount, N. C.	28	5.6	IE	Mr	155	39	15.8	Mgr-d	12-0	NP2‡	120	None	EGISWX&
Rome, Ga.	30	7.7	IB	Mm[4]	111[2]	..[4]	21.3	Mgr-c	8-8	NP4	600	None	AW
Rome, N. Y.	42	77.1	CE2	Mm	164	74	20.8	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	None	None	SW
Roswell, N. M. . . .	26	9.1	IB	Rr	111	10	44.9	Mgr-d	10-0	P4‡	None	None	SWX
Royal Oak, Mich. . .	47	12.0	SD2	Rr	46	19	49.3	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	260	None	W
St. Cloud, Minn. . .	28	8.4	IE	Rm	117	27	21.2	MC-d	7-3	NP4	480	None	SWX&
Salem, Mass.	42	8.0	SB2	M	103	54	3.0	MC-d	11-5	NP2	500	None	SW
Salem, Ore.	43	8.0	IE	Rm	142	38	24.7	Mgr-d	9-0	NP4‡	None	T	SWX
Salina, Kan.	26	4.8	IE	Rm	117	21	20.1	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡*	75	None	ASWX&
Sandusky, Ohio . . .	29	7.3	IE	Mm	127	67	13.7	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	400	None	W
San Leandro, Calif.	28	3.9	SB3	Mm	103	63	47.8	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	480	None	A&S
San Mateo, Calif. . .	52†	8.7	SD3	Rr	47	7	56.4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	480	TA	S
Santa Ana, Calif. . .	52†	10.8	SB1	Rr	111	18	29.7	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	900	None	S
Santa Barbara, Cal.	45	16.8	IE	X	117	7	18.7	Mgr-d	7-1	NP2	600	AL	SWX
Santa Fe, N. M. . . .	28	21.7	IE	G[4]	131[2]	..[4]	31.5	MC-d	8-0	P4‡	None	None	SX
Shaker Heights, Ohio	28	6.5	SD4	D	50[1]	..[4]	25.2	MC-d	7-7[7]	NP4	600	None	R
Sharon, Pa.	26	3.6	IE	Mm	245	79	6.1	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	750	CT	S
Sheboygan, Wis. . .	42	6.3	IB	M	108	60	8.1	MC-d	16-0	NP2‡	550	CTAKL	AISW
Spartanburg, S. C. .	37	7.1	IE	Rm	161	43	19.6	Mgr-d	4-4	NP4‡	2,000	None	WX
Steubenville, Ohio .	36	5.8	CB3	M	104	54	6.3	MC-d	9-3[7]	NP2	1,200	DTL	ISW
Stratford t, Conn. .	33	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mgr-. .	10-0	NP2	None	None	S
Superior, Wis. . . .	35	36.6	CB2	Rm	105	48	6.1	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	None	None	X
Tallahassee, Fla. .	27	6.3	IE	Ed	142	25	33.9	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	None	None	EGIST&WX
Taunton, Mass. . . .	40	47.3	IB	Mm	102	68	4.4	MC-d	9-9	NP2	500	None	ESWX
Teaneck tp, N. J. . .	34	. . .						Mgr-c	5-5	NP4	1,000	None	S
Temple, Tex.	25	6.9	IB	Rr	110	19	35.4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2	180	None	ASWX
Torrington, Conn. .	28	37.9	IE	Mm	122	75	13.0	MC-d	4-4	P2	250	TAK	AIS
Tucson, Ariz.	49†	9.5	IE	Rr	205	10	25.7	Mgr-d	7-7	P2‡	2,400	None	ISWX&
Tuscaloosa, Ala. . .	46	10.0	IB	Rm	98	31	38.4	Com-d	3-3	..4	. . .	None	WX&
Tyler, Tex.	39	12.6	IE	Rm	116	24	29.0	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Union tp, N. J. . . .	38	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	MC-c	5-5	NP3‡	500	K	None
University City, Mo.	40	5.9	SD3	Rm	28	24	20.9	Mgr-d	7-1	NP4‡	250	None	None
Vallejo, Calif.	35†	19.1	SD2	G	81	13	33.0	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	600	D	BW
Valley Stream, N. Y.	27	3.6	SD3	Rr	39	8	36.7	MC-d	5-5	P2‡	600	None	None

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
25,000 to 50,000—continued													
Vancouver, Wash.	42	9.6	SB2	Mr-Rm	96	43	53.4	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	$ 480	None	PSWX
Vicksburg, Miss.	28	9.7	IB	Rm[4]	115[2]	..[4]	11.7	Com-d	3-3	NP4	4,800	A	GdWX
Vineland, N. J.	30	...	...	..	...	..	...	MC-d	5-5	NP4	1,500	None	...
Waltham, Mass.	47	12.4	SE3	Mm	164	71	14.4	MC-d	11-4	NP2	500	None	IW
Warren, Ohio	50	8.6	SB2	Mm	115	66	21.1	MC-d	10-3	P2	900	DTL	IW
Warwick, R. I.	43	33.5	SD2	M	51	62	24.5	MC-d	9-0	P2	500	None	IWd
Warwick, Va.	40	...	...	..	...	..	...	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4	600	T	X
Washington, Pa.	26	2.9	SE2	M	133	50	6.1	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,125	CT	IS
Watertown t, Mass.	37	...	...	..	...	..	...	RTM-c	3-3	P3‡	1,000	DTAK	Wd
Watertown, N. Y.	34	8.5	IE	Mr	140	45	3.6	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	1,200	None	WX&
Waukegan, Ill.	39	9.6	SB2	M	103	54	11.2	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	540	TAK	W
Wausau, Wis.	30	6.8	IE	M	139	57	16.5	MC-d	18-0	NP2	250	TA	ISWX
Wauwatosa, Wis.	33	4.4	SD2	Rm	26	31	23.9	MC-d	10-0	NP2‡	1,200	TL	IW
West Allis, Wis.	43	4.4	SE2	Mm	220	88	16.9	MC-d	8-0	NP4	1,800	TAKL	IS&Wd
W. Hartford t, Conn.	44	...	...	..	...	..	...	Mgr-c	7-0	P2	None	None	None
West Haven t, Conn.	32	...	...	..	...	..	...	TM-d	3-3	P2	600	T	None
W. New York, N. J.	38	1.1	SD2	Mm	84	64	1.6	Com-c	5-5	NP4	1,800	None	None
West Orange, N. J.	29	12.5	SB2	D[4]	87[2]	..[4]	13.3	Com-c	5-5	NP4	1,800	None	S
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	43	11.6	IE	X	133	12	27.3	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	1,800	P	I
Weymouth t, Mass.	33	...	...	..	...	..	...	RTM-c	5-5	NP1	520	...	EdW
White Plains, N. Y.	43	9.4	SE3	Rm	124	25	7.3	Com-d	7-7	P4‡	1,200	None	IW
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	31	2.0	SD3	Rr	37	9	5.2	Mgr-d	9-0	P4‡	300	D	None
Williamsport, Pa.	45	8.8	IE	Mm	151	61	2.5	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	3,000	CT	IX
Wilmington, N. C.	45	7.6	IB	Rm	97	29	27.4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	None	SW
Winona, Minn.	25	9.2	IE	M	116	51	7.1	MC-d	9-1	NP4‡*	500	T	SWX
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	36	...	..	..	...	..	...	MC-d	7-1	P2‡	1,000	None	S
Wyandotte, Mich.	37	5.2	SB2	Mm	103	71	23.6	MC-d	6-6	NP2‡	500	TAK	EW
Yakima, Wash.	38	6.5	IE	Rm	161	23	20.7	Com-d	3-3	NP3	3,750	None	ISW
Zanesville, Ohio	41	6.7	IB	M	111	50	10.5	MC-d	7-7[7]	NP4‡	...	D	AW
10,000 to 25,000													
Aberdeen, S. D.	21	3.7	IB	Rr	109	11	16.8	Com-..	5-5	NP5‡	3,600	None	SWX
Aberdeen, Wash.	20	8.1	IB	Rm	101	38	8.7	MC-d	12-0	NP2‡	300	CT	W
Ada, Okla.	16	2.8	IB	Rm	105	21	15.9	Mgr-c	5-1	NP2	None	None	AISW&
Adams t, Mass.	12	...	...	...	...	..	...	RTM-d	3-3	NP3‡	...	TAK	...
Adrian, Mich.	18	4.5	IE	Mm	183	71	17.5	Com-d	3-3	..2	3,600	TK	SWX
Albany, Calif.	18	2.1	SD2	Rr	23	3	33.4	MC-c	5-5	..4	260	DTAKPL	None
Albany, Ore.	10	3.3	IE	..	156[1]	..[4]	33.6	Mgr-d	6-0	NP2	420	TKP	X&
Albemarle, N. C.	12	5.6	IE	..	154[1]	..[4]	18.6	MC-d	5-5	P2	300	None	EdIW
Albert Lea, Minn.	14	2.1	IE	Rm	122	42	17.6	Mgr-d	7-1	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Albion, Mich.	10	3.5	IE	..	124[1]	..[4]	10.9	MC-d	7-1	NP4‡	50	None	W
Alice, Tex.	16	...	IE	Mg	150[1]	..[4]	53.0	Mgr-d	4-4	NP2	600	None	SWX
Allen Park, Mich.	12	6.3	SD3	..	36[1]	..[4]	77.2	MC-d	6-6	NP2	900	TK	W
Alpena, Mich.	13	6.2	IE	M[4]	129[2]	..[4]	7.9	Mgr-d	5-5	NP..‡	260	None	PWX
Ambridge, Pa.	16	...	SE2	Mm	178	79	4.2	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	300	A	IW
Americus, Ga.	11	...	IE	..	150[3]	..[4]	19.2	MC-d	6-6	NP2‡	100	None	W
Ames, Iowa	23	...	IB	Ed	93	16	32.9	Mgr-d	6-2	NP2	50	None	ESWX
Amesbury t, Mass.	11	...	...	..	...	..	...	TM-..	..-..	...	...	TAKS	AW
Amherst t, Mass.	11	...	...	..	...	..	...	RTM-c	3-3	NP3‡	300	TAK	ASW
Anaconda, Mont.	11	1.0	ID	Rr[4]	24	..[4]	3.1	MC-d	12-0	P2	300	T	None
Anaheim, Calif.	22†	4.6	SB1	Rr	89	23	24.8	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK	EdSW
Anderson, S. C.	20	4.0	IB	Rm	110	42	15.9	MC-d	8-8	..2	1,200	None	ASTX&
Andover t, Mass.	12	...	...	..	...	..	...	TM-d	..-..	...	...	TAK	W
Annapolis, Md.	10	6.7	SE2	G	211	10	8.3	MC-d	8-0	P4	1,200	None	IPSW
Ansonia, Conn.	19	6.0	IE	Mm	128	82	4.9	MC-d	15-0	P2	None	TK	None

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Antioch, Calif. . . .	11	1.3	SB2	. .	101[1]	..[4]	48.4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	$ None	TK	SW
Arcadia, Calif. . . .	29†	10.6	SB3	. .	101[1]	..[4]	59.6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	240	K	W
Ardmore, Okla. . . .	18	4.7	IB	Rr	101	11	19.8	Mgr-c	5-1	NP4‡	None	None	ASWX&
Arkansas City, Kan.	13	3.3	IB	Rm	101	35	4.7	Mgr-c	3-3	NP4‡*	50	None	WX
Arnold, Pa.	10	0.7	SE2	Mm	129	88	10.4	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	900	CT	None
Asbury Park, N. J.	17	1.5	IE	Rm	184	23	5.6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4	1,200	None	AISW
Ashland, Ohio	14	4.3	IE	Mm	128	68	13.6	MC-d	5-1[7]	NP2	150	KL	SW
Ashland, Wis.	11	12.8	IE	Rr	116	17	4.1	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2	100	T	SWX&
Ashtabula, Ohio . . .	24	7.0	IE	T	129	54	6.6	MC-d	6-1[7]	NP2	400	L	BS
Astoria, Ore.	12	5.4	IE	M	151	50	21.4	Mgr-c	5-1	P4‡	400	None	W
Atchison, Kan. . . .	13	2.7	IB	Rm[4]	109[1]	..[4]	2.4	Mgr-c	3-3	NP..	75	. . .	X
Athens, Ohio	12	. . .	IE	Ed	220[1]	..[4]	15.2	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	150	DTL	IW
Athol t, Mass.	12	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	..	. . .	TM-c	3-3	NP3‡	300	TAKSE	AW
Attleboro, Mass. . .	24	27.3	SE2	Mm	192	89	8.7	MC-d	11-5	NP2	300	TK	SW
Auburn, Ala.	13	9.0	IB	Ed	106[3]	..[4]	46.0	Com-c	3-3	NP3‡	900	None	W
Auburn, Me.	23	60.9	IB	Mm	111	71	9.7	Mgr-d	5-0	NP2	None	None	WX
Augusta, Me.	21	55.2	IE	M	119	60	11.2	MC-d	24-0[4]	P2	None	None	I
Aurora, Colo.	11	4.0	SD3	. .	74[1]	..[4]	72.1	Mgr-c	8-1	NP2	600	None	SWX
Austin, Minn.	23	4.1	IE	Mm	123	69	24.7	MC-d	7-1	NP4‡	300	TA	EGdSWX&
Azusa, Calif.	13†	4.3	SD2	. .	65[1]	..[4]	55.8	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK	AEdSW
Barre, Vt.	11	4.0	IB	M	105	55	4.0	MC-d	6-0	NP2‡	. . .	TAK	AWX
Bartlesville, Okla. .	19	3.0	IB	Mg	91	14	22.8	Mgr-c	5-0	NP2	150	None	ASWX&
Bastrop, La.	13	7.3	IE	. .	117[1]	..[4]	37.4	MC-d	5-5	NP4	300	None	SX&
Batavia, N. Y.	18	5.8	IE	Mm	147	54	4.6	MC-d	7-1	P2	600	TL	SW
Bath, Me.	11	10.5	IE	Mm	234	80	17.2	Mgr-..	14-0	NP2‡	None	None	W
Baytown, Tex.	23	17.0	SE2	. .	122[1]	..[4]	35.6	Mgr-d	7-7	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Beacon, N. Y.	14	5.3	IE	Mm	131	69	6.1	Com-d	5-5	P4	. . .	8	SW
Beatrice, Neb. . . .	12	4.0	IB	Rm	100	41	10.6	MC-c	3-3	NP2	2,100	None	AEdWdX&
Beaver Dam, Wis. .	12	4.1	IB	Mm	113	65	12.3	MC-d	14-0	NP2	200	KL	SW
Beaver Falls, Pa. .	17	2.1	SB2	Mr	114	48	7.1	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,125	CT	IS
Beckley, W. Va. . .	19	4.5	IE	Mg	139	13	33.3	MC-d	5-5	P2	120	T	S
Bedford, Ind.	13	. . .	IE	M	124	55	3.8	MC-d	7-2	P4	288	K	WX
Bell, Calif.	15	1.6	SD	Rr	28	15	39.4	MC-c	5-5	NP..‡	300	TK	None
Bellaire, Ohio	13	1.9	SB2	M	99	54	3.3	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	168	DTL	IW
Bellaire, Tex.	10	3.6	S-3	..[6]	..[6]	..[6]	89.4	Mgr-d	6-6	NP1‡*	520	None	ASW
Bellefontaine, O. . .	10	3.3	IE	..	132[1]	..[4]	6.8	MC-h	7-3[7]	P2	150	DTL	EGISW
Bellevue, Pa.	12	0.9	SD3	D[4]	53[1]	..[4]	9.0	MC-d	9-0	P4‡	300	D	A
Bemidji, Minn. . . .	10	13.0	IB	. .	104[1]	..[4]	16.9	Mgr-d	11-0	NP4‡	100	None	SWX&
Bend, Ore.	11	3.8	ID	Rr	56	12	22.6	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡*	120	None	WX&
Bensalem tp, Pa. . .	11	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Com-c	3-3	P6‡	. . .	DA	None
Benton Harbor, Mich.	19	3.3	IE	Mm	150	58	8.7	Mgr-d	9-5	NP2‡	300	None	SWX
Berea, Ohio.	12	4.2	SB2	. .	97[3]	..[4]	45.6	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	144	DTL	ESW
Bergenfield, N. J. .	18	3.0	SD3	Rm	36	35	44.7	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	350	T	S
Berkley, Mich. . . .	18	2.4	SD3	. .	45[1]	...[4]	68.3	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	540	None	W
Berlin, N. H.	17	56.9	IB	Mm	91	67	2.5	MC-d	12-0	P3‡	250	None	IWX
Berwick, Pa.	14	3.0	IE	Mm	212	81	14.5	MC-d	8-0	P..‡	300	DA	IS
Bethel, Pa.	11	. . .	S2	. .[6]	. . .[6]	..[6]	54.4	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	. . .	D	. . .
Bexley, Ohio	12	2.5	SD3	. .	25[1]	..[4]	25.1	MC-d	7-7[7]	NP4‡	100	D	Wd
Biddeford, Me. . . .	21	29.3	IE	Mm	151	81	9.9	MC-d	12-5	P1	None	None	X
Big Spring, Tex. . .	17	5.2	IE	. .	119[1]	..[4]	32.8	Mgr-c	4-4	NP2‡	240	None	AWS
Birmingham, Mich.	15	4.5	SD3	Rr	42	16	39.1	Mgr-c	7-..	..3	. . .	None	SW
Bismarck, N. D. . .	19	8.3	IE	G[4]	126[1]	..[4]	23.6	Com-d	5-5	NP4‡	1,200	None	ASWX
Bloomsburg, Pa. . .	11	4.6	IB	. .	111[1]	..[4]	7.5	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	300	A	ISX&
Blue Island, Ill. . . .	18	3.5	SB2	M	88	53	8.2	MC-d	14-..	NP4‡	240	TK	None

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

10,000 to 25,000—continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Bluefield, W. Va.	22	5.7	IE	W	.146	20	11.0	Mgr-c	4-0	NP4	$ 260	None	S
Blytheville, Ark.	16	2.1	IB	Rr	115	17	34.3	MC-d	6-0	NP2‡	120	TKL	ASX
Bogalusa, La.	18	8.9	IE	Mm	139	67	21.9	Com-d	5-5	P4	600	None	WX&
Boone, Iowa	12	5.1	IB	Rr	90	17	5.8	MC-d	7-2	P2	160	T	SWX
Borger, Tex.	18	4.8	IE	Mg	139	52	46.5	Mgr-c	4-4	..2	120	None	ISWd
Bossier City, La.	15	...	ID	..	80[3]	..[4]	56.7	Com-..	3-3	NP4	5,500	...	Wd
Boulder, Colo.	20	3.0	IE	Ed	116	12	18.0	Mgr-c	9-9	NP6‡	None	None	SWX&
Bowling Green, Ky.	18	6.1	IE	Mr-Rm	151	43	16.5	MC-d	12-0	P2	120	None	EdSWX
Bowling Green, Ohio	12	3.8	IE	Ed	326[1]	..[4]	18.3	MC-h	7-3[7]	P2	240	DTL	EdSW
Bozeman, Mont.	11	3.3	IE	Ed	125[1]	..[4]	20.5	Mgr-d	3-3	NP4‡	520	None	SWX
Braddock, Pa.	16	0.5	SB2	Rm	93	28	0.5	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	300	None	W
Bradenton, Fla.	14	5.0	IE	..	134[1]	..[4]	32.5	MC-d	5-5	NP2	300	None	AW
Bradford, Pa.	17	2.8	IE	Mr	153	48	2.8	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,125	CT	IWX
Brainerd, Minn.	13	6.4	IE	T	142	26	14.5	MC-d	7-2	NP2‡	300	TAL	EdSWX&
Braintree t, Mass.	23	...	...	..	...	..	...	RTM-d	3-3	NP3‡	650	TAK	EWX
Brattleboro t, Vt.	12	...	...	..	...	..	...	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡*	250	DTAKL	W
Brawley, Calif.	12	...	IB	Rr	101	5	20.3	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Brentwood, Pa.	13	1.4	SD3	..	39[1]	..[4]	44.3	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	300	D	None
Bridgeton, N. J.	18	6.0	IE	Mm	148	62	11.4	MC-d	7-7	P3‡	None	T	ISWdX&
Bristol, Pa.	13	1.3	SE2	Mm	151	80	7.7	MC-d	18-0	P4‡*	300	DA	SW
Bristol t, R. I.	12	...	...	..	...	..	...	TM-c	5-5	P2	300	TAK	S
Bristol, Tenn.	17	3.5	IE	Rm	164	34	20.0	Com-d	3-3	NP4	3,000	None	EdWX
Bristol, Va.	16	4.4	IE	Mm	199	59	23.3	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	100	None	EdSW
Brookfield, Ill.	18†	2.8	SD2	Rm	15	22	30.0	Mgr-d	6-6	P4‡	72	K	Wd
Brownwood, Tex.	13	8.5	IB	..	101[1]	..[4]	34.0	Mgr-d	4-0	NP2‡	240	P	AGdSWdX
Brunswick, Ga.	18	...	IB	Mr-Rm	112	42	33.4	Mgr-c	4-0	NP3‡	240	None	X
Brunswick t, Me.	11	...	...	..	...	..	...	Mgr-..	5-5	NP3‡*	...	TK	None
Bryan, Tex.	18	6.4	IE	..	116[1]	..[4]	37.0	Mgr-d	4-4	NP2	120	None	EISWX
Bucyrus, Ohio	10	3.1	IE	..	159[1]	..[4]	4.8	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	300	DTL	SWX&
Burlingame, Calif.	20	3.5	SD3	Rr	54	7	24.0	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TAK	Wd
Burlington, N. J.	12	2.8	SB2	Mm[4]	89[2]	..[4]	12.0	MC-d	12-0	P3‡	1,000	TP	SW
Burlington, N. C.	25	7.3	IE	Mm	175	72	27.4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2	400	None	AWIX&
Butler, Pa.	23	2.5	IE	Mr	146	46	3.0	Com-d	4-4	P4‡	...	CT	S
Cadillac, Mich.	10	4.9	IB	..	106[1]	..[4]	12.4	Mgr-d	5-1	NP4‡	None	None	SWX&
Cairo, Ill.	12	3.8	IB	Rm[4]	109[2]	..[4]	6.0	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,200	None	EGd
Caldwell, Idaho	10	5.0	IB		106[1]	..[4]	39.7	MC-d	6-0	NP4‡	480	TK	WX&
Calumet City, Ill.	16	7.0	SD2	Rm	41	39	19.0	MC-d	10-0	P4‡	416	TK	W
Cambridge, Md.	10	2.0	IE	Mm	155	55	9.1	MC-d	5-0	NP4‡	520	None	S
Cambridge, Ohio	15	2.6	IB	..	91[2]	..[4]	4.2	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	250	DTL	PWX&
Camden, Ark.	11	6.4	IB	..	111[1]	..[4]	30.1	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	360	TKL	ASWX&
Campbell, Ohio	13	3.1	SE1	Mm	215	96	7.9	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	600	DTL	X
Canonsburg, Pa.	12	...	SE2	Mm	150	64	4.4	MC-d	9-0	P4‡	None	D	S
Canton, Ill.	12	2.1	IE	Mm	147	68	8.7	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	144	TK	SW
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	22	10.0	IE	Mr	121	47	17.0	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,800	None	X&
Carbondale, Ill.	11	2.3	IB	Ed	110[1]	..[4]	18.3	Com-d	5-5	NP4	360	None	SW
Carbondale, Pa.	16	3.4	SE2	M	120	52	0.4	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	750	CT	None
Carlisle, Pa.	17	3.2	SE2	Mm[4]	180[2]	..[4]	9.7	Mgr-d	15-0	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Carlsbad, N. M.	18	...	IB	Mg	114[3]	..[4]	56.7	MC-d	8-0	NP4‡	120	None	SWX&
Carnegie, Pa.	12	1.2	SD2	Rm	74	37	6.1	MC-d	6-0	NP4‡	. .	DT	None
Carteret, N. J.	13	4.4	SE1	Mm	138	83	17.9	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	300	A	S
Carthage, Mo.	11	5.4	IB	Mr-Rm	107	45	10.0	MC-d	10-0	P2‡	240	TAPL	AESWX
Casper, Wyo.	24	4.7	IB	Rm	104	24	19.1	MC-d	6-..	NP2‡	120	None	W
Cedar Falls, Iowa	14	6.4	SB2	Ed	85[1]	..[4]	21.2	MC-d	7-2	NP2	35	TA	EGSW
Central Falls, R. I.	24	1.2	SD2	Mm	72	78	1.1	MC-d	10-10	NP2	600	None	S

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Centralia, Ill.	11	2.9	IB	Rm	109	27	11.7	Com-d	5-5	NP4	$ 900	None	SWX&
Chambersburg, Pa.	17	3.5	IE	M	195	62	14.7	MC-d	10-0	P4‡	None	D	EGISW
Chanute, Kan.	10	2.8	ID	Rm	81	20	7.2	Mgr-c	5-5	. . .	100	. . .	. . . .
Charles City, Iowa .	10	4.5	IE	. .	116[1]	..[4]	15.0	Mgr-d	6-2	NP2	144	T	SWX
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	23	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mgr-..	6-0	P4‡	500	DT	None
Chicago Hgts., Ill. .	25	5.6	SE2	Mm	147	55	11.4	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,700	None	W
Chickasha, Okla. . .	16	3.2	IB	Rr	100	14	20.0	Mgr-d	8-0	NP2‡	None	None	SWX&
Chico, Calif.	12	5.6	IE	. .	145[1]	..[4]	20.0	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	T	SX
Chillicothe, Ohio . .	20	3.8	IE	M	139	54	10.2	MC-d	7-3[7]	NP2	200	DTL	SW
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	11	6.9	IB	Mr	101	46	11.7	MC-d	10-..	NP2	163	. . .	. . . .
Chula Vista, Calif. .	26†	5.4	SD2	. .	72[1]	..[4]	64.3	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	None	S
Clairton, Pa.	20	2.7	SE2	Mm	154	83	20.0	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,000	CT	I
Claremont, N. H. . .	13	42.7	IE	Mm	121	66	10.4	Mgr-c	9-3	NP2	None	None	ASXW&
Clarksdale, Miss. .	17	3.0	IB	Rr	102	12	28.6	Com-d	3-3	NP4	1,800	None	AWEX&
Clarksville, Tenn. .	16	5.0	IE	Mr	155	46	24.9	MC-d	12-12	NP2	60	None	AEdW
Clayton, Mo.	16	2.5	SD3	Rr	79	2	20.9	MC-d	10-0	NP2	240	P	None
Clearwater, Fla. . .	16	7.9	SB2	X	111	12	43.4	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	None	None	AGISWX&
Cleburne, Tex. . . .	13	. . .	IB	T	104	17	19.9	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	None	None	I
Cleveland, Tenn. . .	13	. . .	IE	Mm	152	66	19.9	Com-d	3-3	NP6‡	100	None	EdSW
Cliffside Park, N. J.	17	0.9	SD2	Rr	23	19	5.4	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	750	A	S
Clinton t, Mass. . .	12	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-..	3-3	P3	600	TAK	AW
Clovis, N. M.	17	7.1	IB	Rr	98	7	42.7	Mgr-c	5-5	P4‡	120	None	SX
Coal tp, Pa.	17	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Com-c	..-..	P4‡	. . .	DCTA	None
Coatesville, Pa. . .	14	1.4	SE2	Mm	214	74	6.0	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	600	CT	SW
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	12	3.5	ID	Rr	67	10	19.5	MC-d	8-0	NP4‡	120	None	SX&
Coffeyville, Kan. . .	17	4.5	IE	Mr	119	46	10.6	Com-d	3-3	NP2	2,700	None	AESWX&
Cohoes, N. Y.	21	3.3	SB1	Mm	91	74	1.8	MC-d	6-0	P4	700	A*	W
College Park, Ga. .	15	4.0	SD2	. .	36[3]	..[4]	39.0	MC-d	6-0	NP2‡	300	None	AEdSW
College Park, Md. .	11	. . .	S2	. .	. . .	. .	51.7	MC-d	8-3	P2	50	None	None
Collingswood, N. J.	16	2.1	SD3	Rr	36	11	15.4	Com-c	3-3	NP4	1,000	None	ISW
Collinsville, Ill. . .	12	. . .	SD2	. .	79[1]	..[4]	19.5	Com-d	5-5	NP4	600	None	SW
Colton, Calif.	15†	4.4	SD2	. .	78[1]	..[4]	31.5	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK	EdW
Columbia, Pa.	12	1.5	SE2	Mm	128	77	5.2	MC-d	9-0	P4‡	300	DA	None
Columbia, Tenn. . .	11	2.2	IE	Rm	125	36	13.9	Mgr-c	5-..	..4	120	None	. . . .
Columbus, Ind. . . .	18	. . .	IE	Mm	184	69	20.6	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	K	WX&
Columbus, Miss. . .	17	3.5	IE	Rm-Mr	125	41	18.0	MC-d	6-0	NP4	416	None	AEdW
Concord, N. C. . . .	16	4.2	IE	Mm	157	74	19.5	MC-d	7-1	P4	600	None	EdSW
Conneaut, Ohio . . .	10	3.1	IE	. .	140[3]	..[4]	8.0	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	144	DTL	Wd
Connellsville, Pa. .	13	1.8	IB	T	105	23	7.3	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	750	D	X&
Connersville, Ind. .	16	4.8	IE	Mm[4]	178[2]	..[4]	17.4	MC-d	7-7	P4	125	TK	W
Conshohocken, Pa. .	11	1.0	SE2	Mm[4]	151[2]	..[4]	5.7	MC-d	15-0	P4‡	None	D	S
Coral Gables, Fla. .	20	12.3	SE3	Ed	146[1]	..[4]	49.1	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡*	600	None	BI
Coraopolis, Pa. . . .	10	1.4	SB2	Mm	109	70	3.8	MC-d	8-0	P4‡	300	D	W
Corning, N. Y. . . .	18	2.8	IE	Mm	156	179	11.8	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	200	T	ISW
Corona, Calif.	17	16.0	IB	. .	85[1]	..[4]	18.1	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	105	TK	IS
Coronado, Calif. . .	17†	4.1	SD3	. .	67[3]	..[4]	37.8	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
Corsicana, Tex. . .	19	8.0	IB	Rm	112	37	16.4	Com-d	5-5	NP2‡	120	AL	SWX
Cortland, N. Y. . . .	18	4.1	IE	Mm	140	68	7.8	MC-d	6-0	P2	450	TA	SW
Corvallis, Ore. . . .	16	3.3	IE	Ed	128[1]	..[4]	27.1	Mgr-d	9-0	P6‡	None	None	WX
Coshocton, Ohio . . .	12	. . .	IE	M[4]	150[2]	..[4]	7.9	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	400	DTL	W
Cranford tp, N. J. .	19	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	MC-c	5-5	P3‡	400	TK	None
Crawfordsville, Ind.	13	3.6	IE	M	130	60	11.7	MC-h	7-2	P4	.360	K	ESX&
Crowley, La.	13	. . .	IB	. .	112[1]	..[4]	21.0	MC-d	9-1	P4	300	P	AS
Cudahy, Wis.	12	1.9	SE2	Mm	188	84	15.2	MC-d	9-1	NP..	. . .	CTL	Wd

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

10,000 to 25,000—continued

			ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION						CITY COUNCIL				
City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50	Form of Govt. & Seleс. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
Culver City, Calif.	28†	4.5	SB2	..	95[1]	..[4]	57.8	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	$ 600	DTK	AB
Dalton, Ga.	16	...	IE	Mm	156	72	28.0	MC-d	4-4	NP2‡	25	TKP	EdGISWX
Daly City, Calif.	15	3.0	SD2		48[1]	..[4]	36.0	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
Danbury, Conn.	22	4.0	IE	Mm	135	67	4.4	MC-d	12-0*	P2‡	None	DTK	SW
Danvers t, Mass.	16	...	...	..	...	..	...	Mgr-..	5-..	NP3	...	None	EdSW
Darby, Pa.	13	0.9	SD2	Rm	45	25	25.1	MC-d	9-0	P4‡	None	None	None
Darien t, Conn.	12	...	...	..	...	..	...	RTM-d	5-5	P2	300	T	None
Decatur, Ala.	20	6.7	IE	M	174	58	19.6	MC-d	5-5	NP4	240	None	EdGdWX
Decatur, Ga.	22	4.2	SD2	Rr	44	11	29.9	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	240	None	S&W&
Dedham t, Mass.	18	...	...	..	...	..	...	RTM-..	3-3	NP1	800	TAK	None
Defiance, Ohio	11	...	IE	..	125[1]	..[4]	15.1	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	150	DTL	W
De Kalb, Ill.	12	2.1	IE	..	227[1]	..[4]	12.8	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	240	TK	WX&
Delaware tp, N. J.	10	...	...	..	...	..	...	Com-c	5-5	NP4	...	None	S
Delaware, Ohio	12	3.9	IE	..	135[1]	..[4]	5.8	Mgr-c	7-3	NP4‡	120	D	SWX
Del Rio, Tex.	14	5.5	IB	..	113	..[4]	24.4	Com-d	3-3	NP2	1,200	None	SWX&
Denison, Tex.	18	3.5	IE	T	124	32	15.6	Com-d	3-3	NP2‡	1,500	None	W
Denton, Tex.	21	5.4	IB	Ed	108	26	37.3	Com-d	5-5	NP2‡	None	PL	ESWX&
Derby, Conn.	10	5.2	ID	M	73	56	8.9	MC-d	6-0	P2	None	T	None
Des Plaines, Ill.	21†	5.3	SB2	..	86[1]	..[4]	37.2	MC-d	10-0	P4‡	900	CTK	IW
Dixon, Ill.	12	...	IE	M	122	52	12.3	Com-d	5-5	NP4	...	None	SX
Dodge City, Kan.	11	...	IE	..	119[1]	..[4]	16.9	Com-d	3-3	NP3‡	1,200	None	SWX
Donora, Pa.	12	1.3	SE1	..	164[2]	..[4]	3.1	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	300	DA	None
Dormont, Pa.	13	0.8	SD3	D[4]	67[1]	..[4]	1.5	Mgr-d	7-7	P4‡	None	D	None
Dothan, Ala.	22	10.2	IB	Rm	103	30	33.1	Com-c	3-3	P3‡	1,800	None	AEdSWX&
Dover, N. H.	16	26.0	IB	M	98	60	8.7	MC-d	9-4	P2	300	None	AIW
Dover, N. J.	11	2.3	SE2	M	145	58	11.3	MC-d	9-0	P2	None	None	W
Downers Grove, Ill.	14†	5.4	SB3	..	93[1]	..[4]	21.3	Com-d	5-5	NP4	400	None	W
Dublin, Ga.	10	...	IE	..	123[3]	..[4]	28.3	MC-d	7-3	NP2‡	400	None	W
Du Bois, Pa.	11	3.2	IB	Rm	112	29	4.5	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	300	CT	WX
Dumont, N. J.	13	1.8	SD3	..	41[3]	..[4]	43.3	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	300	A	S
Duncan, Okla.	15	2.8	IE	Mg	120[1]	..[4]	40.7	Mgr-c	4-0	P2	300	None	ESWX&
Dunkirk, N. Y.	18	4.7	IE	Mm	135	71	5.9	MC-d	5-5	P2	900	TAEL	EdPSWdX&
Dunmore, Pa.	20	8.5	SD2	Mr	47	47	1.5	MC-d	6-0	P4‡	600	CTS	None
Duquesne, Pa.	18	2.0	SE2	Mm	163	88	12.1	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	2,400	None	IW
Durant, Okla.	11	2.4	IB	..	99[1]	..[4]	24.0	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	48	TKSP	AISWX
Dyersburg, Tenn.	11	4.3	IE	Rm	152	33	25.3	MC-d	7-7	NP2	...	None	EGdWX&
East Detroit, Mich.	21	5.0	SD2	..	65[1]	..[4]	63.9	Mgr-d	4-4	NP2‡	300	None	Wd
Easthampton t, Mass.	11	...	...	..	...	..	...	RTM-d	3-3	...	...	TAKE	W
East Haven t, Conn.	12	...	...	..	...	..	...	TM-d	3-3	P2	300	TA	None
East Lansing, Mich.	20	14.1	SD1	Ed	80[1]	..[4]	51.1	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	125	None	SW
E. Liverpool, Ohio	24	4.3	ID	Mr	72	47	6.5	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	300	DTL	IW
East Moline, Ill.	14	...	SE2	Mm	296	91	15.0	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	25	TK	W
East Paterson, N. J.	15	2.5	SD3	..	45[1]	..[4]	70.5	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	...	None	....
East Point, Ga.	21	...	SD2	Mr	63	46	37.6	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	600	None	AEdIW
Ecorse, Mich.	18	2.2	SE1	Mm	304	94	19.8	MC-d	6-6	NP2	1,200	TAK	A
Edinburg, Tex.	12	2.9	IE	..	138[1]	..[4]	38.6	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	120	None	SWX
El Centro, Calif.	13	3.3	IE	W	204	25	33.6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
El Cerrito, Calif.	22†	3.3	SD2	..	49[1]	..[4]	67.9	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK	None
El Dorado, Ark.	23	6.8	IB	Rm	92	20	21.4	MC-d	8-0	P2	480	EPL	SX&
El Dorado, Kan.	11	2.3	ID	Rr	73	7	11.1	Mgr-c	3-3	NP..	100	None	ASWX
Elizabeth City, N.C.	13	...	IB	Rr	101	18	21.3	Mgr-d	8-0	NP2	120	None	EdWX&
Elizabethton, Tenn.	11	...	IE	..	159[3]	..[4]	30.4	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4	600	None	EdW
Ellwood City, Pa.	13	2.1	SE2	Mm	187	82	13.0	Mgr-d	10-0	P4‡	300	None	EdIS
Elmhurst, Ill.	21	6.3	SD3	Rr	36	5	28.6	Mgr-d	11-1	P4‡	200	TK	SW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Elmwood Park, Ill.	19	2.0	SD2	Rr	26	8	26.9	Mgr-d	6-6	P4‡	$ 120	K	None
El Reno, Okla.	11	2.0	IB	Rm	97	23	17.0	Mgr-C	9-9	NP3‡	None	T	SW
Elwood, Ind.	11	2.8	ID	M	77	52	7.3	MC-d	7-7	P4	360	K	SWd
Emporia, Kan. ...	16	2.9	IB	Rr	114	12	8.9	Mgr-c	3-3	NP2‡*	100	None	AWX
Endicott, N. Y. ...	20	2.1	SE2	Mm[4]	251[2]	..[4]	6.5	MC-d	7-7	P2‡	1,000	None	EdX
Enfield t, Conn. ...	15	...	...	..	...	..	...	TM-d	3-3	P2	220	TA	None
Englewood, Colo. ..	17	3.0	SD2	..	81[1]	..[4]	36.8	Mgr-c	9-1	NP2	300	None	W
Englewood, N. J. ..	23	4.9	SD3	Rm	78	30	19.6	MC-d	5-..	P3‡	300	K	I
Escanaba, Mich. ..	15	8.0	IB	Rm	107	31	9.2	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	120	None	EdGPSWX&
Eureka, Calif.	23	5.8	IB	Rm	99	30	22.6	MC-d	5-5	NP2	1,200	DTAKSEL	APSWX&
Evergreen Park, Ill.	11	3.8	SB2	..	106[3]	..[4]	69.2	MC-d	6-6	P4	120	K	Wd
Ewing tp, N. J. ...	17	...	...	..	...	..	...	Com-c	5-5	P3‡	...	AKS	S
Fairfield, Ala. ...	13	1.4	SD2	D	35[2]	..[4]	13.9	MC-d	10-0	P4	260	None	None
Fairhaven t, Mass.	13	...	...	..	...	..	...	RTM-c	3-3	NP3‡	450	DTAK	APWd
Fairlawn, N. J. ...	24	5.3	SD3	..	47[1]	..[4]	61.8	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	None	SW
Faribault, Minn. ..	16	8.8	IB	Mr	112	49	12.1	Com-d	5-5	NP2	600	None	IWX&
Farrell, Pa.	14	2.2	ID	Rm	25	30	7.8	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	450	CT	IS
Fayetteville, Ark. .	17	6.5	IE	Ed	144[1]	..[4]	28.4	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	78	TKL	SWX&
Fergus Falls, Minn.	13	7.4	IB	Rm	102	24	24.5	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	None	T	ISWX&
Ferguson, Mo.	12	3.8	SD3	..	56[1]	..[4]	47.2	MC-d	10-0	NP2‡	120	P	None
Findlay, Ohio	24	8.1	IE	..	124[2]	..[4]	13.0	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	150	DTL	SW
Floral Park, N. Y. .	15	1.5	SD3	Rr	33	2	9.9	MC-d	5-5	P2‡	600	None	I
Florence, Ala.	24	10.5	IB	Rm	86	28	35.9	Com-c	3-3	NP3‡	1,800	A	EdGdIWX
Florence, S. C. ...	23	6.0	IE	Rr	126	15	28.5	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	600	None	AISWX&
Forest Park, Ill. ..	15	1.9	SD2	Rm	56	39	3.1	Com-d	5-5	NP4	720	None	IWd
Fort Collins, Colo.	15	2.7	IB	Ed	108	7	14.7	Mgr-d	3-3	NP6‡	600	T	ERSW
Fort Lee, N. J. ...	12	2.5	SD2	..	66[3]	..[4]	23.6	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	500	FTA	None
Fort Madison, Iowa	15	4.0	IE	Mm	162	70	9.9	MC-d	7-2	P2	78	T	W
Fort Myers, Fla. ..	13	...	IB	Rr	111	10	21.6	MC-d	5-0	NP4‡*	300	None	GW
Fort Pierce, Fla. .	14	10.5	IE	..	157[1]	..[4]	43.4	Mgr-d	5-3	NP2‡	...	None	EIPW
Fort Scott, Kan. ..	10	4.1	IE	Rm	123	36	5.0	Com-d	3-3	NP2	1,200	None	ASWX&
Fort Thomas, Ky. .	11	5.2	SD3	Rr	12	4	10.9	MC-d	6-6	NP2	72	None	IS
Fostoria, Ohio	14	3.6	IE	Mm	154	75	7.8	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	360	DTL	SW
Frankfort, Ind. ...	15	3.1	IB	Rm	98	42	10.1	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	K	ESW
Frankfort, Ky. ...	12	2.2	IE	G[4]	124[2]	..[4]	9.3	MC-d	12-0	P2	72	None	EdW
Franklin, Pa.	10	3.1	IE	..	161[1]	..[4]	2.4	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	600	CT	SW
Frederick, Md. ...	18	5.0	IE	M	158	50	10.5	MC-d	5-5	P4	600	K	AISWX
Fredericksburg, Va.	12	2.4	IE	Rm	116	23	15.2	Mgr-d	12-12	NP4‡	None	TA	IW
Freeport, Ill.	22	4.5	IE	M	134	58	5.3	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	260	TK	SWX
Freeport, N. Y. ...	25	4.9	SD2	Rm	82	25	9.5	MC-d	5-5	P2‡	600	None	ESIW
Fremont, Neb. ...	15	3.5	IB	Rr	101	18	17.3	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	200	TK	AEWX&
Fremont, Ohio	17	...	IE	M[4]	131[2]	..[4]	12.0	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	420	DTL	ISW
Fullerton, Calif. ..	23†	16.7	SB1	Mr	96	49	28.4	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	420	TK	SWX
Fulton, Mo.	10	1.6	IE	..	123[1]	..[4]	16.1	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	120	TAPL	EGdSWX&
Fulton, N. Y.	14	3.5	IE	Mm	160	80	8.2	MC-d	6-0	P2	...	None	WX
Gainesville, Ga. ..	12	3.1	IE	Rm	151	34	13.5	Mgr-c	3-0	NP3‡	1,800	None	AWX
Gainesville, Tex. ..	11	4.4	IE	..	122[1]	..[4]	26.4	Mgr-d	4-0	NP2‡	...	1	AESWX
Gardena, Calif. ...	17†	3.2	SB2	..	111[1]	..[4]	57.0	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK	AB
Garden City, Kan. .	14	2.7	IE	..	126[1]	..[4]	34.9	Mgr-c	3-3	NP4‡	100	None	EdWX
Garden City, N. Y. .	14	5.3	SE3	Mm	419	63	26.4	MC-d	7-7	P2‡	None	None	ISW
Gardner, Mass. ...	20	22.1	IE	Mm	137	76	5.6	MC-d	11-6	NP2	300	None	ASWX
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	22	1.3	SD2	D[4]	13[2]	..[4]	30.1	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	240	DTL	None
Garland, Tex.	11	5.3	S2	..[6]	..[6]	..[6]	78.1	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	None	None	ESW
Gastonia, N. C. ...	23	6.1	IE	Mm	149	60	20.2	Mgr-d	7-7	NP2	300	None	EdISW

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION				Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50	Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio			No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Geneva, N. Y.	17	2.2	IE	M	147	57	6.0	MC-d	13-1	P2	$ 340	T	SW
Girard, Ohio	10	4.0	SB2	. .	98[3]	..[4]	12.7	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	150	DTL	AW
Glen Cove, N. Y. . .	15	6.6	SE3	M	116	50	12.8	Com-d	5-5	P2	1,200	None	IS
Glens Falls, N. Y. .	20	3.7	IE	Mr-Rm	126	43	3.4	MC-d	6-1	P2	1,500	A	S
Gloucester City, N.J.	14	3.1	SD2	Mr	66	47	5.8	MC-d	9-0	P3‡	None	None	W
Gloversville, N. Y.	24	4.3	IE	Mm	126	69	2.2	MC-d	12-0	P4	375	TW	S
Goldsboro, N. C. . .	21	4.8	IE	Rm	155	39	18.5	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	200	None	IWX&
Goshen, Ind.	13	3.5	IE	Mm	151	72	12.7	MC-d	7-7	P4	. . .	K	ESWX&
Grand Island, Neb.	23	5.4	IB	Rr	104	14	16.2	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	200	None	ESWX
Gnd Junction, Colo.	15	3.2	IE	Rr	176	15	19.4	Mgr-c	7-2	NP4‡	480	None	ASWX
Grand Prairie, Tex.	15	4.4	S2	..[6]	..[6]	..[6]	82.8	Com-d	5-5	. . .	. . .	None	. . . .
Great Bend, Kan. . .	13	2.3	IE	. .	120[1]	..[4]	31.9	Mgr-c	8-0	P2‡	8	None	AX
Greeley, Colo. . . .	20	4.1	IE	Rr	116	11	22.0	Mgr-c	7-..	NP2	520	None	SWX
Greenfield t, Mass.	17	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-d	..-..	. . .	. . .	TAKW	ABSW
Greensburg, Pa. . .	17	. . .	SE2	Rm	126	24	9.7	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,200	CT	I
Greenville, N. C. . .	17	6.7	IE	Rm	174	33	19.7	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2	600	None	EGdW
Greenville, Tex. . .	15	4.7	IE	Rm	117	34	15.5	Com-d	3-3	NP2	2,400	AKPL	AESWX
Greenwood, Miss. .	18	4.6	IB	Rr[4]	108[2]	..[4]	23.3	Com-d	3-3	P4	750	None	EWX
Greenwood, S. C. .	14	4.3	IE	M	132	62	18.1	Mgr-d	7-1	..2	300	None	EdGdSWd
Gretna, La.	14	4.0	SD1	Mr-Rm	66	48	28.5	MC-d	5-5	P4	180	None	ISW
Griffin, Ga.	14	3.5	IE	Mm	146	60	12.7	Mgr-c	3-3	NP3‡	150	None	EdISWX&
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	13	2.2	SD3	D[4]	26[2]	..[4]	11.5	Mgr-d	6-6	NP4‡	None	K	Wd
Gr. Pte. Woods, Mich.	.10	3.2	SD2	. .	49[1]	..[4]	76.7	Mgr-d	7-7	NP2‡	400	None	Wd
Gulfport, Miss. . . .	23	. . .	IE	Rm	148	30	38.6	Com-d	3-3	NP4	4,200	None	PWX
Guthrie, Okla.	10	. . .	ID	Rr	72	11	8.9	Mgr-c	6-6	NP2	1	None	WX&
Haddon tp, N. J. . .	12	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Com-c	5-5	NP4	. . .	None	SW
Haddonfield, N. J. .	10	2.8	SD3	. .	65[1]	..[4]	6.4	Com-c	3-3	NP4	900	None	SW
Hanford, Calif. . . .	10	2.1	IE	. .	150[1]	..[4]	20.5	Mgr-c	4-4	NP4‡	200	TK	SX&
Hannibal, Mo.	20	. . .	IE	M	121	54	4.2	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	150	PL	ESW
Hanover, Pa.	14	3.2	SE2	Mm[4]	174[2]	..[4]	12.1	Mgr-d	10-0	P4‡	None	A	SW
Hanover tp, Pa. . . .	15	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	MC-h	7-0	P4‡	600	TKPL	AST
Harlingen, Tex. . . .	23	10.1	IE	Rm	135	21	40.1	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	600	None	AISWX&
Harrisburg, Ill. . . .	11	2.1	IB	Rr	113	18	8.6	Com-d	5-5	NP4	400	None	SW
Harrison, N. J. . . .	13	1.2	SE1	Mm	426	91	6.9	MC-d	9-1	P2‡	300	None	Wd
Harrison tp, Pa. . .	15	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	MC-d	5-0	P4	400	DT	None
Harrisonburg, Va. .	11	2.7	IE	Rm	122	30	14.0	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	240	T	EIW
Harvey, Ill.	21	4.6	SE2	Mm	185	83	13.4	Com-d	5-5	NP4	. . .	None	W
Hastings, Neb. . . .	20	5.8	IE	Rr[4]	118[1]	..[4]	23.1	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	200	TK	AEGISWX&
Hawthorne, Calif. .	21†	2.6	SD2	. .	73[1]	..[4]	47.9	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡*	300	TK	WX
Hawthorne, N. J. . .	15	3.6	SD2	Mm	46	66	16.8	Com-c	3-3	NP4	1,200	None	W
Hayward, Calif. . .	24†	4.7	SE2	. .	168[1]	..[4]	44.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	K	SWX
Hazel Park, Mich. .	18	2.8	SD2	. .	70[1]	..[4]	25.7	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	180	None	Wd
Helena, Ark.	11	4.4	IE	. .	130[1]	..[4]	9.5	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	240	TKL	SWX
Helena, Mont.	18	9.0	IB	G	96[2]	..[4]	16.0	Mgr-h	5-5	NP4‡	3,000	None	AWX
Henderson, Ky. . . .	17	3.2	IB	Mr	92	44	21.5	Com-d	3-3	P2‡	2,000	None	EGdW
Henderson, N. C. . .	11	1.5	IE	. .	187[1]	..[4]	21.8	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	150	None	SW
Hermosa Beach, Cal.	14†	1.4	SB2	. .	90[1]	..[4]	25.5	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK	A
Hialeah, Fla.	20	14.1	SD2	X	36[1]	..[4]	75.8	MC-d	7-7	NP2	1,200	None	AWd
Hibbing, Minn. . . .	16	12.0	SE2	Mg	121	6	16.7	MC-d	5-5	NP3‡	1,800	TK	EGSWX
Hickory, N. C. . . .	15	5.6	IE	Mm	217	71	20.5	Mgr-d	7-1	NP2‡	120	None	SWX&
Highland Park, Ill. .	17	12.2	SD3	Rr	59	17	18.9	Com-d	5-5	NP4	900	None	IW
Highland Park, Tex.	11	2.2	SD4	Rr	38	0	18.1	MC-d	5-5	NP2	None	K	WdA
Hillside tp, N. J. . .	21	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	MC-c	5-5	P3‡	600	. . .	. . . .
Hingham t, Mass. .	11	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-d	3-3	NP3‡	1,400	TAK	Ed

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Metro. Status, Rent Level	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION				Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen—Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Hobart, Ind.	10	8.1	SD2	..	68[1]	..[4]	37.6	MC-d	7-1	P4	$ ...	K	None
Hobbs, N. M.	14	7.7	IB	Mg	92	5	48.4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡*	None	None	ISW
Holland, Mich.	16	2.9	IE	Mm	173	69	12.4	Mgr-d	8-8	NP4‡	150	None	ESW
Hollywood, Fla.	14	17.3	IE	X	125[1]	..[4]	58.9	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	2,400	None	SW
Homestead, Pa.	10	0.7	SD2	Rr	59	10	1.8	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	None	C	W
Homewood, Ala.	13	3.8	SD4	D	36[1]	..[4]	43.0	MC-d	11-11	NP4	120	None	None
Hopewell, Va.	10	4.6	IE	Mm	183	82	13.7	Mgr-c	5-5	P4‡	480	TA	A
Hopkinsville, Ky.	13	2.0	IE	Rm-Mr	158	40	10.8	Com-d	3-3	P2	...	None	EdISW
Hoquiam, Wash.	11	5.0	IE	Mm	143	82	6.8	MC-d	12-0	NP2‡	300	TK	W
Hornell, N. Y.	15	2.4	IE	T	132	33	2.1	MC-d	12-0	..2	300	TW	SWX&
Houma, La.	12	1.4	IE	Mg	165[1]	..[4]	27.4	MC-d	5-1	P4	1,800	None	EGdISW
Hudson, N. Y.	12	2.0	IB	M	97	51	1.3	MC-d	11-1	P2	200	T	W
Huntington, Ind.	15	3.1	IE	M	123	63	9.8	MC-d	7-2	P4	288	K	ISWX&
Huntsville, Ala.	16	5.0	IE	Rm	183	38	24.6	MC-d	11-1	NP4	600	None	EdGdWX
Huron, S. D.	13	5.1	IB	..	108[1]	..[4]	15.5	Com-d	5-5	NP5‡	1,000	None	SWX
Hyattsville, Md.	12	3.5	SB3	..	111[3]	..[4]	47.5	MC-d	10-1	NP4‡	600	None	None
Idaho Falls, Idaho	19	4.8	IE	Rr	131	12	31.9	MC-d	4-4	NP4‡	1,200	None	EWX&
Independence, Kan.	11	3.1	ID	Rm	84	27	3.8	Mgr-c	3-3	NP4‡	100	None	AWSX
Indiana, Pa.	12	1.8	IE	Rm	182	25	11.8	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	None	D	S
Inkster, Mich.	17	7.0	SD2	..	66[3]	..[4]	58.2	Mgr-d	7-1	NP2	1,200	None	W
Ironton, Ohio	16	5.0	SE2	..	158[2]	..[4]	10.7	Mgr-..	7-7	NP4‡	150	None	IW
Ironwood, Mich.	11	5.6	IB	Mg	113	22	5.4	Mgr-c	7-0	NP2	240	None	AGW
Jacksonville, Ill.	20	6.1	IE	Rm	127	34	7.3	MC-d	9-1	P4‡	480	TK	ESW
Jamestown, N. D.	11	7.4	IE	..	116[1]	..[4]	16.1	MC-d	12-0	NP4‡	400	T	ASWX&
Janesville, Wis.	25	7.8	IE	Mm	137	66	11.1	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Jeannette, Pa.	16	3.1	SE2	Mm	230	82	9.1	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,125	CT	S
Jeffersonville, Ind.	15	4.0	SD2	Rm	81	39	10.6	MC-d	7-2	P4	...	...	....
Jennings, Mo.	15	...	S2	..[6]	..[6]	..[6]	40.6	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	360	TAPL	None
Johnson City, N. Y.	19	2.3	SE2	Mm[4]	197[2]	..[4]	8.4	MC-d	4-4	P2‡	600	None	W
Johnston t, R. I.	13	...	...	..	...	..	...	TM-c	7-7	P2	200	TAK	None
Johnstown, N. Y.	11	3.4	IE	Mm[4]	124[2]	..[4]	3.3	MC-d	5-1	P4‡	450	TA	WX
Jonesboro, Ark.	16	...	IE	Rm	116	33	23.2	MC-d	10-0	NP2‡	120	TKL	AX
Junction City, Kan.	13	...	IB	..	113[1]	..[4]	24.4	Mgr-c	3-3	NP4‡*	60	None	AWX
Kearney, Neb.	12	...	IE	..	116[1]	..[4]	15.4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡*	200	T	WX&
Keene, N. H.	16	36.6	IE	M[4]	123[2]	..[4]	6.8	MC-d	15-0	NP2‡*	200	None	AISWX&
Kenmore, N. Y.	20	1.4	SD3	Rr	35	5	9.5	MC-d	5-5	P2‡	900	T	SWd
Kennewick, Wash.	10	4.1	IE	..	117[1]	..[4]	75.4	MC-d	7-1	NP4‡	120	TK	WX&
Kent, Ohio	12	3.4	IE	Ed	130[1]	..[4]	11.0	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	200	DTL	SW
Keokuk, Iowa	16	5.5	IE	M	121	60	7.8	Com-d	3-3	NP2	...	None	WX
Kewanee, Ill.	17	5.0	IE	Mm	118	65	11.4	Com-d	5-5	NP4	900	None	SWX&
Kingsport, Tenn.	20	5.5	IE	Mm	250	76	40.1	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	250	None	AIWX
Kingston, Pa.	21	2.2	SE3	M	135	60	4.3	MC-d	7-0	P4	300	DTK	None
Kingsville, Tex.	17	4.2	IB	T	97[1]	..[4]	42.4	Com-d	3-3	NP2	720	None	ISW
Kinston, N. C.	18	2.7	IE	Mr	150	40	22.9	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2	400	None	EWX&
Kirksville, Mo.	11	2.7	IE	Rm	124	35	10.3	Com-d	3-3	NP4	1,800	None	SWX
Kirkwood, Mo.	19	7.5	SD3	Rr	32	7	37.6	Com-d	3-3	NP4	1,800	None	EdSW
Klamath Falls, Ore.	16	...	IE	Rr	132	17	11.6	MC-d	5-0	NP4‡	216	TK	SX
Laconia, N. H.	15	20.3	IE	Mm	185	71	6.6	MC-d	6-0	P2	300	None	I&SX&
La Grange, Ill.	13†	2.0	SD3	Rr	66	15	18.0	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2‡	None	K	W
Lakewood tp, N. J.	11	...	...	..	...	..	...	Com-c	5-5	P3‡	600	K	None
Lake Worth, Fla.	12	...	ID	X	76[1]	..[4]	34.4	Mgr-d	4-0	NP2	1,200	None	AEIW
La Mesa, Calif.	16†	...	SB3	..	91[3]	..[4]	62.7	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	K	None
Lamesa, Tex.	11	3.0	IE	..	116[1]	..[4]	48.1	Mgr-c	4-4	NP2‡	120	None	SW
Lancaster, Ohio	24	4.9	IB	Mm	115	67	13.5	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	150	DTL	AGdSW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Lansdowne, Pa. . . .	12	1.2	SD3	Mr	58	47	6.8	Mgr-d	7-7	P4‡	None	None	None
La Porte, Ind. . . .	20†	3.3	IE	Mm	169	74	9.6	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	K	ASWX
Laramie, Wyo. . . .	16	8.0	IB	Ed	95[1]	..[4]	24.9	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	10	None	SWX&
La Salle, Ill.	12	3.0	ID	Rm	77	38	6.0	MC-d	14-0	NP4‡	180	TK	IW
Las Cruces, N. M. .	12	5.0	IE	. .	140[1]	..[4]	37.4	Mgr-c	5-5	P4‡*	120	T	GdW
Las Vegas, Nev. . .	25	14.1	IE	. .	138[1]	..[4]	58.9	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	1,200	AL	AS
Latrobe, Pa.	12	1.7	SE2	Mm	186	69	11.0	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	300	D	IX
Lawrence, Kan. . . .	23	4.9	IB	Ed	112	18	12.0	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2	100	None	AWX&
Leavenworth, Kan. .	21	7.4	IB	G[4]	104[1]	..[4]	7.3	Com-d	5-5	NP2	600	None	W
Leominster, Mass.	24	29.5	IB	Mm	96	75	9.0	MC-d	9-4	NP2	400	None	ISW
Lewiston, Idaho . . .	13	. . .	IB	Rr	108	14	21.5	Com-d	6-6	NP2‡	198	None	WX
Lewiston, Pa.	14	1.9	ID	Rm	75	22	6.0	Mgr-d	14-0	P4‡	300	D	None
Lexington t, Mass. .	17	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-..	5-5	NP3‡	. . .	TK	None
Lexington, N. C. . .	14	. . .	IE	Mm	138	75	19.4	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2	118	None	EdIW
Lincoln, Ill.	14	. . .	IB	Rm	106	31	13.6	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	120	CTK	S
Lincoln t, R. I. . . .	11	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-c	5-5	P2	200	TAK	None
Livonia, Mich. . . .	18	35.9	S2	..[6]	..[6]	..[6]	52.6	MC-d	7-7	NP4‡*	600	TK	Wd
Lock Haven, Pa. . .	11	2.0	IE	Mm	166	69	4.2	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	900	CT	WX
Lodi, Calif.	14	2.8	SB2	RM	111	34	28.3	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	None	AEdSW
Lodi, N. J.	15	2.0	SD2	Mm	70	75	32.1	MC-d	6-0	P3‡	None	A	SW
Logan, Utah.	17	6.3	IE	Ed	138	14	30.2	Com-d	3-3	NP4‡	2,400	D	ETWX
Logansport, Ind. . .	21	4.0	IE	Mr	121	48	8.2	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	AK	EW
Long Beach, N. Y. .	16	2.0	SB3	. .	95[3]	..[4]	15.1	Mgr-c	5-5	P2	2,500	None	ABI&SW
Long Beach, N. J. .	23	4.7	IB	Rm	101	36	15.0	Com-c	5-5	NP4	2,000	None	IS
Longview, Tex. . . .	25	9.2	IB	Rr	94	16	25.5	Mgr-c	4-4	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Longview, Wash. . .	20	8.3	ID	Rr	43	11	43.2	MC-d	7-1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	WX
Lufkin, Tex.	15	8.7	IE	. .	120[1]	..[4]	35.0	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	120	None	SWX&
Lynbrook, N. Y. . .	17	2.5	SD3	Rr	67	16	12.8	MC-d	5-1	P2‡	1,000	None	None
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	20	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Com-c	5-5	NP4	1,000	None	SW
McAlester, Okla. . .	18	. . .	IE	Rr	118	13	27.7	Mgr-d	7-7	P2‡	120	None	SWX&
McAllen, Tex.	20	5.8	IE	Rm	130	26	38.4	Mgr-d	4-4	NP2	120	None	GdISWX
McComb, Miss. . . .	10	4.1	IE	. .	133[1]	..[4]	22.0	MC-d	6-3	NP2	300	AP	ASW
McKees Rocks, Pa.	16	1.1	SE1	Mm	322	86	4.9	MC-d	9-0	P4‡	None	C	I
McKinney, Tex. . . .	11	2.3	IB	. .	101[1]	..[4]	30.8	Com-d	3-3	NP2	300	None	SW
Macomb, Ill.	11	. . .	IE	. .	131[1]	..[4]	8.2	MC-d	8-0	P4	375	TAK	SW
Madera, Calif. . . .	13†	2.5	IE	. .	156[1]	..[4]	38.3	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK	SWX
Madison, N. J. . . .	10	4.0	SB3	. .	87[1]	..[4]	24.8	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	None	None	EdSW
Madisonville, Ky. .	11	. . .	IE	Mg	131[1]	..[4]	25.3	MC-d	6-0	P2	260	None	EdSW
Mahanoy City, Pa. .	11	0.5	IE	Mg	118	45	0.5	MC-d	15-0	P4‡	None	D	None
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	15	3.1	SD2	Rm	54	23	12.2	Mgr-d	5-5	P2‡	None	None	IW
Manhattan, Kan. . .	19	2.4	IE	Ed	138	8	16.2	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡*	100	None	IWX
Manhattan Bch.,Cal.	26†	3.9	SD3	. .	48[1]	..[4]	56.3	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Mankato, Minn. . . .	19	7.7	IE	Rm	141	29	18.1	Mgr-d	7-7	NP2‡	None	None	IPWX&
Maple Heights, Ohio	16	5.0	SD2	. .	40[3]	..[4]	60.1	MC-d	7-0[7]	NP2	400	TK	B
Maplewood, Mo. . . .	13	1.5	SD2	Rm	80	30	7.3	Com-d	3-3	NP4	1,800	None	None
Marblehead t, Mass.	14	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-c	5-5	NP1	100	TAKS	ESW
Marietta, Ga.	21	5.4	SB2	. .	109[1]	..[4]	59.7	MC-d	7-0	NP2	200	None	EdSWX&
Marietta, Ohio	16	4.0	IE	Rm	133	38	6.8	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	150	DTL	W
Marinette, Wis. . . .	14	6.2	IB	M	104	59	8.8	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	200	None	SW
Marion, Ill.	10	2.9	IB	Mg	99[1]	..[4]	17.9	Com-d	5-5	NP4	900	None	SW
Marlborough, Mass.	16	20.0	IB	Mm	91	70	7.5	MC-d	11-4	NP2	200	None	SW
Marquette, Mich. . .	17	9.6	IE	Mr	136	48	12.9	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	180	None	EW
Marshall, Tex. . . .	22	10.2	IB	T	108[2]	..[4]	26.6	Mgr-c	4-4	NP2‡	None	None	ASW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Council men		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Marshalltown, Iowa	20	6.0	IE	M	118	53	10.5	MC-d	8-2	NP2	$ 250	TA	SW
Marshfield, Wis. . .	12	9.6	IB	Rm	89	39	20.3	MC-d	10-0	NP2‡	275	TAK	EdSWdX
Martins Ferry, Ohio	13	2.0	SB2	Mm	100	71	3.9	MC-d	7-3^7	P2	144	DTL	EIW
Martinsburg, W. Va.	16	2.3	IE	Mm	157	65	9.8	MC-d	7-0	P2	100	None	SWX
Martinsville, Va. . .	17	9.2	IB	M	93	56	33.0	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TA	EIWX&
Massena, N. Y. . . .	13	3.7	IB	Mm	115	68	21.2	MC-d	5-5	P2‡	500	None	Wd
Mattoon, Ill.	18	3.9	IE	Mr	146	49	17.5	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,200	. . .	ISWX
Maywood, Calif. . .	13†	1.3	SD2	Rm	29	21	26.2	MC-c	5-5	NP4	300	K	A
Meadville, Pa. . . .	19	. . .	IB	Rm	91	34	3.7	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	900	CT	ISWX&
Medford, Ore.	17	3.2	IE	Rr	123	10	30.9	MC-d	8-0	NP4‡	None	TK	ISWX
Melrose Park, Ill. .	13	3.2	SE2	Mm	222	87	16.1	MC-d	6-6	P4‡	120	K	Wd
Menasha, Wis. . . .	12	2.2	IE	Mm	154	86	15.4	MC-d	10-0	NP2‡	360	CTAK	ESWX
Menlo Park, Calif. .	22†	3.1	SD3	. .	71^3	..^{4}	69.1	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
Menominee, Mich. .	11	4.0	IE	Mm	139	73	11.3	MC-d	14-0	NP2‡	150	TA	SW
Merced, Calif.	18†	4.0	IE	Rr	148	7	39.1	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	240	None	SX
Mercedes, Tex. . . .	10	. . .	ID	. .	80^1	..^{4}	30.1	Com-d	5-5	NP2‡	120	None	ISWd
Mesa, Ariz.	17	5.7	SE2	. .	129^1	..^{4}	56.0	MC-c	7-7	P4‡	300	None	AEdGdSWX
Methuen t, Mass. . .	24	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-d	3-3	NP3‡	. . .	TAKS	W
Mexico, Mo.	12	. . .	IE	. .	116^1	..^{4}	16.2	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	1	None	S
Miami, Okla.	12	3.6	IE	. .	122^1	..^{4}	33.0	Com-d	4-4	P2	100	None	ESW
Middlesboro, Ky. . .	14	9.0	IE	Mg	132	27	26.1	Com-d	3-3	P2	900	None	SX
Middleboro t, Mass.	10	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	None	TA	AEGdSW
Middletown, N. Y. .	23	3.8	IE	Mr	130	47	3.3	MC-d	9-1	P2	1,000	None	ISW
Midland, Mich. . . .	14	8.3	IE	Mm	266	85	31.6	Mgr-c	5-0	NP2	200	None	SWX
Midland, Tex.	22	. . .	IE	Mg	123^3	..^{4}	62.8	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	300	None	AWSX
Midwest City, Okla.	10	1.3	SD3	. .	40^1	..^{4}	99.2	Mgr-d	4-0	NP2	None	None	SW
Milford t, Mass. . .	15	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-..	3-..	. . .	. . .	TAKSW	S
Millburn tp, N. J. .	15	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	MC-c	5-5	P3‡	400	K	SX
Millcreek tp, Pa. .	17	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Com-c	3-3	P..‡	. . .	DA	None
Millville, N. J. . . .	16	42.8	IB	Mm	113	78	13.9	Com-h	5-5	NP4	1,800	None	SWX&
Milton t, Mass. . . .	22	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-d	5-5	NP1	500	TAK	Wd
Mineola, N. Y. . . .	15	1.8	SB3	Rm-Mr	115	33	35.4	MC-d	5-5	..2‡	600	None	SW
Minot, N. D.	22	5.7	IB	Rr	111	11	21.3	Mgr-d	14-0	NP4‡	200	None	ITWX
Mission, Tex.	11	1.9	IE	. .	116^1	..^{4}	45.0	Com-d	4-4	NP2	240	None	STW
Missoula, Mont. . .	22	4.6	IE	Rm	133	24	15.7	Com-d	3-3	NP2‡	3,600	None	None
Mitchell, S. D. . . .	12	4.5	IB	Rr	100	18	10.4	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	200	None	AWSX
Moberly, Mo.	13	3.3	IB	Mr^4	90^3	..^{4}	3.6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	1	None	AWSX&
Modesto, Calif. . . .	17	4.2	IE	Rr	235	34	16.0	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	240	None	WX
Monessen, Pa. . . .	18	2.3	SE1	Mm	146	81	7.0	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	2,100	CT	I
Monmouth, Ill. . . .	10	2.3	IB	. .	110^1	..^{4}	8.6	MC-d	10-0	P4‡	168	TK	SWX&
Monroe, Mich. . . .	21	5.2	IE	Mm	137	87	17.7	Com-d	7-7	NP2	1,000	TK	PSWX
Monroe, N. C.	10	. . .	IE	. .	150^1	..^{4}	23.8	Mgr-d	3-3	NP2	300	None	EdSW
Monrovia, Calif. . .	23†	8.2	SB2	Rm	87	41	35.0	Mgr-c	5-5	..4‡	None	TK	W
Montebello, Calif. .	26†	7.8	SD3	. .	44^1	..^{4}	65.7	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK	B
Monterey, Calif. . .	19†	5.6	IE	. .	212^2	..^{4}	26.8	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	None	D	PS
Monterey Park, Cal.	25†	6.5	SD3	. .	42^1	..^{4}	59.6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK	W
Moorhead, Minn. . .	15	4.8	IB	. .	92^1	..^{4}	32.1	MC-d	8-0	NP2	178	None	ESW
Morristown, N. J. .	17	2.8	SB2	Rr	98	8	9.1	MC-d	9-1	P2‡	None	None	SWX
Morristown, Tenn. .	13	4.7	IE	. .	142^3	..^{4}	29.6	MC-d	5-1	NP2	240	TK	EdW
Moscow, Idaho	11	2.5	IB	Ed	107^1	..^{4}	29.3	MC-d	6-0	NP4‡	300	None	SW
Moultrie, Ga.	12	2.8	IE	Rm	124	39	20.5	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	300	None	EdSTWX&
Moundsville, W. Va.	15	. . .	SB2	Mm	93	69	9.8	MC-d	8-0	P4‡	96	TPL	IWX
Mount Carmel, Pa.	14	0.7	IE	Mg	133	40	0.6	MC-d	12-0	NP4‡	300	None	None
Mt. Clemens, Mich.	17	3.7	SD2	Mm	82	67	10.2	Com-d	5-5	NP2‡	150	None	SW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	11	3.2	IE	Ed	160[1]	..[4]	16.8	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	$ 150	None	WX&
Mount Rainier, Md.	11	.6	SD[3]	. .	26[3]	..[4]	58.7	MC-d	4-0	NP2	600	None	None
Mount Vernon, Ill.	16	3.2	IE	M[4]	184[2]	..[4]	21.7	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	1	TK	ASX&
Mount Vernon, Ohio	12	2.3	IE	M	123	52	9.1	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	None	DTL	SW
Munhall, Pa.	16	2.3	SE2	Mm	279	96	22.4	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	None	D	None
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	13	3.5	IE	. .	150[1]	..[4]	24.8	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	260	None	EdSW
Muscatine, Iowa	19	6.8	IE	M	126	62	7.2	MC-d	7-2	P2‡	600	TKL	EWX
Muskegon Hts., Mich.	19	3.1	IE	Mm	202	86	18.6	Mgr-d	7-7	NP2‡	. . .	TA	SW
Nacogdoches, Tex.	12	. . .	IE	. .	117[1]	..[4]	27.3	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	60	None	SW
Nampa, Idaho	16	5.0	IE	Rm	130	20	33.2	MC-d	4-4	NP4‡	. . .	None	SWX&
Nanticoke, Pa.	20	2.6	SB2	Mg	102	52	0.6	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,100	CT	None
Napa, Calif.	14	3.1	IE	. .	156[1]	..[4]	31.7	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	None	None	W
Natchez, Miss.	23	8.5	IE	Mr[4]	117[2]	..[4]	28.5	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	120	AKP	AWX
Natick t, Mass.	20	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-c	3-3	P3	400	TAK	SW
National City, Cal.	27†	6.0	SD1	Rr	51	15	48.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	120	TAK	A
Naugatuck, Conn.	17	16.6	SE2	Mm[4]	146[2]	..[4]	17.6	MC-d	6-0	P2	120	T	None
Needham t, Mass.	16	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	RTM-c	3-3	NP3‡	300	TAK	W
Neenah, Wis.	12	2.5	IB	Mm	95	66	17.1	MC-d	10-0	NP2‡	240	T	ASW
Neptune tp, N. J.	14	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Com-c	5-5	P3‡	. . .	AKS	S
Newark, N. Y.	10	2.9	IB	. .	103[1]	..[4]	6.4	MC-d	5-5	P2‡	500	None	SW
New Bern, N. C.	16	. . .	IE	Rm	139	28	19.6	Mgr-d	5-0	P2	120	None	EWX
New Braunfels, Tex.	12	. . .	IE	. .	125[1]	..[4]	33.3	Com-d	3-3	NP2	1,500	None	EdSW
Newburyport, Mass.	14	8.3	IE	Mm	135	72	3.9	MC-d	11-5	NP2‡	. . .	None	W
New Castle, Ind.	18	3.7	IE	Mm	134	71	13.2	MC-d	7-7	P4	360	K	ESX
New Iberia, La.	16	2.5	IE	Rr	134	16	30.8	MC-d	10-2	NP4	120	None	IS
New Philadelphia, O.	13	3.2	IB	Rm	90	39	4.5	MC-d	7-3	NP2	150	DTL	WX&
Newport Beach, Cal.	17†	4.5	SE3	. .	120[1]	..[4]	41.9	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	. . .	SW
Newton, Iowa	12	3.8	IE	Mm	151	75	12.0	MC-d	6-2	NP2	50	None	SW
Newton, Kan.	12	3.6	IB	Rr	109	16	9.6	Mgr-c	3-3	NP..‡	100	None	ASW
Niles, Mich.	13	4.1	IE	M	122	63	14.6	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	50	TK	SWX&
Niles, Ohio	17	4.5	SB2	Mm	88	75	12.4	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	150	DTL	EdW
Norfolk, Neb.	11	3.0	IE	Rr	118	15	11.1	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	200	TK	AWX
North Adams, Mass.	22	20.6	IB	Mm	109	71	3.2	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	. . .	None	SWX&
N. Arlington, N. J.	16	2.7	SD3	. .	37[1]	..[4]	42.9	MC-d	6-6	P2‡	None	A	SWd
N. Attleboro t, Mass.	12	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-c	3-3	P1	200	DTAK	EdSW
North Braddock, Pa.	15	1.4	SE2	Mm[4]	154[2]	..[4]	6.0	MC-d	9-0	P4‡	None	D	I
Northbridge t, Mass.	10	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-..	5-5	NP3‡	150	FTAK	SW
North Miami, Fla.	11	5.6	SD3	X	22[3]	..[4]	83.3	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	None	. . . .
N. Plainfield, N. J.	13	3.0	SD2	D[4]	41[2]	..[4]	15.5	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	None	TA	S
North Platte, Neb.	15	. . .	IB	T	106	8	24.0	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	200	TK	EWX
N. Providence t, R. I.	14	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-c	7-1	P2	500	None	None
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	25	10.0	SE2	Mm	147	83	19.9	MC-d	7-0	P2	600	TL	IW
Norwich, Conn.	38	5.6	IB	M	112	57	2.8	Mgr-c	..-..	NP2	. . .	None	EGSW
Norwood t, Mass.	17	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mgr-..	5-5	NP3‡	None	TL	EdWS&
Ocala, Fla.	12	4.4	IE	. .	143[1]	..[4]	30.8	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	180	None	AEdISWX
Oceanside, Calif.	18†	10.2	SB2	. .	114[1]	..[4]	59.6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	CTK	BSWX&
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16	4.7	IB	Rm	98	41	3.3	MC-d	8-0	..4‡	269	None	WX
Oil City, Pa.	20	4.4	IE	M	127	54	0.6	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,500	CT	IW
Okmulgee, Okla.	18	. . .	IB	Rm	88	24	12.7	Com-d	3-3	NP3	3,000	None	SWdX&
Olean, N. Y.	23	6.0	IE	M	146	59	7.9	MC-d	11-0	P2	200	None	SWX
Olympia, Wash.	16	5.2	IE	G	187	40	18.7	Com-d	3-3	NP3	. . .	None	ASWX
Oneida, N. Y.	11	22.4	ID	M	83	52	4.7	MC-d	6-0	P2	400	TA*	SW
Oneonta, N. Y.	14	3.8	IB	Rm	111	21	3.0	MC-d	6-0	P2	None	None	SW
Ontario, Calif.	26†	12.1	SB2	Mr	98	49	35.2	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK	SWX

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

			ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION						CITY COUNCIL				
City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50	Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Opelika, Ala.	12	10.5	IB	..	114[1]	..[4]	28.4	Com-d	3-3	NP3‡	$1,200	None	ESW
Opelousas, La.	12	...	IE	..	153[3]	..[4]	28.4	MC-d	5-1	NP4	600	P	EISW
Orange, Calif.	12†	3.8	SE1	..	123[1]	..[4]	20.4	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	DTAK	WS
Orange, Tex.	21	3.1	IE	..	128[1]	..[4]	63.7	Com-d	4-4	P2T	48	None	IPS
Orangeburg, S. C.	15	3.0	IE	Rm	127	37	24.3	Com-d	3-3	NP4	1,200	None	AEdSWX&
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11	3.4	IB	Rm	106	30	10.7	MC-d	7-2	NP..	...	T	SW
Ossining, N. Y.	16	3.0	SD2	Mr	83	48	5.5	MC-d	5-5	P2‡	300	T	SW
Oswego, N. Y.	23	2.7	IE	M	126	61	3.1	MC-d	8-0	P2	...	None	SW
Ottawa, Ill.	17	3.7	IB	Mr	109	49	9.6	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,380	None	W
Ottawa, Kan.	10	3.2	IB	Rm	108	37	6.3	Com-d	3-3	NP3‡	1,200	None	AEWSX&
Overland, Mo.	12	3.0	SB2	..	88[1]	..[4]	27.1	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	1	None	None
Owatonna, Minn.	10	7.8	IB	..	105[1]	..[4]	17.4	MC-d	7-2	NP2‡*	45	FTK	EGdSWX&
Owosso, Mich.	16	4.2	IE	Mm	147	66	11.6	Com-d	3-3	NP3‡	2,500	None	SWX
Oxnard, Calif.	26†	3.6	IE	..	132[1]	..[4]	58.8	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK	SW
Painesville, Ohio	14	...	IE	M	123	57	19.3	Mgr-..	7-7	NP4‡	900	None	EGdW
Palestine, Tex.	13	5.2	IE	T	123	26	18.6	Com-d	4-4	NP2	500	None	SWX
Pampa, Tex.	17	3.9	IB	Mg	92	5	28.1	Mgr-d	5-1	NP2	520	None	SWX&
Paris, Tex.	22	6.9	IB	Rm	111	29	23.2	Mgr-c	7-3	NP2‡	None	None	ISTWX
Park Ridge, Ill.	17	5.8	SD3	Rr	28	4	32.3	Mgr-d	14-0	P4‡	180	TK	Wd
Parsons, Kan.	15	4.0	IE	T	120	23	9.0	Mgr-c	3-3	NP2‡	100	None	ASWX
Pasadena, Tex.	22	7.1	SB3	..	96[3]	..[4]	79.8	Com-d	5-5	NP2	900	None	SW
Pascagoula, Miss.	11	4.0	IE	..	122[1]	..[4]	61.2	Com-d	3-3	P4	4,200	None	AGdPSW
Pasco, Wash.	10	3.8	IE	..	130[1]	..[4]	60.3	MC-d	7-7	NP4‡*	120	TK	WX
Peabody, Mass.	23	16.8	SE1	Mm	120	81	13.4	MC-d	11-5	NP2	500	None	EW
Peekskill, N. Y.	18	4.4	SB2	Mr	115	47	4.4	MC-d	6-6	P4‡*	None	C	I
Pekin, Ill.	22	5.6	SD2	M	78	52	18.4	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,200	None	BS
Pendleton, Ore.	12	4.2	IB	..	115[1]	..[4]	28.3	Mgr-d	8-0	NP4‡	120	None	A&SWX
Pennsauken tp, N. J.	13	...	...	..	...	..	...	Com-c	5-5	P3‡	...	AKS	....
Peru, Ind.	13	2.4	IE	M	138	53	5.4	MC-d	7-2	P4	240	K	EISW
Petaluma, Calif.	10	2.3	IE		120[1]	..[4]	18.6	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	200	None	S
Phenix City, Ala.	23	20.0	SD2	D	17[2]	..[4]	26.9	Com-c	3-3	NP3‡	1,200	None	TW
Phillipsburg, N. J.	19	2.9	SE2	Mm	131	84	6.6	Com-c	5-5	NP4	1,800	None	S
Phoenixville, Pa.	13	2.3	SB2	Mm	99	68	9.4	Mgr-d	12-0	P4‡	None	DA	ISW
Piedmont, Calif.	10	1.8	SD3	..	4[1]	..[4]	8.8	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	None	None
Piqua, Ohio	17	3.7	IE	Mm	121	65	9.9	Mgr-c	5-1	NP2	5	None	AEISW
Piscataway tp, N. J.	10	...	...	..	...	..	...	Com-c	5-5	P3‡	...	AKS	....
Pittsburg, Calif.	13	1.7	SE2	..	152[1]	..[4]	28.3	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TAK	Wd
Pittsburg, Kan.	19	5.0	IE	Rm	119	29	8.4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡*	1	None	APSWX&
Pittston, Pa.	15	1.7	SE2	Rm	120	37	0.4	Com-d	5-5	P4	1,000	CT	None
Plains tp, Pa.	13	...	...	..	...	..	...	MC-..	9-..	P4‡	500	...	....
Plainview, Tex.	14	5.0	IE	..	121[1]	..[4]	41.8	MC-d	5-5	NP2	240	None	ASWX
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	18	4.9	IE	Rm	150	42	5.8	MC-d	6-0	P2	700	None	ESWX
Pleasantville, N. J.	12	7.6	SB2	Rm	92	28	5.4	MC-d	7-1	P3‡*	None	None	S
Plymouth t, Mass.	14	...	...	..	...	..	...	RTM-....-..		...	...	TAK	AISW
Plymouth, Pa.	13	1.1	SD2	Mg	75	44	1.2	MC-d	13-0	P4‡	300	C	None
Ponca City, Okla.	20	4.1	ID	Rr	51	15	25.5	Com-d	3-3	NP3‡	None	None	AEWX&
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	15	5.6	IE	Rm	132	25	27.7	MC-d	10-0	P2‡	78	TAPL	AEWX&
Port Angeles, Wash.	11	6.1	IE	..	137[1]	..[4]	20.4	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	120	None	EdW
Port Chester, N. Y.	24	2.3	SB2	Mm	112	62	4.9	MC-d	6-6	..3‡	1,200	None	IS
Portsmouth, N. H.	19	15.2	ID	Rm	78	23	19.5	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2	200	None	WX&
Pottstown, Pa.	23	...	SE2	Mm	167	74	12.2	Mgr-d	20-0	P4‡	None	D	WX
Pottsville, Pa.	24	...	IE	Mr	163	49	1.6	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	1,200	CT	None
Prichard, Ala.	19	2.3	SB2	..	100[1]	..[4]	45.2	MC-d	6-6	NP4	600	None	AW
Princeton, N. J.	12	1.8	SE3	Ed	215[3]	..[4]	14.9	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	None	T	S

Table IV—Governmental and Economic Data for Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Pullman, Wash.	12	2.7	IE	Ed	127^1	$..^4$	39.5	MC-d	7-1	NP4‡*	$120	TKL	ISWX
Puyallup, Wash.	10	5.8	SB2	..	98^1	$..^4$	23.9	Mgr-c	7-..	..4‡*	120	None	AW
Radnor tp, Pa.	15	...	...	..	...	..	...	Com-..	7-0	P4‡	800	T	S
Rahway, N. J.	21	4.1	SB2	Mm	115	73	21.3	MC-d	11-1	P2‡	None	None	ISW
Raritan tp, N. J.	16	...	...	..	...	..	...	Com-c	5-5	NP4	...	None	W
Reading t, Mass.	14	...	...	..	...	..	...	TM-..	3-3	NP3‡	None	TAK	EdW
Red Bank, N. J.	13	1.8	IE	..	215^2	$..^4$	16.3	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	None	A	ISW
Redding, Calif.	10	5.9	IE	..	147^1	$..^4$	30.9	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TK	EdSWX&
Redlands, Calif.	20†	17.3	SD1	Rr	83	13	20.1	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	TK	ASE
Red Wing, Minn.	11	7.2	IE	..	122^1	$..^4$	8.7	MC-d	9-1	NP2‡	50	T	AWX&
Reidsville, N. C.	12	4.3	IE	Mm	193	74	23.5	Mgr-c	4-4	NP2	200	None	SWX&
Rensselaer, N. Y.	11	3.0	SE2	Mm	251	84	2.2	MC-d	10-0	..4	720	TK	None
Renton, Wash.	16	3.3	SB2	..	108^1	$..^4$	68.3	MC-d	12-12	NP2	400	TK	SWX
Richfield, Minn.	18	10.0	SD3	..	24^1	$..^4$	79.5	Mgr-d	5-5	NP3‡	720	None	None
Richmond, Ky.	10	2.3	IB	..	105^1	$..^4$	21.9	MC-d	12-0	P2	130	None	GdSW
Richmond Hgts., Mo.	15	2.4	SD3	..	37^1	$..^4$	14.7	Com-d	4-4	NP4	...	None	None
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	12	1.8	SD2	Mm	64	66	3.5	Com-c	3-3	NP4	...	None	S
Ridgewood, N. J.	17	6.2	SD3	Rr	51	6	17.9	Mgr-c	3-3	NP4	1,200	None	W
Ridley tp, Pa.	17	...	...	..	...	..	...	Com-c	..-..	P4‡	...	DCTA	None
River Forest, Ill.	11	2.3	SE3	..	225^3	$..^4$	18.0	MC-d	6-6	NP4‡	None	K	Wd
River Rouge, Mich.	21	3.0	SD1	Mm	73	71	13.9	MC-d	6-6	NP2‡	1,050	TAK	Wd
Robbinsdale, Minn.	11	5.0	SD3	..	51^3	$..^4$	49.8	MC-d	5-1	NP2	720	A	W
Rochester, N. H.	14	46.7	IB	Mm	107	72	17.0	MC-d	18-..	P3	...	...	AW
Rock Hill, S. C.	25	8.1	IE	Mm	127	64	34.4	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	800	None	EdTW
Rock Springs, Wyo.	11	2.9	IE	Mg	125^1	$..^4$	14.0	MC-d	6-0	NP2‡	480	None	SX
Rockville Ctre., N. Y.	22	2.9	SD3	Rr	77	12	18.5	MC-d	5-5	P2‡	1,200	None	EIW
Rocky River, Ohio	11	1.6	SD3	..	68^1	$..^4$	30.3	MC-d	$7-3^7$	P2	150	DTL	I
Roselle, N. J.	18	2.6	SD3	Mm	43	68	24.3	MC-d	6-1	P3‡	None	TA	None
Roselle Park, N. J.	12	1.2	SD3	..	66^1	$..^4$	17.9	MC-d	6-0	P3‡	150	T	None
Roseville, Mich.	16	6.6	SD2	..	50^3	$..^4$	50.4	Mgr-d	5-5	NP2‡	300	FTK	W
Ross tp, Pa.	16	...	...	..	...	..	...	Mgr-c	8-..	P4‡	400	DT	None
Ruston, La.	10	4.5	IE	Ed	121^3	$..^4$	32.0	MC-d	5-1	NP4	120	None	ESW
Rutherford, N. J.	17	2.3	SD3	Rm	32	29	15.4	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	None	None	S
Rutland, Vt.	18	8.2	IE	Mr	155	45	4.9	MC-d	12-12	NP2‡	None	TA	WX
Rye, N. Y.	12	5.7	SD3	..	66^1	$..^4$	13.9	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	None	None	None
Saco, Me.	10	37.1	ID	..	67^1	$..^4$	13.3	MC-d	7-0	P1	None	None	A
St. Augustine, Fla.	14	5.1	IE	X	117^2	$..^4$	13.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	None	None	PWX&
St. Charles, Mo.	14	3.2	SB2	M	101	63	23.0	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	240	TAPL	W
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	20	10.5	SD3	Rm	18	28	45.6	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	None	None	Wd
St. Joseph, Mich.	10	2.9	IB	..	111^1	$..^4$	15.9	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	100	None	SWX
St. Louis Park, Minn.	23	10.4	SD3	..	33^1	$..^4$	69.1	MC-d	$5-5^8$	NP3‡	720	TAK	IW
Salem, Ohio	13	3.3	IE	Mm	177	76	8.4	MC-d	$7-3^7$	P2	125	DTL	EdSW
Salinas, Calif.	18†	5.2	IE	W	224	12	18.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	300	None	SX
Salisbury, Md.	15	3.6	IE	Mr	160	42	19.1	MC-d	5-2	P4‡	900	None	IWX
Salisbury, N. C.	20	5.2	IE	Mr	142	49	12.7	Mgr-c	5-5	P2	...	None	SWX&
San Benito, Tex.	13	2.4	IE	..	118^1	$..^4$	25.1	Mgr-d	4-4	P2‡	420	None	SWX&
San Bruno, Calif.	12	2.5	SD3	..	48^1	$..^4$	52.1	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	360	TAK	SW
San Buenaventura, Cal.	17	4.5	IE	Rr	119	9	21.1	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	None	None	ABSW
San Carlos, Calif.	17†	3.1	SD4	..	56^1	$..^4$	73.7	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TK	SX
San Fernando, Calif.	14†	2.4	SE1	..	160^1	$..^4$	32.2	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
Sanford, Fla.	12	4.8	IE	D^4	121^2	$..^4$	21.2	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	175	None	IWX
Sanford t, Me.	15	...	...	..	...	..	...	RTM-..	..-..	...	...	...	....
Sanford, N. C.	10	3.9	IE	..	132^1	$..^4$	30.5	Mgr-d	7-0	NP2	...	None	SW
San Gabriel, Calif.	20	3.4	SD2	Rr	50	21	48.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	260	TK	A

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	16†	4.1	IE	Ed	129^{1}	..^{4}	28.4	MC-d	5-5	NP2‡	$ 500	AK	SW
San Marino, Calif.	11	3.7	SD4	. .	60^{1}	..^{4}	37.9	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
San Pablo, Calif.	14	2.5	S2	. .^{6}	..^{6}	..^{6}	71.7	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
San Rafael, Calif.	15†	5.6	SE3	. .	163^{1}	..^{4}	30.3	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	None	TAKPL	None
Santa Clara, Calif.	14†	4.1	SD2	. .	67^{1}	..^{4}	38.5	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	300	KP	EdIW
Santa Cruz, Calif.	22	8.3	IB	X	94	16	21.2	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	200	None	APSW
Santa Maria, Calif.	10	4.0	IE	. .	168^{1}	..^{4}	22.5	MC-c	5-5	NP4‡	240	TK	SWX
Santa Paula, Calif.	11	4.7	IE	. .	138^{1}	..^{4}	17.0	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	150	CTAK	S
Santa Rosa, Calif.	18	2.8	IE	Rr	129	11	26.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	T	W
Sapulpa, Okla.	13	3.0	ID	Rr	56	14	14.1	Mgr-c	9-0	..2	None	None	WX
Sarasota, Fla.	19	11.7	IE	X	124	7	44.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3	None	None	ASWX
Saratoga Sprgs, N. Y.	15	27.9	IE	Rm	117	33	3.8	Com-d	5-5	NP2	500	None	ASW
Saugus t, Mass.	17	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2	400	None	ASWd
Slt. Ste. Marie, Mich.	18	15.9	IE	Mr	131	49	12.3	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡	400	None	AWX
Sayreville, N. J.	10	16.3	SB2	. .	87^{3}	..^{4}	29.4	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	300	A	SWd
Scarsdale, N. Y.	13	6.4	SD4	D^{4}	63^{2}	..^{4}	15.0	Mgr-d	7-7	P2‡	None	None	IWd
Scottsbluff, Neb.	13	2.0	IB	Rr	99	8	25.3	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	200	None	WX
Sedalia, Mo.	20	7.1	IE	. .	118^{1}	..^{4}	8.1	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	200	TAPL	ISX&
Selma, Ala.	23	4.3	IE	Rm	128	38	11.1	MC-d	11-11*	P4	240	None	WX&
Seminole, Okla.	12	. . .	IB	Mg	94	5	11.3	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	. . .	TK	ASWX&
Shaler tp, Pa.	16	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Mgr-c	7-0	P4‡	400	DT	W
Shamokin, Pa.	17	0.8	IE	M	175	64	0.5	MC-d	5-5	P4‡	1,125	T	None
Shawnee, Okla.	23	5.0	IB	Rr	110	19	13.3	Mgr-d	7-7	NP4‡*	None	None	AWX&
Sheffield, Ala.	11	5.2	IE	. .	165^{1}	..^{4}	33.1	Com-c	3-3	NP3	1,200	None	AEdGdW
Shelby, N. C.	16	7.1	IB	M	108	52	21.5	MC-d	4-4	NP4‡	120	None	AEdSTW
Shelbyville, Ind.	12	. . .	IE	M	120	53	4.4	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	K	. . . .
Shelton, Conn.	13	28.8	IE	Mm^{4}	134^{2}	..^{4}	20.2	MC-d	6-..	P2	None	TAK	None
Shenandoah, Pa.	16	1.0	IE	Mg	144	41	0.3	MC-d	15-0	NP4‡	None	D	None
Sheridan, Wyo.	12	3.0	IE	Rr	133	17	17.8	Com-d	3-3	NP2	3,600	None	SW
Sherman, Tex.	20	5.3	IB	Rm	94	32	22.2	Mgr-d	15-15	NP2‡	None	None	AISWX&
Shorewood, Wis.	16	1.6	SD3	D^{4}	45^{1}	..^{4}	13.5	Mgr-d	7-7	NP3‡	300	None	IWd
Sidney, Ohio	11	. . .	IE	. .	125^{1}	..^{4}	13.3	MC-d	7-3^{7}	P2	150	DTL	IW
Sikeston, Mo.	12	4.0	IB	. .	108^{1}	..^{4}	36.8	MC-d	8-0	NP2‡	120	TAPL	ESWX
Skokie, Ill.	24†	. . .	SD3	. .	74^{1}	..^{4}	54.1	MC-d	6-6	P4‡	120	K	IWd
Snyder, Tex.	12	. . .	ID	Mg	73^{3}	..^{4}	71.5	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Somerville, N. J.	12	2.2	SE3	. .	139^{1}	..^{4}	30.2	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	None	TA	S
Southbridge, Mass.	18	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-d	3-3	NP1	450	A	SW&
S. Charleston, W. Va.	17	. . .	SE3	Mm	251	88	43.5	MC-d	8-2	P4	120	K	None
South Euclid, Ohio	15	4.7	SD4	. .	31^{1}	..^{4}	63.7	MC-d	7-7	NP4‡*	300	None	S
South Kingstown, R. I.	10	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	TM-c	5-5	P2	352	TAKW	None
South Milwaukee, Wis.	13	4.8	SE1	Mm	116	84	14.5	MC-d	8-0	NP2	1,200	TKL	ISW
South Norfolk, Va.	10	6.3	SD1	. .	68^{2}	..^{4}	29.7	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡*	300	TA	None
South Orange, N. J.	15	2.9	SD3	Ed	40	12	9.6	MC-d	6-6	P2‡	None	None	W
South Pasadena, Cal.	18†	3.4	SD3	M	57	51	19.6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
South Portland, Me.	22	11.6	SD2	Rm	43	36	29.4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP3‡	600	None	None
South River, N. J.	11	3.0	SD2	Mm	70	73	13.5	MC-d	6-0	NP3‡	None	. . .	ESW
South St. Paul, Minn.	16	5.5	SE2	Mm	200	78	26.1	MC-d	7-7	NP2	50	TAK	SWX
S. San Francisco, Cal.	19	27.7	SD2	. .	70^{1}	..^{4}	67.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	360	TAK	None
Springfield, Ore.	11	15.0	ID	. .	83^{3}	..^{4}	62.0	Mgr-d	6-0	NP4‡	None	None	Ed
Springfield tp (Delaware Co.), Pa.	11	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Com-..	7-0	P4‡	300	DT	S
Springfield tp (Mt'gomery Co.), Pa.	11	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. .	. . .	Com-c	..-..	P4‡	. . .	DCTA	None
State College, Pa.	17	3.0	IE	Ed	162^{1}	..^{4}	27.9	Mgr-d	7-7	P4‡	None	None	SW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

			ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION						CITY COUNCIL				
City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50	Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	No. of Councilmen—Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Statesville, N. C.	17	6.3	IE	Mm	166	67	19.2	Mgr-d	6-0	P2	$ 120	None	AEdST&WX&
Staunton, Va.	20	8.6	IB	Rm	109	35	15.3	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	...	TA	BISWX&
Steelton, Pa.	13	1.8	SE1	Mm	215	91	1.7	MC-d	10-0	P4‡	300	D	W
Sterling, Ill.	13	...	IE	Mm	147	70	17.3	Com-d	5-5	..4	400	None	....
Stevens Point, Wis.	17	7.0	IB	Mr	115	46	11.2	MC-d	9-0	NP2‡	300	CTAKSEL	SWX&
Stillwater, Okla.	20	3.5	IB	Rr	100	11	36.1	MC-d	5-5	NP3‡	250	TK	ESWX&
Stoneham t, Mass.	13	...	...	..	...	..	...	TM-d	3-3	NP1	100	TAK	None
Stoughton t, Mass.	11	...	...	..	...	..	...	Mgr-c	5-5	P3‡	None	None	None
Stowe tp, Pa.	12	...	...	..	...	..	...	Com-c	..-..	P4‡	...	DCTA	None
Streator, Ill.	16	3.2	IE	Mm	137	71	10.6	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,200	None	I
Struthers, Ohio	12	3.7	SB2	Mm	85	83	14.0	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	400	DTL	None
Suffolk, Va.	12	2.3	IE	Rm	121	25	11.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	240	T	X
Summit, N. J.	18	6.0	SB3	Mr	102	47	13.9	MC-d	7-1	P3‡	None	K	I
Sumter, S. C.	20	6.6	IE	Rm	142	37	23.1	Mgr-d	5-5	P4‡	200	None	SWX&
Sunbury, Pa.	16	2.2	IE	M	138	54	2.5	Com-d	5-5	..4	750	...	S
Susquehanna tp, Pa.	11	...	...	..	...	..	...	MC-d	8-..	P4‡	None	DA	None
Swampscott t, Mass.	12	...	...	..	...	..	...	RTM-c	..-..	NP1	500	TAKS	Wd
Sweetwater, Tex.	14	6.4	ID		79[2]	..[4]	35.2	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	180	None	ASWX
Swissvale, Pa.	16	1.3	SE2	D[4]	116[2]	..[4]	5.6	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	None	D	None
Takoma Park, Md.	13	2.2	SD2	..	46[3]	..[4]	30.1	MC-d	8-8	NP2	300	None	None
Talladega, Ala.	13	5.5	IE	..	126[1]	..[4]	22.5	Com-d	3-3	NP4	1,200	None	SWX
Tamaqua, Pa.	12	1.5	IB	Mg	97	27	0.8	MC-d	12-0	P4‡	300	DA	IW
Terrell, Tex.	12	6.4	ID	Rr	79	16	25.9	Mgr-d	4-..	P2‡	260	APL	ESWX&
Texarkana, Ark.	16	3.6	IB	Rr[4]	105[2]	..[4]	24.6	MC-d	8-0	P2‡	240	TKL	ASWX
Texarkana, Tex.	25	10.7	IB	Rm	113	25	34.6	MC-d	6-1	P2‡	350	AKPL	SW
Texas City, Tex.	17	9.8	SE2	..	142[1]	..[4]	69.1	Com-d	5-5	NP2	1,200	None	AIS
Thomasville, Ga.	14	4.3	IB	Rm	93	35	18.3	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2	100	None	AEGSWX
Thomasville, N. C.	11	3.4	IE	Mm	147	81	18.4	Mgr-d	6-2	NP2	400	None	SW
Tiffin, Ohio	19	5.0	IE	Mm	142	65	11.9	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	300	DTL	None
Tonawanda, N. Y.	15	3.6	SE2	Mm	502	93	12.6	MC-d	7-1	P2	500	TL	ISW
Torrance, Calif.	45†	18.9	SB2	..	99[1]	..[4]	55.5	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	None	TK	ABWX&
Traverse City, Mich.	17	7.7	IE	Mr	175	43	13.4	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	200	None	ESXW
Trinidad, Colo.	12	3.5	IE	Rr[4]	135[2]	..[4]	4.4	Mgr-c	11-1	NP2	180	None	EGW
Troy, Ohio	11	2.3	IE	..	130[1]	..[4]	10.8	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	150	DTL	ESW
Tulare, Calif.	12	3.2	IE	..	128[1]	..[4]	36.1	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4	120	DT	ASWX
Tupelo, Miss.	12	7.8	IE	..	147[3]	..[4]	20.1	MC-d	7-..	NP4	...	KSP	EdSW
Turtle Creek, Pa.	12	...	SE2	..	138[1]	..[4]	19.6	MC-d	9-0	P4‡	300	D	None
Twin Falls, Idaho	18	...	IE	Rr	124	11	31.0	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4	900	None	BWX
Two Rivers, Wis.	10	1.6	IE	Mm	117	81	11.2	Mgr-c	9-9	NP2‡	150	None	AEdSW
Uniontown, Pa.	20	1.9	SE2	Rm	202	29	3.6	Com-d	5-5	P4‡	750	CT	AS
Univ. Hts., Ohio	12	1.8	SD4	..	25[1]	..[4]	54.4	MC-d	7-7[7]	NP4‡	600	None	None
Univ. Park, Tex.	24	3.7	SD3	Rr	21	0	40.7	Com-d	3-3	NP2	600	None	Wd
Urbana, Ill.	23	2.9	ID	Ed	61	17	18.5	MC-d	14-0	P4‡	120	TK	None
Valdosta, Ga.	20	5.5	IB	Rm	102	40	23.4	MC-d	6-6	NP2	480	None	WX
Valparaiso, Ind.	12	...	IE	..	117[1]	..[4]	18.7	MC-d	7-..	NP4	360	K	SW
Van Wert, Ohio	10	3.6	IE	..	134[1]	..[4]	15.0	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	120	DTL	SWX&
Vernon, Tex.	13	3.3	IB	..	108[1]	..[4]	24.3	Com-d	4-4	NP2‡	300	None	AEW
Verona, N. J.	11	2.7	SD3	..	63[1]	..[4]	19.0	MC-d	6-6	P3‡	600	None	SWd
Victoria, Tex.	16	3.1	IB	Rr	114	8	29.2	MC-d	5-5	NP2	...	TAKPL	SW
Vincennes, Ind.	19	3.0	IB	Rm	102	35	8.1	MC-d	7-2	P4	360	K	W
Virginia, Minn.	12	8.9	SB2	Mg	113	14	10.0	MC-d	9-3	NP4‡	600	T	EGSWdX
Visalia, Calif.	12	3.2	IE	..	139[1]	..[4]	34.0	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	240	None	ASX
Wabash, Ind.	11	3.7	IE	..	121[1]	..[4]	12.1	MC-d	7-1	P4	...	K	None
Wakefield t, Mass.	20	...	...	..	...	..	...	TM-d	5-5	NP1	100	TAKW	AEW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION					Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio	Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50		No. of Councilmen Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Walla Walla, Wash.	24	6.1	IE	Rm	152	24	20.8	Com-d	3-3	NP3	$2,700	None	SWX
Wallingford, Conn.	12	4.1	IE	Mm	147[2]	..[4]	6.6	MC-d	6-6	P4‡	100	TAK	EdSWX&
Warren, Pa.	15	2.5	IE	M	147	52	1.9	Mgr-d	18-0	P4‡	None	DA	X&
Washington, Ind.	11	...	IE	..	132[1]	..[4]	11.7	MC-d	5-1	P4	360	K	ESW
Wash. Ct. House, O.	11	...	IE	..	122[1]	..[4]	13.1	Mgr-c	7-7	NP4‡	120	None	S
Watertown t, Conn.	11	...	...	..	...	..	...	TM-c	..-..	...	...	TA	....
Watertown, S. D.	13	8.2	IB	Rm	114	21	19.4	MC-d	10-0	NP2‡	300	None	AEGISWX
Watertown, Wis.	12	8.5	IB	Rm	100	45	10.4	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	200	None	SWX
Waterville, Me.	18	13.8	IE	M	118	55	9.8	MC-d	21-0*	P2	None	A	X&
Watervliet, N. Y.	15	1.1	SD2	M	49	60	0.7	Mgr-d	3-3	P4‡	1,000	None	ISW
Watsonville, Calif.	12	1.7	IE	..	152[1]	..[4]	10.9	MC-d	8-8	NP4‡	600	DTAK	ASWX
Waukesha, Wis.	21	4.1	IE	Mm	150	69	13.2	MC-d	15-0	NP2‡	300	CTAKL	SW
Waxahachie, Tex.	11	3.9	IB	..	112[1]	..[4]	22.0	Mgr-c	5-5	NP2‡	None	None	SW
Waycross, Ga.	19	8.5	IB	Rm	110	27	18.9	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	None	AWX
Waynesboro, Pa.	10	2.6	IE	Mm[4]	200[2]	..[4]	5.3	Mgr-d	6-0	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Waynesboro, Va.	12	7.0	IE	..	127[1]	..[4]	29.0	Mgr-c	5-1	NP4‡	300	T	W
Webster t, Mass.	13	...	...	..	...	..	...	TM-..	3-3	P1	350	TAK	AW
Webster Groves, Mo.	23	5.4	SD3	Rr	28	19	21.9	Com-d	4-4	NP4	1,800	None	Wd
Weehawken tp, N. J.	15	...	...	..	...	..	...	Com-c	5-5	P3‡	...	AKS	....
Weirton, W. Va.	24	13.8	SE2	..	119		21.0	Mgr-..	..-..	...	...	...	....
Wellesley t, Mass.	21	...	...	..	...	..	...	RTM-d	3-3	NP3‡	300	TAK	EdIW
Wenatchee, Wash.	13	2.3	IE	W	211	16	15.6	Com-d	3-3	NP3	1,800	None	WX
Westbrook, Me.	12	17.4	SE2	Mm	120	84	15.2	MC-d	13-..	..1	None	K	None
West Chester, Pa.	15	1.7	SE2	Mr	144	46	4.3	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	None	C	SW
Westerly t, R. I.	12	...	...	..	...	..	...	TM-c	7-7	P2	300	TAKW	SW
Westfield, Mass.	21	46.3	SB3	M	101	62	12.8	MC-d	11-6	NP2	300	None	EGWX
Westfield, N. J.	21	6.3	SD3	Rr	36	10	14.9	MC-d	9-1	P2‡	1	None	None
West Frankfort, Ill.	11	4.2	IB	Mg	99	8	7.0	Com-d	5-5	NP4	1,020	None	SW
West Lafayette, Ind.	12	1.6	IE	..	119[1]	..[4]	18.4	MC-d	5-5	P4	100	TK	None
West Mifflin, Pa.	18	16.0	S2	..[6]	...[6]	..[6]	57.4	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	300	D	....
West Monroe, La.	10	2.5	ID	..	66[1]	..[4]	27.3	MC-d	5-5	P4	300	None	SW
Westport t, Conn.	12	...	...	..	...	..	...	RTM-d	3-3	P2	750	TA	None
W. Springfield t, Mass.	20	...	...	..	...	..	...	RTM-d	3-3	P3‡	...	TAK	W
W. University Pl. Tex.	17	2.0	SD3	..	4[1]	..[4]	49.9	Com-d	5-5	NP2	600	None	ASW
West Warwick t, R. I.	19	...	...	..	...	..	...	TM-c	5-5	P2	300	TAKW	S
Wethersfield t, Conn.	13	...	...	..	...	..	...	TM-d	3-3	P2	...	TK	None
Wheaton, Ill.	16†	4.3	SD2	..	78[1]	..[4]	27.7	Com-d	5-5	NP4	400	None	W
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	15	...	SD3	..	22[1]	..[4]	41.4	Mgr-d	6-6	NP3‡	60	TAK	IWd
Whitehall tp, Pa.	11	...	...	..	...	..	...	Com-c	..-..	P4‡	...	CDTA	None
White Settlement, Tex.	11	...	S1	..[6]	...[6]	..[6]	96.2	MC-d	5-5	..2	...	...	....
Whittier, Calif.	29†	5.1	SD2	Rr	65	61	35.6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	600	TK	SW
Willimantic, Conn.	14	4.5	IE	M	107	64	4.9	MC-d	7-3	P2	300	TAK	W
Wilmette, Ill.	18	5.3	SD3	Rr	36	15	15.2	Mgr-d	6-6	NP4‡	120	K	IW
Wilson, N. C.	23	6.7	IE	Mr	165	38	20.7	Mgr-d	6-0	NP2	...	None	EGSWX&
Winchester t, Mass.	16	...	...	..	...	..	...	RTM-d	5-5	NP3‡	None	TAK	AW
Winchester, Va.	14	4.3	IE	Rm	125	36	15.4	Mgr-d	13-1	NP4‡	None	TA	BSWX&
Windsor t, Conn.	12	...	...	..	...	..	...	Mgr-..	7-..	P2	None	K	None
Winfield, Kan.	10	2.6	IE	..	118[1]	..[4]	7.4	Mgr-c	3-3	NP4‡*	50	None	EGdISWX&
Winnetka, Ill.	12	3.8	SD3	D[4]	73[2]	..[4]	9.7	Mgr-d	6-6	NP2‡	None	None	EW
Winthrop t, Mass.	19	...	...	..	...	..	...	RTM-d	3-3	NP3‡	...	TAK	Wd
Wis. Rapids, Wis.	13	9.1	IE	Mm	132	64	20.6	MC-d	20-0	NP2‡	75	TKL	EdSW
Woburn, Mass.	20	12.6	SD2	M	72	55	10.1	MC-d	9-2	NP2	250	None	W
Wood River, Ill.	10	...	SE2	..	151[1]	..[4]	23.9	Mgr-d	5-5	NP4‡	1	None	W
Woodbury, N. J.	11	2.0	SE3	..	142[3]	..[4]	17.8	MC-d	9-0	P3‡	None	None	SW

TABLE IV—GOVERNMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION				Percent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50	Form of Govt. & Selec. of Mayor	CITY COUNCIL			Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
			Metro. Status, Rent Level	Economic Base	Employ. Residence Ratio	Mnfg. Ratio			No. of Councilmen-Total, At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued													
Wooster, Ohio	14	3.9	IE	Mr	160	48	11.9	MC-d	7-3[7]	P2	. . .	DTL	SWX&
Xenia, Ohio	13	3.2	SB2	Rm	109	33	13.6	Mgr-c	5-5	NP4‡	150	None	SW
Yeadon, Pa.	11	1.6	SD3	. .	25[3]	..[4]	20.8	MC-d	7-7	P4‡	300	D	None
Ypsilanti, Mich. . . .	18	3.2	IE	Mm	514	88	16.9	Mgr-c	7-7	NP2‡	. . .	None	Gd&SW

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[1] Data for manufacturing not included; data not reported by the census for places of less than 10,000 population in 1940; in other instances, data were withheld to avoid disclosures.

[2] Data for wholesale trade not included.

[3] Retail trade only; see footnotes 1 and 2.

[4] Unable to compute manufacturing ratio for reasons given in footnotes 1, 2 and 3. Economic Base is of 1939 (see the Municipal Year Book, 1948, Table IV).

[5] Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Stamford, Connecticut, were consolidated with the respective parish and town in which they were located between the time of the censuses of manufacturing and business and the census of population.

[6] Incorporated after 1940.

[7] Most Ohio cities operating the mayor-council form of government and Atlanta, Georgia, have two chief elected officials—a mayor and the president of the council. The president of the council votes in case of a tie, and the mayor never votes. Neither of these officials is included in the number of councilmen shown for these cities.

[8] In Minnesota villages the governing body consists of the mayor, three trustees, and the village clerk; all five have full voting powers. The mayor and the clerk are elected for two-year terms, the three trustees for overlapping three-year terms.

TABLE V

GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000: 1954

This table includes all cities and other incorporated places in the United States as shown by the 1950 federal census. Also included are 87 New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships selected by special rules (see preceding article). Population and land area are as of April 1, 1950, and all other data as of January 1, 1954. A dagger (†) indicates special census after April, 1950 (see article, "Urban Places and Population".) MAYOR refers to the chief elected official and includes burgess, chairman, or president; "C" indicates he is selected as mayor by the governing body; "D" that he is directly elected by the people; and "H" that councilman receiving most votes in election becomes mayor. Under "Voting and Veto Power", code letters to the left indicate voting power as follows: "A" votes on all issues, "T" votes only in case of tie, and "N" no voting power; code letters to the right indicate veto power as follows; "A" all issues, "B" budget only, "S" ordinances only, and "N" no veto power. See headnote to Table IV for explanation of all other column heads. A superior numeral (^{1}) or an asterisk (*) refers to notes at end of table. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported.

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Abbeville, La.	9,338	1.9	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	$ 300	P	EdIPSWX&
Abbeville, S. C.	5,395	5.9	MC	D2	TN	8	0	..2‡	240	None	EW
Aberdeen, Miss.	5,290	3.7	MC	D..	N..	5	0	P...	.....	K	EdW
Abilene, Kan.	5,775	2.3	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	100	None	ASWX
Abington t, Mass.	7,152	...	TM	D3	...	3	3	NP3‡	400	TAK	SW
Aiken, S. C.	7,083	4.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	180	None	WX&
Alamo Heights, Tex.	8,000	1.7	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	1	None	W
Alamogordo, N. M.	6,783	3.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	0	NP2‡	None	None	ASW
Alamosa, Colo.	5,354	1.1	Mgr	C2	A..	9	1	P2	120	None	W
Albertville, Ala.	5,397	2.7	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4	240	None	EdIW
Alcoa, Tenn.	6,355	5.3	Mgr	C2	AN	3	3	NP4‡	1	None	S
Alexander City, Ala.	6,430	3.9	MC	D4	A..	6	6	NP4	...	None	EdGSWd
Alexandria, Ind.	5,147	1.0	MC	D4	NN	5	1	P4	180	K	AW
Alexandria, Minn.	6,319	4.7	MC	D2	NN	5	0	NP2‡	None	T	ESWX&
Algona, Iowa	5,415	2.0	MC	D2	TA	6	2	NP2	120	T	ESWX&
Alliance, Neb.	7,891	1.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	180	...	...
Alma, Mich.	8,341	4.8	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡*	200*	None	SWX&
Alpine, Tex.	5,261	4.2	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	120	None	SWX&
Altus, Okla.	9,735	2.5	MC	D2	T..	8	0	P2‡	300	TKSP	AEISW
Alva, Okla.	6,505	1.6	MC	D2	T..	8	0	NP2‡	25	TKSP	WX&
American Fork, Utah	5,126	...	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡*	200	TK	W
Amityville, N. Y.	6,164	2.1	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	None
Anacortes, Wash.	6,919	7.4	MC	D4	TA	7	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	AIW
Anadarko, Okla.	6,184	...	Mgr	D2	AN	7	2	NP2	None	None	ESWX&
Andalusia, Ala.	9,162	9.0	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	150	None	EdGWX&
Angola, Ind.	5,081	1.0	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	180	K	SW
Anoka, Minn.	7,396	4.1	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	188	None	EdW
Antigo, Wis.	9,902	3.9	MC	D2	T..	12	0	NP2	...	...	SWX&
Aransas Pass, Tex.	5,396	4.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	1	None	SW
Archbald, Pa.	6,304	16.9	MC	D4	T..	9	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Arkadelphia, Ark.	6,819	1.8	MC	D2	T..	6	0	NP2	120	TKPL	None
Arlington, Tex.	7,692	3.2	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP2	120	None	ASW
Arlington Hgts., Ill.	13,380†	...	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	240	K	SW
Artesia, N. M.	8,244	1.9	MC	D2	TN	8	8	NP4‡*	60	None	SWX&
Asheboro, N. C.	7,701	3.1	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	P2	...	None	W

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Ashland, Ore.	7,739	4.8	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	$ 75	TK	ESW
Ashland, Pa.	6,192	1.6	Mgr	D4	TS	15	0	P4‡	None	None	W
Ashley, Pa.	5,243	1.1	MC	D4	T..	6	0	P4‡	None	D	A
Athens, Ala.	6,309	...	MC	D4	AN	6	2	NP4	480	None	EdIWX
Athens, Tenn.	8,618	4.5	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	180	None	EdGdW
Athens, Tex.	5,194	4.0	Com	D2	AA	3	3	NP2	1	None	SW
Atlantic, Iowa	6,480	2.0	MC	D2	T..	6	2	NP4	48	TL	ESWX
Atmore, Ala.	5,720	6.8	MC	D4	AN	6	5	P4	75	None	GdSTW
Attalla, Ala.	7,537	5.0	MC	D4	AA	6	1	NP4	...	None	Wd
Auburn, Ind.	5,879	...	MC	D4	TS	5	1	P4	240	K	EdSW
Auburn, Wash.	6,497	...	MC	D4	NS	7	7	NP4‡*	120	TKL	SW
Audubon, N. J.	9,531	1.5	Com	C4	A..	3	3	NP4	750	None	S
Avalon, Pa.	6,463	0.8	Mgr	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Ayer t, Mass.	5,740	...	TM	D3	...	..	..	...	...	DTAKS	SW
Babylon, N. Y.	6,015	2.5	MC	C2	TA	4	..	P2	300	...	....
Bainbridge, Ga.	7,562	4.1	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP4*	180	None	PWX&
Baker, Ore.	9,471	7.5	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	150	None	ESWX
Baldwin, Pa.	9,158	...	Com	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	....
Ballinger, Tex.	5,302	2.1	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	500	None	ASWX&
Bangor, Pa.	6,050	1.5	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	240	DA	None
Banning, Calif.	7,034	7.5	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	EdSX
Baraboo, Wis.	7,264	3.6	MC	D2	TA	9	0	NP3‡	240	TAKL	SW
Barrington t, R. I.	8,246	...	TM	C2	AN	5	5	P2	300	TAKW	None
Barstow, Calif.	7,707†	1.7	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	S
Bartow, Fla.	8,694	5.3	Mgr	C1	TN	4	4	NP3‡	120	None	ESW
Batavia, Ill.	5,838	1.4	MC	D4	TN	8	0	NP4‡	280	TK	EdSW
Batesville, Ark.	6,414	2.4	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	36	TKL	SX
Bath, N. Y.	5,416	2.6	MC	D1	TN	4	4	P2‡	150	TAK	EGSW
Bay City, Tex.	9,427	3.2	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	400	L	AGdSW
Bay, Ohio	6,917	4.5	MC	D4	NA	6[1]	6	NP4‡*	120	D	AS
Beardstown, Ill.	6,080	1.2	MC	D4	TN	10	0	NP4‡	192	TK	W
Beaufort, S. C.	5,081	2.6	Mgr	D4	TN	4	4	NP4	75	None	PW
Beaver, Pa.	6,360	0.9	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Bedford, Ohio	9,105	5.5	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	260	None	ISWd
Beech Grove, Ind.	5,685	1.6	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	180	TK	S
Beeville, Tex.	9,348	...	Mgr	C1	AA	5	5	NP2‡	240	None	WX
Belfast, Me.	5,960	33.0	Mgr	D2	TN	5	0	NP2	None	None	X&
Belle Glade, Fla.	7,219	1.8	Com	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	840	None	W
Bellefonte, Pa.	5,651	0.8	MC	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	None	D	SWX&
Bellevue, Ky.	9,040	0.9	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P2	130	TAKPL	I
Bellevue, Ohio	6,906	2.1	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	120	DTL	W
Bellmawr, N. J.	5,213	3.7	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P..‡	None	None	SW
Bellwood, Ill.	12,527†	2.3	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	72	K	W
Belmont, Calif.	5,567	2.6	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡*	None	TK	SX
Belmont, N. C.	5,330	...	MC	..	N..	5	..	...	...	...	....
Belton, Tex.	6,246	3.5	Mgr	C1	A..	5	5	NP2‡	1	None	SW
Belvidere, Ill.	9,422	2.8	MC	D4	TS	10	0	NP4‡	150	TK	SWX
Benicia, Calif.	7,284	3.1	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	None
Bennettsville, S. C.	5,140	10.0	MC	D2	TN	5	0	P2	300	None	EdSW
Bennington, Vt.	8,002	4.0	Mgr	..	...	7	7	NP3‡	50	...	WX&
Benton, Ark.	8,825†	2.1	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	...	TKL	EWX
Benton, Ill.	7,848	2.9	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	SWX&
Berkeley, Mo.	5,268	4.3	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	60	TKPL	None
Bethany, Okla.	5,705	...	Mgr	D2	AN	9	1	NP2	185	None	SW
Bethel t, Conn.	5,104	...	TM	D2	AN	3	3	P2	385	T	W
Bettendorf, Iowa	5,132	2.7	MC	D2	TN	5	2	P2	192	None	None

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Big Rapids, Mich.	6,736	4.8	Mgr	D2	AN	3	3	NP4‡*	$ None	None	WX&
Big Stone Gap, Va.	5,173	5.5	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	240	None	W
Blackfoot, Idaho	5,180	1.9	MC	D2	TN	4	0	NP4‡	820	TK	WX&
Blackwell, Okla.	9,199	3.3	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	600	None	AESWX&
Blairsville, Pa.	5,000	0.9	Mgr	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	None	DA	W
Blakely, Pa.	6,828	3.9	MC	D6	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	D	Ed
Bluffton, Ind.	6,076	1.1	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	240	K	AESW
Bogota, N. J.	7,662	0.7	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	150	A	S
Bonham, Tex.	7,049	3.3	Mgr	D2	TN	5	0	NP2‡	120	None	SWX
Booneville, Mo.	6,686	2.8	MC	D4	TN	8	0	P2	150	TKPL	W
Boonton, N. J.	7,163	2.4	MC	D2	AS	9	1	P2	None	None	W
Boonville, Ind.	5,092	0.9	MC	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Bordentown, N. J.	5,497	1.0	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	750	...	SW
Bound Brook, N. J.	8,374	1.6	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P3‡	None	AK	None
Bountiful, Utah	6,004	...	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡	150	None	ESW
Brackenridge, Pa.	6,178	0.5	MC	D4	TA	6	0	P4‡	...	D	EdW
Bradley, Ill.	5,699	1.3	MC	D4	T..	6	6	NP2‡	160	None	W
Brady, Tex.	5,944	2.2	MC	D2	TS	5	5	NP2‡	300	TP	ESWX
Brazil, Ind.	8,434	2.3	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4	100	TK	W
Breckenridge, Tex.	6,610	2.5	Com	D2	A..	3	3	NP2	600	None	ASW
Brenham, Tex.	6,941	4.8	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	120	None	AEdSWX&
Brentwood, Mo.	7,504	2.0	MC	D2	TS	6	0	P2‡	600	P	None
Brewer, Me.	6,862	18.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	AW
Brewton, Ala.	5,146	3.8	MC	D4	AN	6	6	P4	180	None	GdTWX&
Bridgeport, Pa.	5,827	0.7	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	120	D	S
Bridgeville, Pa.	5,650	1.0	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	...
Brigham City, Utah	6,790	11.5	MC	D4	NN	5	5	P..‡	600	TK	ESWX
Bristow, Okla.	5,400	...	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	60	TKP	ASWX
Broadview, Ill.	5,196	1.6	MC	D4	TS	6	6	P4‡	120	K	WX
Bronxville, N. Y.	6,778	1.0	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	None	None	None
Brookfield, Mo.	5,810	2.3	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	SW
Brookhaven, Miss.	7,801	2.3	MC	D4	TN	5	1	NP4	600	AKP	SWX
Brookings, S. D.	7,764	4.1	Com	D5	AN	5	5	NP5‡	750	None	AEISWX
Brooklyn, Ohio	6,317	4.3	MC	D2	N..	6[1]	6	NP2	...	TK	...
Brownfield, Tex.	6,161	2.3	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	EISWd
Brownsville, Pa.	7,643	1.0	MC	D4	TN	12	0	P4‡	120	AD	None
Bryan, Ohio	6,365	1.9	MC	D2	NN	5[1]	0	NP4‡	96	None	ESW
Buchanan, Mich.	5,224	1.7	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡*	125	None	SW
Buckhannon, W. Va.	6,016	1.5	MC	..	N..	5	..	...	...	...	...
Buena Vista, Va.	5,214	2.8	Mgr	D4	NA	12	0	..4‡	None	T	W
Burley, Idaho	5,924	2.0	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP4‡	600	None	EdWX
Cairo, Ga.	5,577	1.3	MC	D2	TN	5	1	NP2	120	None	ISW
Caldwell, N. J.	6,270	1.2	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	400	A	SWd
Calexico, Calif.	6,433	1.3	Com	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	WX
Camden, S. C.	6,986	3.6	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	NP2	500	None	EdWX
Cameron, Tex.	5,052	3.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	300	AKPL	WX&
Camp Hill, Pa.	5,934	1.5	MC	D4	TS	7	0	P4‡	None	DA	S
Canandaigua, N. Y.	8,332	4.7	MC	D2	TS	8	0	P2	60	T	SW
Canon City, Colo.	6,345	2.6	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	P4‡	180	None	W
Canton t, Mass.	7,465	...	TM	C1	AN	3	3	P3‡	600	TAK	AW
Canton, Miss.	7,048	2.2	MC	D4	TN	5	1	NP4	120	TAKP	AEdGdW
Canton tp, Pa.	7,165	...	MC	D4	TA	6	0	P4‡	None	DA	...
Carlinville, Ill.	5,116	2.0	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	60	TKP	SW
Carlstadt, N. J.	5,591	3.9	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Carmi, Ill.	5,574	0.9	MC	D4	TA	9	0	NP4	150	TKL	ESWX&
Carroll, Iowa	6,231	2.7	MC	D2	T..	6	2	NP2	176	T	WX

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Carrollton, Ga.	7,753	3.1	MC	D2	T..	4	4	NP2	$ 100	None	AW
Cartersville, Ga.	7,270	3.1	Mgr	H2	T..	4	4	NP2	None	None	EW
Caruthersville, Mo. . .	8,614	1.8	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP2‡	150	TAPL	WX
Castle Shannon, Pa. . .	5,459	. . .	MC	D6	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Catskill, N. Y.	5,392	1.5	MC	C1	TN	4	4	P3‡	200	TA	W
Cedar City, Utah	6,106	4.2	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡*	300	T	SWX
Cedar Grove tp, N. J. .	8,022	. . .	Com	C..	AN	3	3	NP4	750	None	SW
Cedarhurst, N. Y. . . .	6,051	1.1	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	S
Cedartown, Ga.	9,470	3.3	Mgr	C1	T..	4	4	NP4‡	None	None	ASW
Celina, Ohio	5,703	1.7	Mgr	D2	NA	7	7	P2	96	TK	ESW
Center Line, Mich. . .	7,659	2.3	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	100	None	W
Centerville, Iowa	7,625	4.0	MC	D2	TS	5	2	P2	40	T	SWX&
Centerville, Pa.	5,845	12.6	MC	D4	A..	6	6	P4‡	6	DP	None
Centralia, Wash.	8,657	2.5	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	1,800	None	ESW
Chapel Hill, N. C. . . .	9,177	1.3	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	180	None	SX
Chariton, Iowa	5,320	4.0	MC	D2	TA	5	2	NP2	50	T	SWX
Charleroi, Pa.	9,872	0.7	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	W
Charleston, Ill.	9,164	3.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Charleston, Mo.	5,501	1.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1	None	W
Charlotte, Mich.	6,606	4.5	MC	D1	TN	8	0	P2‡	100	TAK	SWX&
Chatham, N. J.	7,391	3.3	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	None	T	SW
Chattahoochee, Fla. . .	8,473	2.2	MC	D2	TS	5	0	NP2‡	12	None	EdSW
Cheboygan, Mich.	5,687	5.6	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2‡*	130	None	W
Chehalis, Wash.	5,639	2.7	Com	D3	A..	3	3	NP3	1,000	None	ASWX
Cherokee, Iowa	7,705	4.8	MC	D2	TA	5	2	NP2	25	T	SWX&
Chester, Ill.	5,389	. . .	MC	D4	TN	6	0	NP4‡	180	TK	SWX
Chester, S. C.	6,893	3.1	Mgr	D2	TN	8	8	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Cheviot, Ohio.	9,944	1.5	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	300	DTL	. . . .
Childress, Tex.	7,619	3.3	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	240	P	ASWX
Chillicothe, Mo.	8,694	. . .	MC	D2	T..	5	1	P2	300	DTAKPL	AEWS&
Chino, Calif.	5,784	5.1	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	ASW
Chisholm, Minn.	6,861	4.0	MC	D2	AN	5	1	NP2	300	None	AWd
Circleville, Ohio	8,723	2.7	MC	D2	N..	7[1]	3	P2	120	DTL	SW
Cisco, Tex.	5,230	3.9	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	150	None	ASWX
Claremont, Calif. . . .	7,814†	3.4	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	T	S
Claremore, Okla. . . .	5,494	1.5	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	325	TKP	ESWX&
Clarinda, Iowa	5,086	1.6	Mgr	D4	TN	4	2	NP4‡	120	T	SWX
Clarkston, Wash.	5,617	1.2	MC	H4	NN	7	0	NP4‡*	120	TKL	S
Clarksville, Ind.	5,905	1.6	MC	C..	A..	5	5	P4	360	K	None
Clawson, Mich.	5,196	2.4	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2	100	None	W
Clearfield, Pa.	9,357	1.7	MC	D4	TN	12	0	P4‡	240	None	WX
Cleveland, Miss.	6,747	3.5	MC	D4	TA	5	1	NP4	240	KP	SW
Cleveland, Tex.	5,183	2.7	MC	D2	TA	5	0	..2‡	None	TK	SW
Clifton Forge, Va. . . .	5,795	1.6	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TA	AWX&
Clifton Heights, Pa. . .	7,549	0.7	MC	D4	TS	8	0	NP4‡	300	D	SX
Clinton, Ill.	5,945	1.7	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	360	None	W
Clinton, Ind.	7,223†	2.1	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4	120	TK	SW
Clinton, Mo.	6,075	2.8	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P2‡	75	TAPL	None
Clinton, Okla.	7,555	. . .	MC	D2	TN	4	0	NP2‡	600	None	SWX&
Clinton, S. C.	7,168	3.1	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	300	None	EdSW
Cloquet, Minn.	7,685	3.0	MC	D2	NA	5	2	NP2	600	T	WX
Coaldale, Pa.	5,318	2.1	MC	D4	T..	9	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Coalinga, Calif.	5,539	1.9	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	GdISWdX
Coldwater, Mich.	8,594	4.8	MC	D2	T..	8	0	P2‡	None	TK	ESW
Coleman, Tex.	6,530	2.6	Mgr	D1	TN	4	0	NP2‡	120	None	ESW
College Station, Tex. .	7,925	2.0	Mgr	D2	TN	6	0	NP2‡	None	None	Wd

Table V—Governmental Data for Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	Number of Councilmen & Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Collingdale, Pa.	8,443	0.9	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	$ 300	FD	. . .
Colonial Hgts., Va.	6,077	2.8	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4‡	100	T	ISW
Colorado City, Tex.	6,774	2.7	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	240	None	SW
Columbia, Miss.	6,124	. . .	MC	D4	T..	5	1	P4	600	KP	W
Columbia Hgts., Minn.	8,175	2.6	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	420	None	Wd
Columbus, Neb.	8,884	2.4	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	200	TK	AIWX&
Commerce, Tex.	5,889	. . .	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	300	None	ESWX
Concord, Calif.	12,493†	1.1	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	S
Concordia, Kan.	7,175	2.2	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	96	None	WX
Conroe, Tex.	7,298	3.9	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	240	None	SW
Conway, Ark.	8,610	3.1	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	120	TKL	ESWX&
Conway, S. C.	6,073	1.9	MC	D2	T..	6	6	NP2	120	None	W
Cookeville, Tenn.	6,924	3.0	Com	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	36	None	EW
Coos Bay, Ore.	6,223	1.5	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	120	K	W
Corbin, Ky.	7,744	2.3	Mgr	D4	AN	3	3	P2	500	None	EW
Cordele, Ga.	9,462	2.5	Mgr	. .	A..	5	5	NP5‡	240	None	Ed&TW
Corinth, Miss.	9,785	. . .	MC	D4	TN	5	0	NP4	600	TP	S
Corry, Pa.	7,911	5.3	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	300	FCT	None
Covington, Ga.	5,192	3.1	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P2‡	100	None	EdWX
Covington, La.	5,113	4.5	MC	D4	NN	6	6	..4	. . .	None	. . .
Covington, Va.	5,860	0.7	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	W
Crafton, Pa.	8,066	1.9	MC	D4	AS	9	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Creston, Iowa	8,317	4.6	MC	D2	TN	7	2	NP2	60	T	SW
Crestview, Fla.	5,003	3.1	MC	D2	NS	11	. .	NP2‡	120	K	ASW
Crevecoeur, Ill.	5,499	1.6	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	120	K	W
Crockett, Tex.	5,932	4.1	MC	D2	TA	5	5	..2	. . .	. . .	. . .
Crookston, Minn.	7,352	2.9	MC	D2	N..*	9	1	NP4‡*	60	None	X&
Crown Point, Ind.	5,839	1.9	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	180	C	ESW
Crystal, Minn.	5,713	5.4	MC	D2	AN	5^2	5	NP3‡	180	TA	None
Crystal City, Tex.	7,198	. . .	Mgr	D2	TN	2	2	NP2	60	None	GdSWX
Cuero, Tex.	7,498	4.5	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	420	None	EdSW
Cullman, Ala.	7,523	3.7	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4	120	None	ISTW
Cushing, Okla.	8,414	1.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	480	None	ESWX&
Dalhart, Tex.	5,918	2.0	Mgr	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	72	L	SWX
Dansville, N. Y.	5,253	2.5	MC	C2	..B	. .	. .	P2	. . .	. . .	. . .
Danville, Ky.	8,686	2.4	MC	D4	TN	12	0	P2	None	None	SW
Danville, Pa.	6,994	1.3	MC	D4	T..	12	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
Darlington, S. C.	6,619	2.4	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2	120	None	SW
Dayton, Ky.	8,977	1.2	MC	D4	TS	6	6	P2	120	TAKPL	I
Decatur, Ind.	7,271	2.1	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	240	K	EW
Decorah, Iowa	6,060	2.1	MC	D2	TS	7	2	P2	50	T	SW
Deer Park, Ohio	7,241	0.8	MC	D2	NN	6^1	6	P2	30	TK	. . .
DeLand, Fla.	8,652	4.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	1	P2	400	None	ISWX
De Pere, Wis.	8,146	3.0	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	360	TKSL	SW
De Ridder, La.	5,799	1.8	Com	D4	AA	3	3	P4	. . .	None	SW
De Soto, Mo.	5,357	1.5	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	100	Nonew	SW
Delano, Calif.	10,065†	4.7	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	108	TAK	SW
Delphos, Ohio	6,220	1.5	MC	D2	NA	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
Delray Beach, Fla.	6,312	4.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	240	None	W
Deming, N. M.	5,672	2.6	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP4‡	None	None	AGdSWX&
Demopolis, Ala.	5,004	. . .	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4	240	None	AGdSWX
Depew, N. Y.	7,217	4.8	MC	D2	AA	7	7	P2‡	400	None	Wd
Derry t, N. H.	5,826	. . .	TM	C..	AN	3	3	NP3‡	700	DTKS	AW
Derry tp, Pa.	9,993	. . .	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	D	S
Detroit Lakes, Minn.	5,787	1.9	MC	D2	TA	9	0	NP2	None	TAK	ESWX&
Devils Lake, N. D.	6,427	1.4	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	480	None	ISX&

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Dickinson, N. D.	7,469	2.3	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	$ 720	None	SW
Dickson City, Pa.	8,948	4.8	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Dillon, S. C.	5,171	2.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	100	None	W
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	6,268	2.2	MC	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	600	None	None
Dolton, Ill.	5,558	4.8	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	120	K	Wd
Donna, Tex.	7,171	1.5	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	600	. . .	SW
Douglas, Ariz.	9,442	2.2	MC	D2	TN	6	0	P2	300	None	SWX&
Douglas, Ga.	7,428	3.1	Mgr	C2	AN	3	3	NP2	300	None	EdWX
Dover, Del.	6,223	1.8	Mgr	D2	TS	8	0	NP2‡	150	None	EISW
Dover, Ohio	9,852	3.0	MC	D2	NN	7^1	3	P2	300	DTL	AEW
Dowagiac, Mich.	6,542	2.1	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2‡	100	TK	EWX
Doylestown, Pa.	5,262	. . .	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Dracut t, Mass.	8,666	. . .	TM	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	450	TAKS	W
Drumright, Okla.	5,028	. . .	Mgr	C3	AN	5	1	NP2	1	None	ISW
Dudley t, Mass.	5,261	. . .	TM	. .	. . .	. .	. .	P..	. . .	TAK	SW
Dumas, Tex.	6,127	1.8	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	600	None	GdSWX
Dunbar, W. Va.	8,032	1.0	MC	D4	T..	6	0	P4‡	100	TK	A
Dunellen, N. J.	6,291	1.1	MC	D2	TS	6	6	NP3‡	None	None	S
Dunn, N. C.	6,316	. . .	Mgr	H2	T..	4	0	NP2	240	None	ASW
Duquoin, Ill.	7,147	3.9	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Durango, Colo.	7,459	2.2	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	SWX
Duryea, Pa.	6,655	5.3	MC	D4	TB	10	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Eagle Pass, Tex.	7,276	. . .	Com	D2	AA	3	3	NP2	60	None	SW
Easley, S. C.	6,316	3.1	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	420	None	EdSW
East Alton, Ill.	7,290	. . .	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	150	K	Wd
East Aurora, N. Y.	5,962	2.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	300	None	SW
East Gary, Ind.	5,635	6.2	MC	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
E. Grand Forks, Minn.	5,049	2.4	MC	D2	NS	6	2	NP2	200	T	EdW
E. Grand Rapids, Mich.	6,403	2.8	Mgr	D2	AN	7	1	NP2‡	240	T	W
E. Palestine, Ohio	5,195	1.6	MC	D2	NS	7^1	3	P2‡	50	DTL	ESW
E. Pennsboro tp, Pa.	5,582	. . .	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	. . .	DA	None
East Peoria, Ill.	8,698	4.6	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	600	None	SW
East Pittsburgh, Pa.	5,259	0.4	MC	D4	NA	9	0	P4‡	None	D	None
East Ridge, Tenn.	9,645	. . .	Com	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	None	None	None
East Rochester, N. Y.	7,022	1.1	MC	H2	TN	4	4	P2‡	300	None	SW
East Rockaway, N. Y.	7,970	. . .	MC	D2	AN	5	1	P2‡	600	None	None
East Rutherford, N. J.	7,438	3.8	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3	None	None	S
East Stroudsburg, Pa.	7,274	2.5	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	300	DA	W
Eastlake, Ohio	7,486	6.5	MC	D2	NA	6^1	. .	..2	. . .	. . .	. . .
Eau Claire, S. C.	9,238	3.7	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	180	None	SW
Edgewood, Pa.	5,292	0.7	Mgr	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	None	D	W
Edina, Minn.	9,744	16.5	MC	D2	AN	5^2	5	NP3‡	720	TA	W
Edmond, Okla.	6,086	3.5	Mgr	D2	TA	4	0	NP2	. . .	None	EdW
Edwardsville, Ill.	8,776	. . .	MC	D4	TS	10	0	NP4‡	260	TK	SW
Edwardsville, Pa.	6,686	1.2	MC	D4	TS	14	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Effingham, Ill.	6,892	1.9	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	600	None	None
Elberton, Ga.	6,772	3.1	MC	D2	N..	5	0	NP2‡	200	None	AEWX
El Cajon, Calif.	11,097†	1.5	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	TK	A&S
El Campo, Tex.	6,237	. . .	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	240	TAKL	SW
El Monte, Calif.	8,101	1.8	MC	C4	A..	5	5	NP4‡	72	K	AW
El Segundo, Calif.	9,890†	5.5	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	W
Elizabethtown, Ky.	5,807	1.5	MC	D4	TS	6	6	NP2	120	None	SW
Elizabethtown, Pa.	5,083	1.5	MC	D4	NS	6	0	P4‡	240	None	S
Elk City, Okla.	7,962	. . .	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP4‡	None	None	SWX&
Elkins, W. Va.	9,121	2.7	MC	D2	T..	10	0	NP4‡	150	None	WX
Elko, Nev.	5,393	4.9	Mgr	D4	A..	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	WX&

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
lkton, Md.	5,245	1.2	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	$ None	None	W
llensburg, Wash.	8,430	1.7	Mgr	C4	AN	7	4	NP4‡	150	None	ESWX
lmira Hgts., N. Y.	5,009	1.2	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	300	None	None
lsmere, Del.	5,314	1.0	Com	C2	AA	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	None
ly, Minn.	5,474	2.6	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	200	None	EdSW
mmaus, Pa.	7,780	2.6	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	DA	Wd
mporia, Va.	5,664	...	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	WX
nnis, Tex.	7,814	2.6	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	...	P	AISW
nterprise, Ala.	7,288	9.0	MC	D4	NA	5	..	NP4	50	TKSPL	ASW
phrata, Pa.	7,027	1.5	Mgr	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	None	A	ESW
scondido, Calif.	6,544	3.2	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	160	TK	SW
stherville, Iowa	6,719	4.2	MC	D2	TN	5	2	NP2	30	T	ESWX&
tna, Pa.	6,750	...	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	300	D	EW
ufaula, Ala.	6,906	2.8	MC	D4	NA	8	0	NP4	120	None	TWX&
unice, La.	8,184	2.7	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	120	P	GdS
veleth, Minn.	5,872	4.7	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	600	None	ASWX&
xcelsior Springs, Mo.	5,888	...	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	90	None	SX
xeter t, N. H.	5,664	...	TM	D3	...	3	..	P3‡	600	TKS	W
xeter, Pa.	5,130	4.8	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P4‡	300	D	None
airborn, Ohio	7,847	1.2	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡*	120	None	SWd
airbury, Neb.	6,395	1.4	MC	D2	N..	8	0	P2‡	200	TK	EGdW
airfield, Ill.	5,576	...	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP4‡	250	TK	ESW
airfield, Iowa	7,299	2.4	MC	D2	TN	6	2	NP2	144	None	SW
airfield t, Me.	5,811	...	Mgr	..	...	5	..	NP3‡	60	K	...
airmont, Minn.	8,193	2.4	MC	D4	TN	7	1	NP4‡	78	None	EISWX&
airport, N. Y.	5,267	1.4	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	200	None	Ed
airview, N. J.	8,661	0.8	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	T	S
airview, Ohio	9,311		MC	D2	NN	6[1]	6	P2	120	TK	S
alfurrias, Tex.	6,712	2.0	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	300	...	...
alls Church, Va.	7,535	2.0	Mgr	C2	AN	7	0	NP2	300	TAL	Wd
alls City, Neb.	6,203	1.7	MC	D2	TN	6	0	P2‡	100	TK	AEWX&
ayetteville, Tenn.	5,447	...	MC	..	N..	6	..	...	...	...	...
estus, Mo.	5,199	0.6	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP2‡	144	TAPL	W
itzgerald, Ga.	8,130	1.7	MC	D2	TA	9	5	NP2‡	24	None	EdW
lagstaff, Ariz.	6,771	2.0	MC	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	None	None	WX
lat River, Mo.	5,308	1.4	MC	D4	T..	8	0	NP4‡	240	TKPL	None
lora, Ill.	5,255	2.3	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	600	None	ESW
lorence tp, N. J.	7,455	...	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	...	AKS	SW
ord City, Pa.	5,352	...	MC	D4	T..	6	0	P4‡	None	D	EW
orest Hills, Pa.	6,301	1.5	MC	D4	TA	7	0	P4‡	None	None	None
orrest City, Ark.	7,607	...	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2‡	300	TKL	AE&SW
ort Atkinson, Wis.	6,280	1.9	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	200	None	ASWX
ort Kent t, Me.	5,343	...	Mgr	C1	NN	5	5	NP..	100	AK	None
ort Morgan, Colo.	5,315	1.1	MC	D2	AN	7	1	..2‡	60	None	EWX&
ort Payne, Ala.	6,226	3.2	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	180	None	EdSW
ort Valley, Ga.	6,820	4.9	MC	D..	N..	6	..	...	...	...	G
orty Fort, Pa.	6,173	1.4	MC	D4	TA	9	0	NP4‡	None	D	None
ountain Hill, Pa.	5,456	0.8	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	None	D	None
rackville, Pa.	6,541	0.6	MC	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	300	...	...
ranklin, Ind.	7,316	2.0	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	240	K	AS
ranklin, La.	6,144	1.3	MC	D4	NA	5	5	NP4	24	None	EIW
ranklin t, Mass.	8,037	...	TM	H1	AN	3	3	NP1‡	100	DTAK	SW
ranklin, N. H.	6,552	28.1	MC	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
ranklin, Ohio	5,388	0.9	MC	D2	NA	6[1]	0	..2	...	...	...
ranklin, Tenn.	5,475	1.8	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	...	None	W
ranklin Park, Ill.	8,899	...	MC	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
						Total	At Large				
Frederick, Okla.	5,467	1.7	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	$ 150	TKSP	EdSWX&
Fredonia, N. Y.	7,095	5.0	MC	D1	TN	5	5	P2‡	300	None	SW
Freehold, N. J.	7,550	2.0	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P2‡	None	TA	SW
Freeland, Pa.	5,909	1.0	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	...	D	W
Freeport, Tex.	6,012	2.4	Com	D2	A..	5	5	NP2‡	360	None	W
Front Royal, Va.	8,115	4.5	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP4‡	480	None	EdSW
Frostburg, Md.	6,876	...	Com	D2	T..	4	4	NP2	300	None	W
Gaffney, S. C.	8,123	3.1	MC	D2	AN	7	1	NP2	...	None	EdIW
Galax, Va.	5,248	1.9	Mgr	D2	TA	6	6	NP4‡	100	None	W
Galena Park, Tex.	7,186	5.0	Com	D2	AA	5	5	NP2	720	None	AISW
Galion, Ohio	9,952	3.4	MC	D2	NS	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	ESWX
Gallatin, Tenn.	5,107	1.5	MC	D2	TA	7	7	NP2	60	AK	EdSWd
Gallipolis, Ohio	7,871	2.6	Mgr	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	None	None	W
Gallup, N. M.	9,133	...	MC	C4	N..	5	5	P4‡	None	T	EdSW
Garden City, Mich.	9,012	5.6	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	300	...	Wd
Gardiner, Me.	6,649	14.4	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	None	None	W
Geneva, Ill.	5,139	2.8	MC	D4	TS	8	0	NP4‡	240	TK	AEdSW
Georgetown, Ky.	5,516	1.1	MC	D4	TA	8	8	P4	72	TAKPL	SW
Georgetown, S. C.	6,004	1.6	MC	D2	N..	5	0	P2	...	None	ESW
Gettysburg, Pa.	7,046	...	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	300	D	SW
Gladewater, Tex.	5,305	6.2	Com	D2	AN	3	3	..2	...	None	....
Glasgow, Ky.	7,025	2.2	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP2	60	None	SW
Glassboro, N. J.	5,867	9.1	MC	D2	T2	6	6	P3‡	None	None	SW
Glassport, Pa.	8,707	1.8	MC	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	9,524	4.5	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	36	K	SW
Glen Ridge, N. J.	7,620	1.3	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	SWd
Glen Rock, N. J.	7,145	2.7	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	None
Glencoe, Ill.	6,980	3.7	Mgr	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	None	K	IW
Glendale, Ariz.	8,179	1.3	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	300	None	SW
Glendive, Mont.	5,254	1.7	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2	250	TL	WX
Glenolden, Pa.	6,450	0.8	MC	D4	NS	7	7	P4‡	240	None	None
Glenview, Ill.	10,057†	4.3	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	125	K	W
Globe, Ariz.	6,419	1.5	MC	D2	TN	6	0	P2	300	None	SW
Golden, Colo.	5,238	2.0	Mgr	C2	AN	9	1	NP2	None	None	W
Golden Valley, Minn.	5,551	12.0	MC	D2	AN	5^2	5	NP3‡	300	TA	Wd
Gonzales, Tex.	5,659	1.5	MC	D2	TA	4	0	NP2‡	240	A	EdSW
Grafton, W. Va.	7,365	2.2	Mgr	C..	T..	4	4	NP4‡*	60	None	IW
Graham, N. C.	5,026	1.5	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	P2	125	None	W
Graham, Tex.	6,742	...	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	25	None	SWX&
Grand Haven, Mich.	9,536	5.3	Mgr	D1	A..	5	5	NP2‡	50	T	ESWX&
Grand Rapids, Minn.	6,019	3.7	MC	D2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	300	TA	AEdWX&
Grandview, Hgts., O.	7,659	1.3	MC	D4	N..	7^1	7	NP4‡	None	T	None
Grants Pass, Ore.	8,116	3.6	Mgr	D2	TS	8	0	NP4‡	None	T	SW
Grass Valley, Calif.	5,283	1.0	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	120	None	SWd
Gt. Barrington t, Mass.	6,712	...	TM	C1	...	3	3	P1	500	DTAK	W
Great Neck, N. Y.	7,759	1.3	MC	D2	T..	4	4	P2‡	300	None	S
Greenbelt, Md.	7,074	5.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2	250	...	AIS
Greencastle, Ind.	6,888	1.3	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	180	K	SW
Greeneville, Tenn.	8,721	3.2	MC	D2	T..	4	4	P2‡	300	None	S
Greenfield, Ind.	6,159	2.1	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	180	K	EdSW
Greensburg, Ind.	6,619	1.3	MC	D4	T..	5	1	P4	240	K	SW
Greenville, Ala.	6,781	...	MC	D4	AN	6	..	NP4	...	None	W
Greenville, Mich.	6,668	4.1	MC	D1	T..	6	0	P2‡	60	TK	SWX&
Greenville, Ohio	8,859	2.0	MC	D2	NA	7^1	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
Greenville, Pa.	9,210	...	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	300	None	AIS
Greer, S. C.	5,050	2.2	MC	D2	TA	6	6	..2	...	None	EdSW

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

				MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL					
City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
renada, Miss.	7,388	1.9	Mgr	D4	T..	6	2	NP4	$ 300	TAKP	AWX
rinnell, Iowa	6,828	2.2	MC	D2	TS	6	2	NP2	50	T	SW
rosse Pointe, Mich. .	6,283	1.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	None	TAK	Wd
r. Pte. Farms, Mich.	9,410	2.7	MC	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	W
roton, Conn.	7,036	3.1	MC	D2	TN	6	. .	P3‡	None	TK	EdSW
rove City, Pa.	7,411	1.7	Mgr	D4	TA	8	0	P4‡	None	DA	ESW
uilford t, Conn.	5,092	. . .	TM	D2	AN	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	TA	None
untersville, Ala. . . .	5,253	9.1	Com	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	EdIW
uttenberg, N. J.	5,566	0.2	MC	D2	A..	6	6	P2‡	500	None	None
addon Heights, N. J. .	7,287	2.0	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	AS
aines City, Fla.	5,630	4.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	130	None	ASWX&
aledon, N. J.	6,204	1.2	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	W
altom City, Tex. . . .	5,760		MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	None	None	None
amburg, N. Y.	6,938	1.5	MC	D2	AA	5	1	NP2‡	800	None	SW
amlet, N. C.	5,061	1.7	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	60	None	None
ammond, La.	8,010	4.0	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	2,500	None	ASWX&
ammonton, N. J. . . .	8,411	42.5	MC	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	72	None	SW
ancock, Mich.	5,223	1.7	MC	D1	TN	8	0	P2‡	50	TK	Wd
anover t, N. H.	6,259	. . .	TM	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	DT	None
apeville, Ga.	8,560	2.2	MC	D2	TA	5	1	NP2‡	600	None	AW
arriman, Tenn.	6,389	2.0	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP2	60	TKPL	EdW
arrison, Ark.	5,542	4.0	MC	D2	NN	8	8	NP2	30	TKL	WX
arrodsburg, Ky. . . .	5,262	3.1	MC	D4	TS	4	0	P4	50	None	SW
artford City, Ind. . . .	7,253	1.7	MC	D4	TA	5	1	P4	240	TK	SW
artsville, S. C.	5,658	2.2	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	300	None	SWX&
asbrouck Hgts., N. J.	9,181	1.5	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	None	S
astings, Mich.	6,096	5.6	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	300	TK	SW
astings, Minn.	6,560	8.5	MC	D2	AA	7	1	NP2	None	None	W
astings-on-Hud., N.Y.	7,565	2.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	200	None	None
averstraw, N. Y. . . .	5,818	2.0	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	650	None	S
avre, Mont.	8,086	1.2	MC	D2	T..	6	0	NP2	72	T	WX
avre de Grace, Md. .	7,809	2.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	300	None	SWd
ays, Kan.	8,625	2.3	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	50	None	ASWX&
azard, Ky.	6,985	3.1	Mgr	D4	AA	5	5	NP2‡	500	None	AWd
ellertown, Pa.	5,435	1.0	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	120	D	W
enderson, Tex.	6,833	4.9	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	420	None	SW
endersonville, N. C. .	6,103	2.2	MC	D4	TN	4	4	P4	300	None	I
enryetta, Okla.	7,987	. . .	Mgr	C2	TN	5	1	NP2‡	None	. . .	SW
ereford, Tex.	5,207	1.8	Mgr	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	300	None	SW
erkimer, N. Y.	9,400	2.0	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	500	None	EISW
errin, Ill.	9,331	2.1	MC	D4	TN	8	0	P4‡	240	TK	SW
ighland, Ind.	5,878	12.4	MC	C4	AN	5	0	P4	2,400	K	Wd
ighland Park, N. J. .	9,721	1.8	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	T	SWd
illsboro, Ohio	5,126	2.9	MC	D2	NN	6[1]	6	P2	100	TK	SW
illsboro, Ore.	5,142	1.6	Mgr	D2	TS	6	0	NP4‡	60	None	SWX
illsboro, Tex.	8,363	4.1	MC	D2	AA	5	5	NP2‡	240	None	ISW
illsdale, Mich.	7,297	4.1	MC	D1	T..	8	0	P2‡	50	TAK	EWX&
insdale, Ill.	9,846†	3.1	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	None	K	EIW
inton, W. Va.	5,780	3.9	MC	D2	T..	4	4	P2	25	None	None
obart, Okla.	5,380	. . .	MC	D2	TN	4	0	NP2	300	TKSP	ISWX
oldenville, Okla. . . .	6,192	. . .	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	56	TKP	SWd
ollidaysburg, Pa. . . .	6,483	. . .	Mgr	D4	TS	14	0	P4‡	None	None	SW
omewood, Ill.	10,613†	4.5	Mgr	D4	AN	7	7	P4‡	150	K	ASW
onesdale, Pa.	5,662	4.3	MC	D4	TS	7	7	NP4‡	300	DA	None
oopeston, Ill.	5,992	1.6	MC	D4	TN	7	0	NP4‡	240	TK	W
ope, Ark.	8,605	4.1	MC	D2	TS	8	0	P2‡	825	TKL	AESWX

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Hopkins, Minn.	7,595	3.7	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2	$ 100	None	W
Hot Springs, S. D.	5,030	2.9	Mgr	D2	AN	9	..	NP2‡	60	None	ASX&
Houlton t, Me.	8,377	...	Mgr	..	...	..	..	...	....	...	...
Hudson Falls, N. Y.	7,236	1.8	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	...	None	SW
Hugo, Okla.	5,984	2.3	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	100	TP	SW
Humboldt, Tenn.	7,426	...	MC	D2	T..	5	5	NP2	...	None	...
Huntingdon, Pa.	7,330	1.7	MC	D4	TS	10	0	NP2‡	None	None	W
Huntington Bch, Cal.	5,871†	4.7	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TKPL	AS
Huntsville, Tex.	9,820	...	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	12	TK	SWX
Ilion, N. Y.	9,363	2.4	MC	D1	A..	5	5	P2‡	250	TA	EdSW
Indianola, Iowa	5,145	2.7	MC	D2	TS	6	2	NP2	120	T	ESW
Indio, Calif.	6,450†	5.0	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	P4‡	300	TK	W
Int'l. Falls, Minn.	6,269	1.2	MC	D2	NS	7	1	NP2‡	260	TK	IWX
Iola, Kan.	7,094	1.4	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	AEGdSWX&
Ionia, Mich.	6,412	1.9	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2	40	TK	W
Ipswich t, Mass.	6,895	...	Mgr	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Iron Mountain, Mich.	9,679	6.4	MC	D2	TN	10	0	P2	60	TK	W
Ishpeming, Mich.	8,962	8.8	Mgr	C1	AN	9	9	NP3‡	100	None	IW
Jacinto City, Tex.	6,856	1.8	MC	D2	AA	5	5	..2	...	...	...
Jackson, La.	6,772	1.0	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4	60	None	GdW
Jackson, Ohio	6,504	2.6	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	AEdSW
Jacksonville, Tex.	8,607	4.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	ASWX&
Jacksonville Bch., Fla.	6,430	7.9	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2	120	K	EdSW
Jasper, Ala.	8,589	4.0	Mgr	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	1,200	None	AGdSW
Jasper, Ind.	5,215	...	MC	D4	N..	5	1	P4	240	K	ESW
Jefferson, Pa.	5,534	...	MC	C4	AN	7	0	P4‡	300	D	...
Jenkins, Ky.	6,921	11.8	MC	D4	TA	6	6	NP2	None	None	None
Jenkintown, Pa.	5,130	1.0	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	None	None
Jennings, La.	10,673†	10.5	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P4	...	None	W
Jersey Shore, Pa.	5,595	1.2	MC	D4	TS	0	0	P4‡	None	None	None
Jerseyville, Ill.	5,792	4.2	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	100	None	SW
Kalispell, Mont.	9,737	2.1	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2	360	T	SWX&
Kane, Pa.	5,706	1.7	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
Kaukauna, Wis.	8,337	2.6	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	480	TAKL	EISW
Keansburg, N. J.	5,559	0.9	Mgr	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	300	None	ISW
Kelso, Wash.	7,345	1.4	MC	D4	NN	7	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	SWX
Kendallville, Ind.	6,119	1.6	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4	100	TK	ESWX
Kenner, La.	5,535	10.0	MC	C4	TA	5	5	NP4	180	P	None
Kennett, Mo.	8,685	2.8	MC	D4	T..	8	0	NP2‡	48	TAPL	ESW
Kenton, Ohio	8,475	2.4	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTKPL	W
Kermit, Tex.	6,912	1.5	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	600	None	SW
Kerryville, Tex.	7,691	2.5	Mgr	C1	TN	4	4	NP2‡	None	None	SWX&
Keyport, N. J.	5,888	1.4	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	SW
Keyser, W. Va.	6,347	1.1	MC	D2	N..	3	3	NP2‡	450	None	Wd
Kilgore, Tex.	9,638	3.8	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	600	None	SW
Killeen, Tex.	7,045	1.6	Mgr	D2	TN	7	3	NP2‡	None	None	Wd
Kingsford, Mich.	5,038	4.4	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡	250	None	AWd
Kings Mountain, N. C.	7,206	3.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	120	None	EdSW
Kinloch, Mo.	5,957	...	MC	D2	N..	10	0	..2‡*	None	P	...
Kittanning, Pa.	7,731	0.8	MC	D4	T..	8	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Kittery t, Me.	8,380	...	TM	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Knoxville, Iowa	7,625	2.2	MC	D2	TS	5	2	NP2	30	T	SW
Kosciusko, Miss.	6,753	3.9	MC	D4	TA	5	0	P4	...	None	AEGdW
Kulpmont, Pa.	5,199	0.9	MC	D4	T..	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Ladue, Mo.	5,386	8.4	MC	D2	TS	6	0	NP2‡	None	P	None
La Follette, Tenn.	5,797	...	Com	H2	AN	5	5	NP2	120	None	EdW

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
La Grande, Ore.	8,635	2.4	Mgr	C2	AN	3	3	NP2‡*	$ 520	None	SWX&
La Grange Park, Ill.	8,775†	2.6	MC	C4	TA	6	6	NP4‡	None	K	W
La Junta, Colo.	7,712	1.6	Mgr	C2	TN	6	1	NP2	None	None	EWX
Laguna Beach, Calif.	6,661	2.2	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	SX
Lake City, Fla.	7,571	3.8	MC	D2	A..	5	1	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Lake City, S. C.	5,112	2.0	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	300	None	SW
Lake Forest, Ill.	7,819	14.8	MC	D1	TS	8	0	NP2‡	None	TS	IW
Lake Wales, Fla.	6,821	4.6	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP3‡	300	None	SX&
Lamar, Colo.	6,829	2.0	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2	120	TK	EW
Lancaster, N. Y.	8,665	2.6	MC	D2	AN	7	1	P4‡	480	None	AISWd
Lancaster tp, Pa.	6,859	...	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	...	DA	None
Lancaster, S. C.	7,159	2.3	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	60	None	W
Lanett, Ala.	7,434		MC	D4	AA	6	6	NP4	150	None	EdWd
Lansdale, Pa.	9,762	2.5	MC	D4	TN	9	0	NP4	None	D	ESW
Lansford, Pa.	7,487	1.5	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	D	None
Lansing, Ill.	12,288†	4.3	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	120	FK	SW
Lapeer, Mich.	6,143	3.7	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP3‡	120	None	W
Larchmont, N. Y.	6,330	1.1	MC	D2	TA	4	4	P2‡	None	None	ISW
Larksville, Pa.	6,360	3.9	MC	D4	T..	7	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Las Vegas (city), N. M.	7,494	3.4	MC	D2	TN	8	8	NP4‡	None	None	SX
Las Vegas (town), N. M.	6,269	...	MC	D2	T..	4	0	P2‡	None	TK	None
Laurens, S. C.	8,658	6.6	MC	D2	A..	7	1	P2	180	None	EdSTW
Laurinburg, N. C.	7,134	2.5	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡*	200	None	EdSW
Lawrence tp, N. J.	8,499	...	Com	..	...	3	3	P3‡	500	K	None
Lawrenceburg, Tenn.	5,442	1.8	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	...	F	ESW
Lawrenceville, Ill.	6,328	1.2	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP4‡	100	TK	X
Lead, S. D.	6,422	1.5	Com	D5	AN	3	3	NP5‡	1,000	None	None
Lebanon, Ind.	7,631	1.6	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	192	K	EdSWX
Lebanon t, N. H.	8,495	...	TM	D..	...	..	..	...	...	TAKSP	AWX&
Lebanon, Mo.	6,808	2.7	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1	None	AESWX
Lebanon, Ore.	5,873	1.4	MC	D2	N..	6	0	NP4‡	100	None	A
Lebanon, Tenn.	7,913	...	MC	D2	TA	4	0	NP2	300	None	EdSW
Leesburg, Fla.	7,395	6.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	600	None	EdISWX&
Lehighton, Pa.	6,565	1.3	Mgr	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	None	EdSW
Le Mars, Iowa	5,844	3.6	MC	D2	T..	5	2	P2	50	TA	None
Lenoir, N. C.	7,888	3.1	MC	D2	TN	7	7	NP2	120	...	ISWX
Lenoir City, Tenn.	5,159	1.2	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	25	KPL	EdWd
Leonia, N. J.	7,378	1.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	T	S
Levelland, Tex.	8,264	2.0	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	300	None	SWX&
Lewisburg, Pa.	5,268	0.7	MC	D4	NS	9	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
Lewisburg, Tenn.	5,164	2.0	Com	D2	A..	3	3	NP2	150	None	EdGdSWd
Lewistown, Mont.	6,573	...	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	144	T	AISWX
Lexington, Mo.	5,074	1.7	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	240	TAPL	AX
Lexington, Neb.	5,068	1.7	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	100	None	EdWX&
Lexington, Va.	5,976	1.0	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	None	None	IW
Liberal, Kan.	7,134	2.0	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP2‡	100	...	SW
Libertyville, Ill.	5,425	4.1	MC	D4	TS	6	6	NP4‡	150	K	WX
Lincoln Hgts., Ohio	5,531	...	MC	D2	NN	6[1]	6	NP2	96	TK	None
Lincolnton, N. C.	5,423	2.0	MC	D2	TN	4	0	P2	250	None	EdW
Lindenhurst, N. Y.	8,644	3.3	MC	D2	AB	5	5	P2‡	600	None	P
Lindsay, Calif.	5,060	1.6	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TAK	W
Linton, Ind.	5,973	1.9	MC	D4	T..	5	1	P4	240	K	EdGdSW
Litchfield, Ill.	7,208	2.0	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	100	TK	SW
Lititz, Pa.	5,568	...	Mgr	D4	TS	5	0	P4‡	None	A	Wd
Little Falls, Minn.	6,717	3.5	MC	D2	NN	9	1	NP2	100	TA	WX&
Little Falls tp, N. J.	6,405	...	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	...	AKS	...

URBAN COUNTIES
SALARIES
PERSONNEL

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	Number of Councilmen & Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Little Falls, N. Y.	9,541	3.8	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2	$ 240	TA	IW
Littlefield, Tex.	6,540	3.0	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	120	None	WX
Livingston, Mont.	7,683	1.9	MC	D2	TS	8	0	P2	144	T	AWX
Livingston tp, N. J.	9,932	...	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	...	...	W
Lockhart, Tex.	5,573	3.5	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	600	None	EdSWX&
Lockland, Ohio	5,736	1.8	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	W
Logan, Ohio	5,972	1.4	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	120	DTL	W
Logan, W. Va.	5,079	1.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	P2‡	60	None	None
Lombard, Ill.	14,043†	5.0	MC	D4	TS	6	6	P4‡	150	K	SW
Lompoc, Calif.	5,520	3.0	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TAK	EdSW
London, Ohio	5,222	2.3	MC	D2	NA	6[1]	..	..2	...	...	...
Longmeadow t, Mass.	6,508	...	TM	C1	...	3	..	P3‡	800	DTAK	AWd
Longmont, Colo.	8,099	...	MC	D2	NN	6	0	NP2	240	TK	AESWX&
Louisville, Miss.	5,282	3.5	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	480	KP	EdSW
Loveland, Colo.	6,773	1.5	MC	D2	NN	8	0	NP2	120	TK	AESWX
Loves Park, Ill.	5,366	1.4	MC	D4	AA	11	1	NP4‡	180	TK	None
L. Penns Neck tp, N. J.	7,376	...	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	...	...	W
Loyalsock tp, Pa.	5,535	...	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	...	DA	None
Ludington, Mich.	9,506	2.5	Mgr	D2	TA	8	3	NP2‡*	50	TK	SW
Ludlow, Ky.	6,374	...	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP2	130	TAKL	IWd
Ludlow t, Mass.	8,660	...	RTM	C1	A..	3	3	NP3‡	500	TAKS	AS
Lumberton, N. C.	9,186	3.6	Mgr	C2	TN	4	4	NP2	300	None	AEdW
Luzerne, Pa.	6,176	0.7	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P4‡	300	DT	None
Lynhurst, Ohio	7,359	4.7	MC	D4	NA	7	7	NP4‡	120	None	None
Lyons, Ill.	6,120	...	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	144	K	W
McCook, Neb.	7,678	1.9	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡*	200	T	ASWX&
McMinnville, Ore.	6,635	2.6	MC	D2	NS	6	0	NP4‡	None	K	EW
McMinnville, Tenn.	7,577	...	MC	..	N..	6	..	...	...	...	...
McPherson, Kan.	8,689	2.4	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	AESW
Madison, Ill.	7,963	1.9	MC	D4	T..	10	0	P4‡	390	TK	...
Madison, Ind.	7,506	2.0	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4	100	TK	W
Madison tp, N. J.	7,366	...	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP3‡	None	T	EdW
Madison, S. D.	5,153	2.3	Mgr	C1	TN	8	8	NP3‡	None	None	AESWX
Magnolia, Ark.	6,918	...	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	...	TKL	SW
Malone, N. Y.	9,501	2.5	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	200	None	ISW
Malvern, Ark.	8,072	...	MC	D2	T..	8	0	NP2‡	24	TKL	BSW
Malverne, N. Y.	8,086	1.3	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	900	None	None
Mandan, N. D.	7,298	4.6	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4‡	600	None	AW
Manistee, Mich.	8,642	2.8	Mgr	C1	AN	7	0	NP2‡	150	None	APSWX
Manistique, Mich.	5,086	2.9	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	50	None	W
Mansfield t, Mass.	7,184	...	Mgr	C..	...	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	EdSW
Manville, N. J.	8,597	2.2	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	None	SW
Maple Shade tp, N. J.	6,560	...	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	...	...	W
Marianna, Fla.	5,845	4.0	MC	D2	A..	5	1	NP2‡	125	None	ASTX
Marion, Iowa	5,916	0.6	MC	D2	TN	6	2	NP2	...	T	SW
Marion, S. C.	6,834	2.8	MC	D2	TS	6	0	NP2	90	None	ABEdSW
Marion, Va.	6,982	3.5	MC	D2	NN	7	7	NP4‡	48	K	SW
Marlin, Tex.	7,099	2.2	MC	D2	T..	6	6	NP2‡	120	TAKPL	SW
Marshall, Mich.	5,777	3.7	Com	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	130	None	EWX&
Marshall, Minn.	5,923	...	MC	D1	TN	4	2	NP2‡	100	TK	ESWX&
Marshall, Mo.	8,850	2.6	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	1	None	ESWX
Martinez, Calif.	8,268	2.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	WX&
Martinsville, Ind.	5,991	1.5	MC	D..	T..	5	1	P4	100	K	W
Mauch Chunk tp, Pa.	5,081	...	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	...	DA	None
Marysville, Calif.	7,826	2.4	MC	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	ISX
Maryville, Mo.	6,834	2.6	Com	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	300	None	WX&

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Maryville, Tenn.	7,742	1.5	Com	D2	T..	2	2	NP2	$ 144	None	BEdSW
Maumee, Ohio	5,548	4.6	MC	D2	TN	7	7	P2	240	K	Wd
Mayfield, Ky.	8,990	1.8	MC	D4	T..	6	0	NP2	106	TPL	AEdW
Mayfield Hgts., Ohio	5,807	4.3	MC	D2	NN	6[1]	6	NP2	360	K	None
Maynard t, Mass.	6,978	...	TM	C1	AN	3	3	P3‡	300	TAK	SW
Maysville, Ky.	8,632	1.1	Mgr	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	None
Maywood, N. J.	8,667	1.3	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	None	AS
Mechanicsburg, Pa.	6,786	1.6	Mgr	D4	TA	5	0	P4‡	None	DA	S
Mechanicville, N. Y.	7,385	0.9	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	...	None	ISW
Media, Pa.	5,726	0.8	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	SW
Medina, N. Y.	6,179	3.7	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	300	None	W
Medina, Ohio	5,097	2.2	MC	D4	NS	7	7	NP2‡*	125	F	SW
Melvindale, Mich.	9,483	2.7	MC	D2	AA*	7	7	NP2	250	TAK	None
Mendota, Ill.	5,129	2.2	MC	D4	TA	8	..	NP4‡	240	TAK	SWd
Menominie, Wis.	8,245	9.0	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2	312	None	SW
Merrill, Wis.	8,951	4.8	MC	D2	TA	16	0	NP2	60	TKSL	WX&
Metropolis, Ill.	6,093	1.4	MC	D4	TN	10	0	NP4‡	300	TK	EWX&
Metuchen, N. J.	9,879	2.9	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P2‡	None	None	S
Mexia, Tex.	6,627	2.8	Mgr	C1	TN	4	4	NP2‡	1	None	AISWX
Miami Shores, Fla.	5,086	4.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡*	1	None	None
Miami Springs, Fla.	5,108	2.0	MC	C2	NN	4	4	NP2‡	600	None	Wd
Miamisburg, Ohio	6,329	...	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	EW
Middlesex, N. J.	5,943	3.6	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	FTA	S
Middletown, Pa.	9,184	1.6	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	DAP	AEd
Midland, Pa.	6,491	1.8	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	I
Midland Park, N. J.	5,164	1.5	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	...	None	...
Miles City, Mont.	9,243	...	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2	144	T	WX
Milford, Del.	5,179	3.0	Mgr	D2	TN	8	0	NP4‡	None	None	EdSW
Mill Valley, Calif.	7,965†	2.3	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	S
Millbrae, Calif.	8,972	6.0	MC	C1	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	DTK	None
Milledgeville, Ga.	8,835	5.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	180	None	W
Millinocket t, Me.	5,890	...	TM	D1	...	3	3	..1	...	TAKSP	A
Millvale, Pa.	7,287	0.6	MC	D4	T..	9	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Milton, Pa.	8,578	...	Mgr	D4	TN	15	0	P4‡	None	A	None
Milwaukie, Ore.	5,253	2.0	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Minden, La.	9,787	3.9	MC	D2	NN	5	5	NP2	360	P	ESW
Mineral Wells, Tex.	7,801	3.7	Com	D2	AA	3	3	NP2	2,400	AKPL	ASWX
Minersville, Pa.	7,783	0.5	MC	D4	TA	12	0	P4‡	120	D	None
Monaca, Pa.	7,415	2.0	MC	D4	TS	10	0	NP4‡	300	DA	W
Monahans, Tex.	6,311	1.5	MC	D2	TA	5	5	NP2‡	150	TAK	SWX
Monongahela, Pa.	8,922		Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	300	CT	I
Monroe, Wis.	7,037	2.7	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	400	TAKL	SW
Monroeville, Pa.	7,841	...	MC	D4	TN	7	0	P4‡	300	D	...
Montague t, Mass.	7,812	...	TM	D3	...	3	3	NP3‡	...	TAK	B
Montevideo, Minn.	5,459	...	Mgr	D2	NA	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	ISWX
Montpelier, Vt.	8,599	8.5	MC	D1	T..	6	0	NP2‡	150	TAK	WX
Moorestown tp, N. J.	9,123	...	Com	C1	TN	4	4	P3‡	600	...	SW
Mooresville, N. C.	7,121	3.1	Mgr	D2	TN	6	0	NP4‡	30	None	SW
Morehead City, N. C.	5,144	1.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	...	None	None
Morgan City, La.	9,759	1.3	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	240	None	EGdIPW
Morganton, N. C.	8,311	3.9	Mgr	D2	TN	4	0	NP2	84	300	EdWX
Morrilton, Ark.	5,483	...	MC	D2	TN	6	0	P2	120	TKPL	AS
Morris, Ill.	6,926	2.0	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P4‡	60	TK	W
Morris tp, N. J.	7,432	...	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	...	...	...
Morrisville, Pa.	6,787	1.3	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	None	A	W
Mount Airy, N. C.	7,192	2.4	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4‡*	200	None	W

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Mount Carmel, Ill.	8,732	. . .	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	400	None	WX
Mount Healthy, Ohio	5,533	1.1	MC	D2	NA	6[1]	. .	..2	. . .	. . .	. . .
Mount Holly tp, N. J.	8,206	. . .	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	. . .	. . .	. . .
Mount Kisco, N. Y.	5,907	2.5	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	600	None	W
Mount Oliver, Pa.	6,646	0.3	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	None
Mount Pleasant, Iowa	5,843	3.0	Mgr	D2	TA	6	2	NP2	96	T	ESWX&
Mount Pleasant, Pa.	5,883	0.8	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	None	None
Mount Pleasant, Tex.	6,342	. . .	Mgr	H2	TN	4	4	..2‡	120	None	SW
Mount Sterling, Ky.	5,294	1.5	MC	. .	N..	6	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Mount Vernon, Ind.	6,150	1.4	MC	D4	T..	5	1	P4	240	K	GdWX
Mount Vernon, Wash.	5,230	2.6	MC	D4	NS	7	1	NP4‡*	120	TKL	S
Mountain Brook, Ala.	8,359	3.7	Mgr	D4	AN	6	6	NP4	None	None	None
Mountain View, Calif.	10,072†	0.9	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	120	None	IW
Muhlenberg tp, Pa.	7,001	. . .	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	. . .	DA	None
Murphysboro, Ill.	9,241	3.6	MC	D4	T..	10	0	P4‡	180	TK	None
Murray, Ky.	6,035	. . .	MC	D4	T..	6	6	NP2	120	None	EdSW
Murray, Utah	9,006	7.7	Com	D4	N..	3	3	NP4‡	1,800	D	EW
Nanty-Glo, Pa.	5,425	1.9	MC	D4	T..	6	0	P4‡	None	D	W
Naperville, Ill.	7,013	1.4	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	EdSW
Napoleon, Ohio	5,335	4.0	MC	D2	NN	6[1]	6	P2	120	TK	EW
Narberth, Pa.	5,407	0.5	MC	D4	NS	7	7	P4‡	None	None	None
Natchitoches, La.	9,914	. . .	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4	600	None	EWX&
Navasota, Tex.	5,188	4.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	60	None	SW
Nazareth, Pa.	5,830	1.7	MC	D4	TN	9	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
Nebraska City, Neb.	6,872	2.3	Com	H2	AN	3	3	NP2	900	None	AEGdW
Negaunee, Mich.	6,472	13.1	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP3	150	None	EdW
Neosho, Mo.	5,790	2.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3	100	None	ASW
Nevada, Mo.	8,009	3.9	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP2‡*	1	None	X&
Newark, Del.	6,731	1.8	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2‡	None	None	EdSW
Newberry, S. C.	7,546	3.1	Mgr	D2	AA	7	7	NP2	. . .	None	AEdISWX&
New Brighton, Pa.	9,535	1.0	Mgr	D4	TS	10	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
New Canaan t, Conn.	8,001	. . .	TM	D2	TN	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	TK	IS
New Castle, Del.	5,396	1.8	MC	D2	NN	5	5	NP2	60	TK	EdISW
New Cumberland, Pa.	6,204	1.6	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	None	DA	None
New Hyde Park, N. Y.	7,349	1.0	MC	C2	N..	4	. .	P..	300	. . .	. . .
New Milford, N. J.	6,006	2.2	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	None	None	S
New Smyrna Bch., Fla.	5,775	12.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	0	NP2	200	None	EGdPWX&
New Ulm, Minn.	9,348	7.6	Mgr	D4	NA	5	0	NP4	100	TK	EGdSW
Newington t, Conn.	9,110	. . .	TM	D2	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	TK	None
Newnan, Ga.	8,218	3.1	MC	D2	TN	8	8	P2‡	100	None	AEdSW
Newport, Ark.	6,254	2.3	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2‡	240	TKL	SWX
Newport t, N. H.	5,131	. . .	Mgr	D1	A..	3	3	P3‡	600	K	AWX&
Newport tp, Pa.	9,347	. . .	Com	C4	AN	6	0	P4‡	600	DT	I
Newport, Vt.	5,217	6.7	MC	D1	TA	4	4	NP2‡	None	TAK	W
Newton, N. J.	5,781	3.4	Com	C1	AN	3	3	P3‡	. . .	CA	SW
Newton, N. C.	6,039	2.4	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	100	None	EdISW
Noblesville, Ind.	6,567	1.1	MC	D4	NA	5	0	P4	240	K	S
Nogales, Ariz.	6,153	. . .	MC	D2	T..	6	6	NP2	None	None	ASWX
Normal, Ill.	9,772	4.0	MC	D4	T..	6	6	NP4‡	72	K	W
Northampton, Pa.	9,332	2.9	Mgr	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	DA	SW
N. Andover t, Mass.	8,485	. . .	TM	C1	. .	3	3	NP1	296	TKS	W
North Atlanta, Ga.	5,930	7.5	MC	D1	TN	6	6	NP1	None	None	None
North Bend, Ore.	6,099	4.0	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡	None	None	PW
N. Brunswick tp, N. J.	6,450	. . .	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	. . .	. . .	W
North Chicago, Ill.	8,628	1.8	MC	D4	TA	10	0	NP4‡	480	TK	W
N. College Hill, Ohio	7,921	1.3	MC	D2	N..	7[1]	3	P2	140	DTL	None

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
N. Olmstead, Ohio	6,604	12.1	MC	D2	N..	6[1]	6	NP2	$ 120	DTL	B
North Pelham, N. Y.	5,046	0.5	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	300	None	None
N. Sacramento, Calif.	7,548†	1.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	60	TK	None
N. Strabane tp, Pa.	5,465	...	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	...	DA	None
N. Tarrytown, N. Y.	8,740	1.9	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P2‡	600	None	SWd
N. Versailles tp, Pa.	9,821	...	Com	C4	AN	..	..	P4‡	800	DCTA	Wd
Northfield, Minn.	7,487	3.5	MC	D2	TA	9	0	NP3‡	None	...	W
Norwalk, Ohio	9,775	5.0	MC	D2	N..	7[1]	3	P2	144	DTL	ESW
Norwich, N. Y.	8,816	2.2	MC	D2	T..	6	0	P4‡	300	A	W
Norwood, Pa.	5,246	0.9	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	S
Nyack, N. Y.	5,889	0.6	MC	D2	A..	5	5	P2‡	600	None	SW
Oak Lawn, Ill.	13,332†	5.7	Mgr	D4	TN	6	6	NP4‡	300	K	W
Oak Park, Mich.	5,267	5.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	400	None	IWd
Oakdale, La.	5,598	1.8	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	None	None	Wd
Oakmont, Pa.	7,264	1.4	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	...
Oakwood, Ohio	9,691	2.9	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	150	None	W
Oberlin, Ohio	7,062	2.7	Mgr	..	A..	5	5	NP4‡	48	None	ESW
Ocean City, N. J.	6,040	6.9	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	3,000	...	X&
Oceanport, N. J.	7,588	2.5	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	None	None
Oconomowoc, Wis.	5,345	2.1	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	300	CTK	AEdSW
Oconto, Wis.	5,055	6.5	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	180	TAKL	WX&
Oelwein, Iowa	7,858	2.6	MC	D2	TA	6	2	P2	25	T	SWX
O'Hara tp, Pa.	5,768	...	Com	C4	AN	..	..	P4‡	...	DCTA	Wd
Olathe, Kan.	5,593	2.3	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	...	None	SW
Old Forge, Pa.	9,749	3.5	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	180	C	None
Old Town, Me.	8,261	41.2	Mgr	C1	TN	6	6	NP3‡	None	None	WX
Olney, Ill.	8,612	4.0	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Olyphant, Pa.	7,047	5.6	MC	D4	TS	4	0	P4‡	300	C	Ed
Opalocka, Fla.	5,271	4.5	MC	D2	NS	5	5	NP4‡*	None	None	W
Opp, Ala.	5,240	...	MC	D4	A..	6	6	P4	120	None	AEdW
Orange t, Mass.	5,894	...	TM	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAKW	AWX&
Oregon City, Ore.	7,682	2.6	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP6‡	None	None	W
Orem, Utah	8,351	16.0	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4‡	350	FDTK	W
Oroville, Calif.	5,387	1.2	MC	D4	AN	7	7	NP4‡	120	T	AISX
Orrville, Ohio	5,153	2.8	MC	D2	NN	6[1]	6	P2	48	TK	ESW
Osceola, Ark.	5,006	0.8	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2‡	...	TKL	WX
Owego, N. Y.	5,350	2.7	MC	D2	TN	6	0	P2‡	300	T	None
Oxford t, Mass.	5,851	...	TM	..	...	..	..	...	...	TAK	None
Oxford, N. C.	6,685	3.9	Mgr	D2	TN	7	7	NP2	60	None	SW
Oxford, Ohio	6,944	1.0	MC	D2	NN	6[1]	6	NP2	120	TK	AISW
Ozark, Ala.	5,238	...	MC	D4	AN	6	1	P4	180	None	GW
Pacific Grove, Calif.	9,623	2.0	Mgr	D2	AN	7	7	NP4‡*	None	T	None
Palatka, Fla.	9,176	4.5	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	None	X&
Palisades Park, N. J.	9,635	1.0	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P3‡	None	A	None
Palm Springs, Calif.	10,381†	20.5	Mgr	D2	A..	7	0	NP4‡	None	None	X&
Palmerton, Pa.	6,646	2.3	MC	D4	T..	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Palmyra, N. J.	5,802	1.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP3‡	None	AK	S
Palmyra, Pa.	5,910	1.4	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	120	DA	None
Pana, Ill.	6,178	...	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	120	TK	SW
Paragould, Ark.	9,668	3.7	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP2‡	96	TKL	ESW
Paramus, N. J.	6,268	10.3	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	None
Paris, Ill.	9,460	2.7	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	SW
Paris, Ky.	6,912	...	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	300	P	ESW
Paris, Tenn.	8,826	3.1	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	300	None	AEdW
Park Forest, Ill.	19,171†	1.8	Mgr	D2	TS	6	6	NP2‡	260	None	None
Patchogue, N. Y.	7,361	2.2	MC	D2	AN	7	7	P2‡	600	None	IS

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Pauls Valley, Okla.	6,896	...	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	$ None	None	ASWX
Paulsboro, N. J.	7,842	2.3	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	T	GSW
Pawhuska, Okla.	5,331	...	Mgr	D1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	240	None	ESWX&
Pecos, Tex.	8,054	...	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	250	None	SWX&
Pelham Manor, N. Y.	5,306	1.3	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	None	None	AI
Penn tp (York Co.), Pa.	5,263	...	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	...	DA	None
Penn Yan, N. Y.	5,481	1.9	MC	D2	AN	7	7	NP2‡	300	W	EdSW
Penns Grove, N. J.	6,669	0.9	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP3‡	300	TK	None
Peoria Hgts., Ill.	5,425	1.7	MC	D4	T..	6	0	NP4‡	120	K	W
Pequannock tp, N. J.	5,254	...	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	...	...	W
Perry, Iowa	6,174	...	MC	D2	NA	5	2	P2	132	T	SWX
Perry, Okla.	5,137	1.8	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	250	TKSP	ESW
Peru, Ill.	8,653	2.4	MC	D4	TS	10	0	NP4‡	260	TK	ESWX
Petoskey, Mich.	6,468	4.1	Mgr	D1	AN	5	1	NP2‡	100	TK	ESW
Pharr, Tex.	8,690	4.3	Com	D..	TN	4	4	NP2	240	...	SW
Picayune, Miss.	6,707	4.1	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	GdWd
Pierre, S. D.	5,715	8.7	Com	D5	AN	5	5	NP5‡	500	None	AEWX
Pikeville, Ky.	5,154	0.5	Mgr	D4	AA	5	5	NP2‡	500	None	GdIW
Pine Lawn, Mo.	6,425	0.6	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	60	P	None
Pineville, La.	6,423	2.5	MC	H4	T..	5	0	P4	120	None	W
Pipestone, Minn.	5,269	...	Com	D2	AN	5	5	...	50	None	....
Pitcairn, Pa.	5,857	0.4	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	E
Pitman, N. J.	6,960	2.3	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3T	None	T	SW
Plainville t, Conn.	9,994	...	TM	D2	...	3	..	P..	...	...	...
Plant City, Fla.	9,230	4.0	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3†	120	None	GSW
Plaquemine, La.	5,747	0.8	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	120	P	EGdSW
Platteville, Wis.	5,751	3.0	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2	150	TAKLW	ASW
Plymouth, Ind.	6,704	1.4	MC	D4	TS	5	1	P4	240	K	W
Plymouth, Mich.	6,637	1.8	Mgr	C1	AN	7	7	NP4‡*	150	None	W
Pompano Beach, Fla.	5,682	7.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	..	NP2‡	180	None	W
Pontiac, Ill.	8,990	2.0	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	200	TAK	S
Portage, Wis.	7,334	7.4	MC	D2	TA	10	0	NP2‡	250	TA	SW
Portales, N. M.	8,112	2.5	MC	D2	T..	8	0	NP4‡	120	None	SWX
Port Clinton, Ohio	5,541	1.6	MC	D2	NN	6[1]	6	NP2	120	TK	WX&
Port Jervis, N. Y.	9,372	2.6	MC	D2	TA	9	1	P2	120	T	IW
Port Lavaca, Tex.	5,599	...	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	60	None	IPSW
Port Neches, Tex.	5,448	2.5	MC	H2	TN	5	5	NP2	120	FS	W
Port Townsend, Wash.	6,888	6.2	MC	D4	NS	7	0	NP4‡*	120	TKL	W
Porterville, Calif.	6,904	2.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	SWX
Portland t, Conn.	5,186	...	TM	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	...	TK	W
Portland, Ind.	7,064	1.5	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4	100	K	EW
Potsdam, N. Y.	7,491	4.5	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	300	None	AW
Prairie du Chien, Wis.	5,392	3.1	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2	180	CTAKPLW	
Pratt, Kan.	7,523	1.4	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	...	None	AEISWX
Prescott, Ariz.	6,764	...	MC	D2	T..	4	4	NP4‡	None	None	SW
Presque Isle, Me.	9,954	79.3	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	150	None	None
Price, Utah	6,010	1.6	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4‡	600	TK	AEdW
Princeton, Ill.	5,765	1.9	Com	D4	A..	5	5	NP4	600	None	SWd
Princeton, Ind.	7,673	1.5	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	240	K	SW
Princeton, Ky.	5,388	2.3	MC	D4	TN	6	6	NP2	156	None	SWX
Princeton, W. Va.	8,279	1.8	Mgr	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	X&
Prospect Park, N. J.	5,242	0.5	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	None
Prospect Park, Pa.	5,834	0.8	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Pulaski, Tenn.	5,762	1.5	MC	D4	T..	6	0	NP4‡	60	K	EdWd
Pulaski, Va.	9,202	2.6	Mgr	D2	TN	8	0	NP2	60	None	WX&
Punxsutawney, Pa.	8,969	3.0	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	DA	X

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Putnam, Conn.	8,181	3.4	MC	D2	NN	9	1	P2	$ None	T	SW
Quakertown, Pa.	5,673	2.6	Mgr	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	DA	ESWX&
Quincy, Fla.	6,505	4.3	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	None	None	EdSWX&
Radford, Va.	9,026	5.4	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	600	T	BEIW
Rankin, Pa.	6,941	0.4	MC	D4	T..	7	7	P4‡	None	D	None
Rantoul, Ill.	6,387	...	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	180	K	ESW
Raritan, N. J.	5,131	2.0	MC	D2	TS	6	6	P3‡	...	None	...
Raton, N. M.	8,241	3.2	MC	D2	TN	10	10	P4‡	300	None	ESWX
Ravenna, Ohio	9,857	2.9	MC	D2	NS	7^1	3	P2	200	DTL	SW
Rawlins, Wyo.	7,415	...	MC	D2	T..	6	0	NP2‡	...	None	WX&
Raymondville, Tex.	9,136	1.6	Com	D2	AA	3	3	NP2	600	None	SW
Rayne, La.	6,485	2.7	MC	D4	NN	5	5	NP4	100	P	EWX
Reading, Ohio	7,836	...	MC	D2	NN	7^1	3	P2	300	DTL	EIW
Red Lion, Pa.	5,119	0.9	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	240	D	A
Red Oak, Iowa	6,526	3.0	MC	D2	T..	5	2	NP2	40	T	WX
Rhinelander, Wis.	8,774	2.5	MC	D2	TA	16	0	P2	100	L	SWX
Rice Lake, Wis.	6,898	6.9	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	250	KL	EdWX
Richwood, W. Va.	5,321	1.6	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	50	K	W
Ridgefield, N. J.	8,312	2.8	MC	D2	TA	6	6	NP3‡	None	None	None
Ridgeway, Pa.	6,244	2.6	MC	D4	TS	5	0	P4‡	150	A	IW
Ripon, Wis.	5,619	3.8	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP4‡	250	C	A&S
Riverdale, Ill.	8,125†	3.4	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	120	K	Wd
Riverdale, Md.	5,530	...	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2‡	None	T	None
River Edge, N. J.	9,204	1.8	MC	D2	TB	6	6	P3‡	None	A	S
River Oaks, Tex.	7,097	4.0	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	120	None	None
Riverside, Ill.	9,153	...	Mgr	D4	TS	6	6	P4‡	None	K	W
Riverside tp, N. J.	7,199	...	MC	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	600	AK	S
Roanoke, Ala.	5,392	5.0	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4	120	None	AGdSWX
Roanoke Rapids, N. C.	8,156	2.9	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2	None	None	None
Robinson, Ill.	6,407	1.9	MC	D4	TN	8	0	NP4‡	60	TK	SX
Robstown, Tex.	7,278	...	MC	D2	T..	5	0	NP2	120	TKEPL	....
Rochelle, Ill.	5,449	...	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	ESW
Rochester, Pa.	7,197	0.5	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	None	CA	I
Rock Falls, Ill.	7,983	...	MC	D4	TS	8	0	NP4‡	360	TK	EdS
Rockland, Me.	9,234	11.0	Mgr	..	A..	5	5	NP3‡	None	None	AX&
Rockland t, Mass.	8,960	...	TM	D1	...	3	3	NP1	300	PTAKS	W
Rockville, Conn.	8,016	2.7	MC	D2	TA	12	4	P4‡*	None	TAK	S
Rockville, Md.	6,934	4.5	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	P2	None	None	SW
Rolla, Mo.	9,354	2.7	MC	D2	TN	6	0	NP2‡	120	P	EdSWX&
Roseburg, Ore.	8,390	2.5	Mgr	D2	TS	8	0	NP4‡	None	None	SX&
Rosenberg, Tex.	6,210	2.3	Com	D2	AS	3	3	NP2	...	None	SW
Roseville, Calif.	8,723	2.8	MC	C4	AA	5	5	NP4‡	360	TKP	AEdISWd
Roseville, Minn.	6,437	17.5	MC	D2	AN	5^2	5	NP3‡	720	TAK	None
Rumford t, Me.	9,954	...	Mgr	C3	T..	5	5	NP3‡	285	TAK	A
Rushville, Ind.	6,761	1.3	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4	75	TK	EdSWd
Rusk, Tex.	6,598	4.6	MC	D2	TA	5	5	NP2‡	24	AKP	SW
Russell, Kan.	6,483	3.5	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	100	None	ESW
Russellville, Ala.	6,012	9.0	MC	D4	AN	6	6	NP4‡	120	None	AEdISW
Russellville, Ark.	8,166	5.6	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2‡	240	TKL	S
Saddle River tp, N. J.	7,955	...	MC	C1	AN	3	3	P3‡	400	None	...
St. Albans, Vt.	8,552	...	MC	D1	TA	6	0	P3‡	None	TK	ASW
St. Albans, W. Va.	9,870	1.3	MC	D4	TN	10	2	NP4	100	...	I
St. Bernard, Ohio	7,066	1.5	MC	D2	NS	7^1	3	P2	300	DTL	EI
St. Charles, Ill.	6,709	3.4	MC	D4	TA	10	0	P4‡	240	TK	EdSWX
St. Clair, Pa.	5,856	1.3	MC	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	300	D	Ed
St. Johnsbury, Vt.	7,370	2.2	Mgr	C..	A..	6	6	NP3‡	25	DTAKL	WX&

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
St. Marys, Ohio	6,208	2.1	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	$ 150	DTL	ESW
St. Marys, Pa.	7,846	1.7	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	None	DA	X
St. Peter, Minn.	7,754	3.2	MC	D1	NN	6	0	NP3‡	100	T	WX&
Salamanca, N. Y.	8,861	5.6	MC	D2	TA	5	0	P2	300	None	EW
Salem, Ill.	6,159	2.1	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	EGdSW
Salem, N. J.	9,050	2.7	MC	D3	AN	9	1	P4‡	500	T	W
Salem, Va.	6,823	2.6	Mgr	C2	AN	3	3	NP4‡	600	None	EdIW
San Anselmo, Calif.	9,188	2.0	MC	C1	AN	5	5	P4‡*	None	TAK	None
San Marcos, Tex.	9,980	7.3	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	600	None	SW
Sand Springs, Okla.	6,994	1.0	Com	D2	N..	3	3	P2	None	None	A
Sanger, Calif.	6,400	3.0	MC	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	None	SW
Saranac Lake, N. Y.	6,913	2.5	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	450	None	ISW
Savanna, Ill.	5,058	2.5	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	SW
Sayre, Pa.	7,735	...	MC	D4	T..	10	0	P4‡	None	DA	IX
Schuylkill Haven, Pa.	6,597	1.3	Mgr	D4	TS	12	0	P4‡	300	D	EGSW
Scotch Plains tp, N. J.	9,069	...	Com	C1	AN	5	5	P3‡	600	K	None
Scotia, N. Y.	7,812	1.4	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	600	None	SW
Scott tp, Pa.	8,686	...	Com	C4	AN	..	..	P4‡	...	DCTA	None
Scottdale, Pa.	6,249	1.1	Mgr	D4	TS	12	0	NP4‡	None	D	None
Searcy, Ark.	6,445†	1.9	MC	D2	AS	9	1	..2	120	KPL	ASWX&
Sebring, Fla.	5,006	8.0	MC	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Secaucus, N. J.	9,750	6.1	MC	D2	AA	7	1	P2‡	300	...	...
Seguin, Tex.	9,733	3.5	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	180	TAKL	AEISW
Selma, Calif.	5,964	1.0	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	T	S
Seneca Falls, N. Y.	6,634	3.9	MC	D2	AN	5	1	NP2‡	300	None	SWX&
Sewickley, Pa.	5,836	1.2	Mgr	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	None	D	IW
Seymour t, Conn.	7,832	...	TM	D2	N..	..	..	...	...	TAKSPL	...
Seymour, Ind.	9,629	2.2	MC	D4	N..	5	5	P4	240	K	X
Sharon Hill, Pa.	5,464	0.8	MC	D4	NS	7	7	P4‡	120	D	A
Sharpsburg, Pa.	7,296	0.5	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	EW
Sharpsville, Pa.	5,414	1.3	Mgr	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	None	DA	SW
Shawano, Wis.	5,894	1.9	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2	300	TAKL	EdSWX
Shelby, Ohio	7,971	2.2	MC	D2	NS	5[1]	1	NP2	240	FL	ESW
Shelbyville, Tenn.	9,456	5.3	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP4‡	100	None	EdW
Shelton, Wash.	5,045	2.6	Com	D3	AA	3	3	NP3	250	None	ISW
Shenandoah, Iowa	6,938	1.9	Mgr	D2	NN	5	2	NP2	42	None	WX&
Shillington, Pa.	5,059	0.8	MC	D4	NS	7	7	P4‡	300	DA	W
Shippensburg, Pa.	5,722	1.2	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	None	DA	W
Sierra Madre, Calif.	7,769†	3.0	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	W
Silver City, N. M.	7,022	4.5	MC	D1	TN	4	4	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Skowhegan t, Me.	7,422	...	Mgr	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Slaton, Tex.	5,036	2.1	Com	D2	AA	5	1	NP2‡	120	None	WX
Smithfield, N. C.	5,574	3.0	MC	D2	TN	7	7	NP2	180	...	EdW
Solvay, N. Y.	7,868	1.6	MC	D2	AN	7	1	P2‡	600	None	EdWd
Somerset, Ky.	7,097	1.6	MC	D4	TA	12	12	NP2	72	PL	None
Somerset t, Mass.	8,566	...	TM	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	750	DTAK	W
Somerset, Pa.	5,936	...	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	DA	SW
Somersworth, N. H.	6,927	10.1	MC	D2	TA	10	0	P2	None	None	W
South Amboy, N. J.	8,422	1.3	MC	D2	T..	5	1	P2‡	None	K	SW
South Boston, Va.	6,057	2.3	Mgr	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	120	None	W
South Haven, Mich.	5,629	2.2	MC	D1	TN	6	0	P2‡	50	TAK	ESWX
S. Plainfield, N. J.	8,008	8.2	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	...	None
S. Salt Lake, Utah	7,704	1.3	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡	300	TK	W
S. Sioux City, Neb.	5,557	3.3	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2‡	100	TK	EdW
S. Williamsport, Pa.	6,364	1.8	MC	D4	TS	9	0	NP4‡	None	None	None
Spanish Fork City, U.	5,230	2.0	MC	D4	T..	5	5	P4‡	150	T	EdIWX

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Sparks, Nev.	8,203	1.9	MC	D4	TA	5	0	NP4	$ 480	TKL	S
Sparta, Wis.	5,893	2.3	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	. . .	A	ASW
Speedway, Ind.	5,498	2.0	MC	D4	AN	3	3	NP4	1,200	DK	W
Spencer, Iowa	7,446	2.5	MC	D2	TA	7	2	NP2	120	T	ESWX
Spencer t, Mass.	7,027	. . .	TM	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAK	ASW
Spring Garden tp, Pa.	8,338	. . .	Com	C2	AN	5	. .	P4‡	600	DTA	None
Springdale, Ark.	5,835	2.0	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	60	TKL	ASWX
Springfield tp, N. J.	7,214	. . .	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	. . .	. . .	. . .
Springfield, Tenn.	6,506	1.3	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	720	None	EdGdSW
Springville, Utah	6,475	. . .	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P2‡*	420	K	EWX
Stamford, Tex.	5,819	2.6	Mgr	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	120	P	ASWX
Starkville, Miss.	7,107	2.9	MC	D4	TA	5	1	NP4	480	KP	EdWX
Statesboro, Ga.	6,097	3.1	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2‡	500	None	SWX
Stephenville, Tex.	7,155	5.0	MC	D2	TN	8	8	NP2‡	60	None	ASWX
Sterling, Colo.	7,534	1.5	Mgr	C2	AN	7	1	P4	300	None	ABISWX&
Stillwater, Minn.	7,674	2.8	MC	D4	A..	5	5	NP4‡	None	None	W
Storm Lake, Iowa	6,954	2.8	MC	D2	TS	6	2	NP2	140	T	SWX
Stroudsburg, Pa.	6,361	1.7	MC	D4	TS	5	0	P4‡	300	DA	S
Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	7,054	7.3	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	300	L	EdSW
Sturgis, Mich.	7,786	1.6	Mgr	C1	AN	9	1	NP2‡*	100	None	ESWX
Stuttgart, Ark.	8,062†	2.1	MC	D2	T..	6	0	NP2‡	300	TKL	SW
Sugarcreek tp, Pa.	5,814	. . .	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	. . .	DA	None
Sullivan, Ind.	5,423	1.4	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	240	K	None
Sulphur, La.	5,996	2.3	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	. . .	P	SW
Sulphur Springs, Tex.	8,991	9.0	Mgr	C2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	None	None	SWX
Summit, Ill.	8,957	2.0	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	72	K	None
Sunnyvale, Calif.	15,573†	1.7	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	None	AW
Susanville, Calif.	5,338	1.2	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	DCTK	IX&
Swansea t, Mass.	6,121	. . .	TM	. .	. . .	. .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Nnone
Swatara tp, Pa.	9,350	. . .	Com	C4	AN	. .	. .	P4‡	. . .	DCTA	S
Swoyerville, Pa.	7,795	1.7	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Sycamore, Ill.	5,912	1.4	MC	D4	T..	10	0	NP4‡	160	TK	SWd
Sylacauga, Ala.	9,606	. . .	MC	D4	A..	6	6	NP4	600	None	AEdGdSW
Tallmadge, Ohio.	5,821	13.7	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	7	NP2	300	TK	None
Tallulah, La.	7,758	. . .	MC	D4	AN	4	4	NP4	300	P	None
Tarboro, N. C.	8,120	. . .	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2‡	150	None	ESWX&
Tarentum, Pa.	9,540	1.3	Mgr	D4	NA	9	0	P4‡	300	D	EIW
Tarrant City, Ala.	7,571	2.4	MC	D4	NA	7	1	P4	300	None	AEd
Tarrytown, N. Y.	8,851	2.8	MC	D2	A..	7	7	P2‡	600	None	SW
Taylor, Pa.	7,176	5.4	MC	D4	T..	6	0	P4‡	300	D	S
Taylor, Tex.	9,071	10.2	Mgr	C2	TN	4	0	NP2‡	72	None	SWX&
Taylorville, Ill.	9,188	1.6	MC	D4	T..	8	0	NP4‡	200	TK	W
Tell City, Ind.	5,735	1.3	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	240	TK	EWd
Tempe, Ariz.	7,684	2.5	MC	C4	AN	7	7	P4‡	None	None	SW
Tenafly, N. J.	9,651	4.6	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	IS
The Dalles, Ore.	7,676		Mgr	D4	TN	5	1	NP4‡*	None	None	ASWX
Thibodaux, La.	7,730	1.7	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P4	144	None	EGdISW
Thief R. Falls, Minn.	6,926	2.0	MC	D2	N..	6	2	NP2	300	T	AESWX&
Thomaston, Ga.	6,580	1.5	MC	D2	TA	5	5	P2‡	600	None	EdSWX&
Three Rivers, Mich.	6,785	2.6	Mgr	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	100	None	EdWX&
Throop, Pa.	5,861	5.0	MC	D4	TS	4	0	P4‡	300	None	None
Tifton, Ga.	6,831	2.8	Mgr	H1	N..	5	5	NP5‡	None	None	SWX
Tinicum tp, Pa.	5,314	. . .	Com	C4	AN	. .	. .	P4‡	. . .	DCTA	None
Tipton, Ind.	5,633	1.0	MC	D4	TN	5	5	P4	200	TK	ESW
Titusville, Pa.	8,923	2.6	Com	D4	AN	5	5	P4‡	500	CT	IW
Toccoa, Ga.	6,781	3.1	Mgr	..1	N..	3	3	NP3‡	150	None	W

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Tooele, Utah	7,269	9.0	Mgr	D4	TN	5	5	P4‡	$ 300	K	WX&
Toppenish, Wash.	5,265	1.1	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3	1,000	None	IW
Toronto, Ohio	7,253	...	MC	D2	NN	7[1]	3	NP2	225	DTA	W
Totowa, N. J.	6,045	3.7	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P3‡	None	T	SWD
Tracy, Calif.	8,410	2.3	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	SWX
Trenton, Mich.	6,222	7.2	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P2‡	500	TAK	Wd
Trenton, Mo.	6,157	2.5	MC	D4	T..	8	0	NP2‡	100	TAPL	EW
Troy, Ala.	8,555	4.9	Com	C1	AN	3	3	NP3	900	None	EdGWX
Tuckahoe, N. Y.	5,991	0.6	MC	D2	T..	4	4	P2‡	600	None	None
Tucumcari, N. M.	8,419	3.7	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	None	EWX
Tullahoma, Tenn.	7,562	...	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2‡	123	None	EdSW
Tupper Lake, N. Y.	5,441	2.0	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	200	None	EdW
Turlock, Calif.	6,235	1.3	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	...	TK	SWX
Tuscumbia, Ala.	6,734	4.0	Com	C3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	EdGdW
Tuskegee, Ala.	6,712	6.3	MC	D4	TN	5	5	NP4	600	None	EdTW
Tyrone, Pa.	8,214	...	MC	D4	TS	14	0	P4‡	None	DA	IW
Uhrichsville, Ohio	6,614	1.3	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	SW
Ukiah, Calif.	8,237†	2.2	Mgr	C1	TN	4	4	NP4‡	240	TK	EdGdSWX
Union, S. C.	9,730	4.0	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	480	None	EdST&W
Union City, Tenn.	7,665	1.5	Com	D6	AN	3	3	NP6‡	3,600	None	EW
Upland, Calif.	11,104†	12.0	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	240	TK	SW
Upper Arlington, Ohio	9,024	3.0	Com	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	520	None	None
U. Chichester tp, Pa.	6,997	...	Com	C4	AN	..	..	P4	...	DCTA	None
U. Moreland tp, Pa.	8,936	...	Com	C4	AN	..	..	P4‡	...	DCTA	None
U. Penns Neck tp, N. J.	6,717	...	Com	C3	AN	5	5	P3‡	...	...	...
Urbana, Ohio	9,335	4.5	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	200	DTL	WX&
Uvalde, Tex.	8,674	2.3	Mgr	D2	TS	5	5	NP2	24	None	GdSTWX
Uxbridge t, Mass.	7,007	...	TM	D3	...	3	3	NP3‡	100	TAK	W
Valley City, N. D.	6,851	2.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	780	None	AESWX
Van Buren, Ark.	6,413	1.8	MC	D2	TA	6	0	P2‡	120	TKL	W
Van Buren t, Me.	5,094	...	Mgr	D..	NN	5	..	NP2‡*	150	TAKP	None
Vandalia, Ill.	5,471	...	MC	D4	TA	8	0	NP4‡	240	TK	WX&
Vandergrift, Pa.	9,524	1.0	MC	D4	TS	18	..	NP4‡	None	None	I
Venice, Ill.	6,226	1.9	MC	D4	T..	6	0	P4‡	240	TK	None
Ventnor City, N. J.	8,158		MC	H4	TS	7	1	P3‡*	1,000	K	S*W
Vermillion, S. D.	5,337	1.4	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2‡	300	None	EWX&
Vidalia, Ga.	5,819	7.0	MC	D2	TA	5	1	NP4‡	...	None	WX
Vienna, W. Va.	6,020	2.5	MC	D2	TN	5	5	NP2	120	K	W
Villa Park, Ill.	8,821	3.0	MC	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	60	K	W
Ville Platte, La.	6,633	1.0	MC	D4	TA	5	5	P4	240	...	GdS
Vinita, Okla.	5,518	2.2	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	48	TKSP	SW
Virginia Beach, Va.	5,390	1.8	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	TK	ISWd
Wadsworth, Ohio	7,966	2.7	MC	D2	N..	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	AEdSW
Wahpeton, N. D.	5,125	1.5	MC	D4	TN	8	0	NP4‡	60	T	SWX
Wallington, N. J.	8,910	0.9	MC	D2	T..	6	6	P3‡	None	TA	W
Walsenburg, Colo.	5,596	...	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP2	None	K	W
Wapakoneta, Ohio	5,797	1.9	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	EdSW
Ware t, Mass.	7,517	...	TM	D1	...	3	3	NP1	300	TAKS	W
Warminster tp, Pa.	7,127	...	Com	C2	AN	3	3	P6‡	...	DA	None
Warner Robins, Ga.	7,986	7.9	MC	D4	TN	4	4	NP4	25	None	I
Warren t, R. I.	8,513	...	TM	C2	AN	5	5	P2	385	TAK	None
Warrensburg, Mo.	6,857	2.6	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P2‡	120	TAPL	None
Warsaw, Ind.	6,625	1.9	MC	D4	TN	5	0	P4	192	K	X
Wasco, Calif.	5,592	1.3	MC	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	None	T	...
Washington, Iowa	5,902	2.3	MC	D4	TN	6	..	NP4‡*	120	None	SWX&

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Washington, Mo.	6,850	2.5	MC	D4	TA	8	0	P2‡	$ 105	TAPL	AW
Washington, N. C.	9,698	1.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	P2	600	None	EPSWX
Wash. Park, Ill.	5,840	1.6	MC	D4	TN	6	6	P4‡	125	K	None
Waupun, Wis.	6,725	1.8	MC	D2	TN	6	6	NP2	300	TAKS	AESW
Waverly, Iowa	5,124	4.0	MC	D2	TS	7	2	NP2	200	T	ESW
Waverly, N. Y.	6,037	1.1	MC	D2	A..	7	1	P2‡	300	FTAS	W
Wayne, Mich.	9,409	2.6	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡*	450	None	AWd
Waynesburg, Pa.	5,514	2.6	Mgr	D4	TA	6	0	NP4‡	None	DA	SW
Waynesville, N. C.	5,295	4.1	MC	D4	TN	3	3	P4	480	None	EdIW
Weatherford, Tex.	8,093	3.2	Com	D2	AN	3	3	NP2	300	None	ESW
Webb City, Mo.	6,919	3.9	MC	D4	TN	12	0	P2‡	96	TKPL	None
Webster City, Iowa	7,611	3.9	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP4‡	None	T	ESWX
Welch, W. Va.	6,603	2.3	MC	D2	TN	5	2	P2	200	None	None
Wellington, Kan.	7,747	...	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	900	None	AESW
Wellsburg, W. Va.	5,787	0.9	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	100	TKP	W
Wellston, Mo.	9,396	...	MC	D4	TA	12	0	NP2‡	600	TAPL	None
Wellston, Ohio	5,691	5.9	MC	D2	NA	7[1]	3	P2	120	DTL	ESW
Wellsville, N. Y.	6,402	2.1	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP2‡	400	None	EISW
Wellsville, Ohio	7,854	1.8	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	150	DTL	IW
Weslaco, Tex.	7,514	1.4	Mgr	D2	AN	5	5	NP2‡	300	None	SWX&
West Bend, Wis.	6,849	2.1	MC	D2	TA	6	0	NP2‡	450	...	WX&
W. Deptford tp, N. J.	5,446	...	MC	C1	TN	3	3	P3‡	600	K	Wd
W. Des Moines, Iowa	5,615	...	MC	D4	TA	5	2	P4‡	35	T	W
West Hazleton, Pa.	6,988	0.8	MC	D4	TS	6	0	P4‡	300	D	None
West Helena, Ark.	6,107	2.8	MC	D2	TA	8	0	NP2‡	120	TKL	WX
West Memphis, Ark.	12,146†	2.1	MC	D2	TA	8	0	P2‡	240	TKL	EW
W. Milwaukee, Wis.	5,429	0.7	MC	D2	A..	7	7	NP2‡	360	TAK	EdWd
West Pittston, Pa.	7,230	0.8	MC	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	None	None	None
West Point, Miss.	6,432	3.0	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP2	360	KP	EdSW
West Reading, Pa.	5,072	0.6	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	240	DA	SWd
W. St. Paul, Minn.	7,955	4.9	MC	D2	TA	7	1	NP2	60	None	None
West View, Pa.	7,581	1.3	Mgr	D4	TA	7	7	P4‡	None	C	W
West York, Pa.	5,756	0.5	MC	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	FDA	None
Westbury, N. Y.	7,112	2.6	MC	D2	AN	5	5	P2‡	300	None	None
Western Springs, Ill.	7,206†	2.1	Mgr	D4	TA	6	6	P4‡	None	K	W
Westminster, Md.	6,140	1.2	MC	D2	NA	5	5	NP2‡	350	None	S
Weston, W. Va.	8,945	1.6	MC	D2	T..	4	0	P2	300	KSPL	None
Westwego, La.	8,328	2.9	MC	D4	TA	5	5	NP4	None	P	W
Westwood, N. J.	6,766	2.2	MC	D2	TA	6	6	P3‡	None	...	S
Wewoka, Okla.	6,747	...	Com	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	None	ASW
Whitehall, Pa.	7,342	3.1	Mgr	D4	TS	7	7	P4‡	300	D	None
White Oak, Pa.	6,159	6.6	MC	C4	AN	7	0	P4‡	300	D	None
Whitewater, Wis.	5,101	3.5	MC	D2	TS	8	0	NP2	120	TKL	ASW
Whiting, Ind.	9,669	1.5	MC	D4	NN	5	2	NP4	360	K	Wd
Whitman t, Mass.	8,413	...	TM	D1	TN	4	4	NP1	200	TAKW	None
Wickliffe, Ohio	5,002	6.0	MC	D2	NA	6[1]	0	NP2	120	TK	None
Wildwood, N. J.	5,475	1.2	Com	C4	AN	3	3	NP4	3,000	None	PSW
Wilkes-Barre tp, Pa.	5,267	...	Com	C4	AN	..	..	P4‡	...	DCTA	None
Williamsburg, Va.	6,735	2.8	Mgr	C2	AA	5	5	P2	300	T	ISW
Williamson, W. Va.	8,624	3.0	MC	D3	AN	5	1	P3	600	None	IW
Williamstown t, Mass.	6,194	...	TM	D3	...	3	3	NP3‡	...	DAKS	W
Williston, N. D.	7,378	1.8	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	480	None	W
Williston,Park, N. Y.	7,505	0.6	MC	D2	TN	4	4	P2‡	300	None	W
Willmar, Minn.	9,410	2.7	MC	D2	TN	8	0	NP4‡	72	TK	AESWX
Willoughby, Ohio	5,602	...	MC	D2	NA	6[1]	6	NP2	120	TK	W
Wilmerding, Pa.	5,325	0.4	MC	D4	TS	8	0	P4‡	300	D	None

TABLE V—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	1950 Population	Land Area in Sq. Miles	Form of Government	MAYOR		CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
				Selection and Term	Voting and Veto Power	Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Annual Salary of Councilmen		
Wilmington, Ohio	7,387	...	MC	D2	NS	7[1]	3	P2	$ 300	DTL	S
Wilson, Pa.	8,159	1.2	MC	D4	TS	9	0	P4‡	300	DA	I
Winchendon t, Mass.	6,585	...	TM	D3	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	TAK	ASW
Winchester, Ind.	5,467	...	MC	D4	TN	5	1	P4	120	K	S
Winchester, Ky.	9,226	1.7	Com	D4	AN	3	3	P2	1,000	None	ISW
Windber, Pa.	8,010	2.0	MC	D4	NS	7	7	NP4‡	None	DA	None
Winnfield, La.	5,629	...	MC	D4	NA	5	5	..4	...	None	...
Winooski, Vt.	6,734	1.3	MC	D2	AA	5	5	NP2‡	300	None	W
Winslow, Ariz.	6,518	1.5	MC	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	200	None	SX&
Winsted, Conn.	8,781	...	MC	D2	TN	4	4	NP2	400	K	W
Winter Haven, Fla.	8,605	2.8	Mgr	C1	AN	5	5	NP3‡	120	None	SWdX&
Winter Park, Fla.	8,250	4.6	Mgr	D3	AN	5	5	NP3‡	250	None	S
Winton, Pa.	6,280	6.3	MC	D4	T..	9	0	P4‡	None	C	None
Woodland, Calif.	9,386	2.0	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4	120	TAKPL	W
Wood-Ridge, N. J.	6,283	1.1	MC	D2	TN	6	6	P3‡	None	A	S
Woodstock, Ill.	7,192	1.9	Mgr	D4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	180	TK	ESW
Woodward, Okla.	5,915	1.7	Mgr	C1	AN	3	3	NP3‡	300	T	ASWX*
Worthington, Minn.	7,923	1.8	MC	D2	TA	5	1	NP2‡	150	T	ESWX
Wyoming, Ohio	5,582	2.2	Mgr	C2	AN	7	7	NP2	60	None	IW
Wytheville, Va.	5,513	3.9	Mgr	C4	AN	5	5	NP4‡	...	...	...
Yankton, S. D.	7,709	2.6	Com	D5	AA	5	5	NP5‡	500	None	AWX
Yazoo City, Miss.	9,746	...	MC	D2	TN	4	0	P4‡	600	...	...
Yoakum, Tex.	5,231	2.4	Mgr	C1	TN	4	4	NP2‡	None	None	EISW
York, Neb.	6,178	1.8	MC	D2	TN	8	0	P2‡	160	T	ASX&
Yuba City, Calif.	8,780†	...	Mgr	C2	AN	5	5	NP4‡	120	TK	SW
Yuma, Ariz.	9,145	2.4	MC	D4	AA	5	5	NP4	150	TAKL	None
Zion, Ill.	8,950	4.0	Com	D4	AN	5	5	NP4	600	None	WX

NOTES ON GOVERNMENTAL DATA, TABLES IV AND V

[1] Most Ohio cities operating the mayor-council form of government have two chief elected officials—a mayor and the president of the council. The president of the council votes in case of a tie, and the mayor never votes. Neither of these officials is included in the number of councilmen shown for these cities.

[2] In Minnesota villages the governing body consists of the mayor, three trustees, and the village clerk; all five have full voting powers. The mayor and the clerk are elected for two-year terms, the three trustees for overlapping three-year terms.

INDIVIDUAL CITY FOOTNOTES

(Cities listed alphabetically without regard to population)

ANACORTES, WASHINGTON: Councilman at large is elected for a two-year term.

ALMA, MICHIGAN: Every two years two councilmen are elected for four-year terms and one for a two-year term.

AMERICAN FORK, UTAH: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two councilmen for two-year terms.

ARKANSAS CITY, KANSAS: Two councilmen have four-year terms, one a two-year term.

ARTESIA, NEW MEXICO: Four councilmen are elected for four-year terms and four councilmen for two-year terms.

AUBURN, WASHINGTON: Six councilmen are elected for four-year terms and one councilman for a two-year term.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA: A councilman's salary is $300 the first year and $600 the second and third years.

AUGUSTA, MAINE: The city has a bicameral council consisting of eight aldermen and 16 councilmen.

AUSTIN, TEXAS: All councilmen are elected at large, but council seats are numbered; candidates file for and are elected to specific seat.

BAINBRIDGE, GEORGIA: Three councilmen with highest number of votes serve four-year terms; three councilmen with lowest number serve two-year terms.

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA: The mayor is chief executive officer for the city and for the parish (county) of East Baton Rouge. The seven city councilmen together with two councilmen elected by voters both inside and outside the city comprise the governing body for the parish.

BAY, OHIO: The president of the council is elected for a two-year term.

BELLAIRE, TEXAS: The mayor and two councilmen have two-year terms; three councilmen have one-year terms.

BELMONT, CALIFORNIA: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two for two-year terms.

BEND, OREGON: Five councilmen have two-year terms; two councilmen have four-year terms.

BIG RAPIDS, MICHIGAN: The mayor is elected for a two-year term and the other two councilmen for four-year terms.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA: Water works owned and operated by the city is for industrial purposes only.

BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT: Three selectmen are elected for three-year terms, and two for one-year terms.

BRISTOL, PENNSYLVANIA: Twelve councilmen have four-year terms; six have two-year terms.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE: Two councilmen are elected for three years, two for two years, and one for one year.

BUCHANAN, MICHIGAN: Three councilmen are elected annually; the two elected by the largest vote have two-year terms, and the third has a one-year term.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK: The nine councilmen elected by wards serve two-year terms and the six councilmen elected at large serve four-year terms.

CEDAR CITY, UTAH: Four councilmen have two-year terms, and one has a four-year term.

CHEBOYGAN, MICHIGAN: Four councilmen are elected for two-year terms and three councilmen for four-year terms.

CLARKSTON, WASHINGTON: Four councilmen are elected for four-year terms and three councilmen for two-year terms.

COHOES, NEW YORK: The board of assessors consists of one appointed and two elected assessors.

CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE: Six councilmen are elected at large for two-year terms and nine councilmen are elected by wards for four-year terms.

CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA: Four councilmen have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA: The mayor has power to veto council resolutions. The councilman at-large is elected for a two-year term.

DANBURY, CONNECTICUT: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of eight councilmen and four aldermen.

DES MOINES, IOWA: Three councilmen have four-year terms, and two have two-year terms.

EMPORIA, KANSAS: Two councilmen are elected for two-year terms and one councilman for a four-year term.

EVERETT, MASSACHUSETTS: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen who receive $400; and seven aldermen elected at large who receive $600.

FAIRBORN, OHIO: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two councilmen for two-year terms.

FORT MYERS, FLORIDA: Three councilmen serve four years and two councilmen serve two years.

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA: The mayor who is a full voting commissioner receives $8,500, the two administrative commissioners receive $7,500, and the two legislative commissioners (part-time) receive $2,400.

GARDEN CITY, KANSAS: One councilman each serves two-, three-, and four-year terms.

GRAFTON, WEST VIRGINIA: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two councilmen for two-year terms.

HAWTHORNE, CALIFORNIA: Three councilmen have a two-year term, two a four-year term. Mayor could have two-year term if elected for short term on council.

HOBBS, NEW MEXICO: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two for two-year terms.

IOWA CITY, IOWA: Three councilmen have four-year terms, and two have two-year terms.

JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS: Two councilmen have four-year terms, and one has a two-year term.

KEARNEY, NEBRASKA: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms, and two councilmen have two-year terms.

KEENE, NEW HAMPSHIRE: Five councilmen are elected for four-year terms and 10 councilmen for two-year terms.

KELSO, WASHINGTON: The councilman at-large is elected for a two-year term.

KEY WEST, FLORIDA: Three councilmen are elected every two years; the two elected with the highest number of votes serve four-year terms and the third serves a two-year term.

KINLOCH, MISSOURI: Five councilmen are elected for two-year terms and five councilmen for one-year terms.

LA GRANDE, OREGON: Two councilmen are elected for two-year terms and one councilman for four-year term.

LAS CRUCES, NEW MEXICO: Three councilmen have four-year terms; two have two-year terms.

LAURINBURG, NORTH CAROLINA: Two councilmen with highest number of votes serve four-year terms; three councilmen with lowest number serve two-year terms.

LIVONIA, MICHIGAN: Six councilmen have four-year terms, and one has a two-year term.

LONGVIEW, WASHINGTON: The one councilman at-large serves a two-year term, the other six councilmen four-year terms.

LUDINGTON, MICHIGAN: Five councilmen are elected for two-year terms and three councilmen for four-year terms.

McCOOK, NEBRASKA: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two councilmen for two-year terms.

MANHATTAN, KANSAS: Three councilmen have two-year terms, and two have four-year terms.

MEDINA, OHIO: Three councilmen serve four-year terms and four councilmen serve two-year terms.

MELVINDALE, MICHIGAN: The mayor cannot vote on appropriation ordinances, although he does have full veto power.

MIAMI, FLORIDA: Three councilmen are elected every two years; the two receiving the greatest number of votes serve four-year terms while the third serves a two-year term.

MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA: Four councilmen are elected every two years; three for a four-year term and one for a two-year term.

MIAMI SHORES, FLORIDA: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two councilmen for two-year terms.

MOUNT AIRY, NORTH CAROLINA: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two councilmen for two-year terms.

MOUNT VERNON, WASHINGTON: The councilman at-large serves a two-year term.

NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE: The nine ward aldermen have two-year terms; the six elected at-large have four-year terms. The ward aldermen receive $ 100 per year and the aldermen elected at-large receive $200 per year.

NEVADA, MISSOURI: Three councilmen are elected for two-year terms and two councilmen for three-year terms.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK: In addition to the council there is the Board of Estimate, consisting of the mayor, the elected comptroller, the president of the council, and the five borough presidents (each having weighted voting power) which has responsibility for certain financial legislation.

NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS: The city has a bicameral council of 21 councilmen and seven aldermen.

NORWALK, CONNECTICUT: The Second Taxing District generates and distributes electricity; the First and Second Taxing Districts own and operate a water supply and distribution system.

ONEIDA, NEW YORK: The board of city assessors consists of two elected and one appointed assessor.

OPALOCKA, FLORIDA: Three councilmen are elected every two years; the two with the highest number of votes receive four-year terms and the other a two-year term.

OWATONNA, MINNESOTA: Five councilmen have two-year terms; the two councilmen-at-large have four-year terms.

PACIFIC GROVE, CALIFORNIA: Five councilmen are elected for four-year terms and one councilman for a two-year term.

PASCO, WASHINGTON: Six councilmen have four-year terms, and one councilman has a two-year term.

PEEKSKILL, NEW YORK: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and three councilmen for two-year terms.

PITTSBURG, KANSAS: Two councilmen serve four-year terms; three councilmen serve two-year terms.

PLEASANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

PLYMOUTH, MICHIGAN: Six councilmen have four-year terms, and one has a two-year term.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASHINGTON: Six councilmen are elected for four-year terms and one councilman for a two-year term.

PULLMAN, WASHINGTON: Six councilmen have four-year terms; the councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

PUYALLUP, WASHINGTON: Four councilmen are elected for four-year terms and three for two-year terms.

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK: The council selects one of its own members or any citizen as mayor for a two-year term. If the mayor selected is not a councilman he has no voting right.

ROCKVILLE, CONNECTICUT: Eight aldermen have four-year terms; four have two-year terms.

RUTLAND, VERMONT: The mayor can veto all actions of council except those involving the acquisition of land for public purposes or suspension or removal of city officers; he can vote only on actions involving acquisition of land for public purposes or suspension or removal of city officers.

SALINA, KANSAS: Three councilmen have two-year terms; two have four-year terms.

SAN ANSELMO, CALIFORNIA: Three councilmen are elected for four-year terms and two for two-year terms.

SELMA, ALABAMA: The city has both a mayor and president of the council. The president of the council votes only in case of a tie, and the mayor never votes. Neither official is shown in the number of councilmen.

SHAWNEE, OKLAHOMA: Six councilmen are elected for four-year terms and one for a two-year term.

SOUTH EUCLID, OHIO: One councilman is elected for a two-year term.

SOUTH NORFOLK, VIRGINIA: Three councilmen have two-year terms; two have four-year terms.

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen elected by wards and eight aldermen elected at-large.

SPRINGVILLE, UTAH: Three councilmen serve two-year terms and two councilmen serve four-year terms.

STURGIS, MICHIGAN: Eight councilmen are elected from wards for two-year terms, and the councilman-at-large is elected for a one-year term.

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK: The five ward councilmen have two-year terms, and the four elected at-large have four-year terms.

THE DALLES, OREGON: The councilman-at-large is elected for a two-year term.

VAN BUREN, MAINE: Three councilmen are elected for two-year terms and two for one-year terms.

VENTNOR, NEW JERSEY: The councilman at-large serves a four-year term.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: The governing board of the District of Columbia consists of three members, two of whom are appointed by the President with confirmation by the Senate, and one army engineer who is detailed for four years. There are no elected officers.

WASHINGTON, IOWA: Three councilmen serve four-year terms and three councilmen serve two-year terms.

WATERVILLE, MAINE: The city has a bicameral council consisting of 14 councilmen and seven aldermen.

WAYNE, MICHIGAN: Three councilmen are elected for two-year terms and two councilmen for four-year terms.

WICHITA, KANSAS: The city owns the water supply system but the distribution system is privately owned.

WINFIELD, KANSAS: Two councilmen have four-year terms, one has a two-year term.

WINONA, MINNESOTA: The councilman at-large is elected for a two-year term.

WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA: The city owns two airports; one is operated by the city and the other is leased to a private operator.

Urban Counties

BY VICTOR JONES

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THE metropolitan county has been admitted at last to the family of urban governments. For the first time data on the larger and more urbanized counties are reported in the Municipal Year Book. Data are reported in Table VI-A on population, land area, dwelling units built between 1940 and 1950, the number of employees and the amount of the payroll for 174 counties over 100,000 population. Table VI-B shows the type of governing body, services performed by the county in unincorporated areas, utilities owned and operated by the county, and the organization and status of county planning and zoning.[1] Data in Table VI-A are taken from publications of the Bureau of the Census, while data in Table VI-B were secured by questionnaires sent to county officials with the cooperation of the National Association of County Officials.

One purpose of this article and of Tables VI-A and VI-B is to point up the close relationship of cities, counties, and metropolitan areas as indicated by demographic, geographic, and governmental data.[2]

Population Characteristics. Table VI-B shows, in addition to 1950 population, the population per square mile in each of the 174 counties. This population density ranges from a high of 14,388 inhabitants per square mile in Hudson County, New Jersey, which is in the New York City metropolitan area, to a low of 14 inhabitants per square mile in San Bernardino County (San Bernardino), California. Other counties with high population density are Essex County, New Jersey, in the New York City area, with 7,078 inhabitants per square mile, and Arlington County, Virginia, in the Washington, D.C., area with 5,644 persons per square mile.

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[1] Certain counties or their equivalents have been excluded from these tables: (1) Counties with limited functions that are dependent on cities. The counties of Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond, lying entirely within New York City are an example. (2) City-county governments operating primarily as cities—the city and county of San Francisco and the city and county of Denver. (3) "Independent" cities located outside of counties and administering functions elsewhere performed by counties. Baltimore City, as distinct from Baltimore County, is an example. In Virginia there are 30 independent cities. (4) Counties carrying on very few governmental functions of any kind. This applies to all counties in the New England states where cities and towns are much more important as units of local government. In Rhode Island the counties have no organized government. See United States Bureau of the Census, Governments Division, *Local Government Structure in the United States*, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1954.

[2] Reference should be made to other sections of the Year Book for a better understanding of this relationship. For further information and specific definitions, see the following articles in Part One of this Year Book: "Metropolitan and Urbanized Areas," "Metropolitan and Fringe Area Developments," "Controls and Services in Unincorporated Fringe Areas," and "Economic Classification of Cities and Metropolitan Areas."

Total county population ranges from a high of 4,509,000 inhabitants in Cook County (Chicago), Illinois, to a low of 100,000 in Blackhawk County (Waterloo), Iowa.

For the 1950 census of population the urban population of the United States has been defined to include (1) all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more, (2) all persons living in unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more which contain a definite nucleus of residences and include all surrounding closely settled area within their boundaries, and (3) all persons living within "urbanized areas" (see the article in this Year Book, "Metropolitan and Urbanized Areas," for a detailed explanation and definition of the concept of urbanized areas).

Two counties in Table VI-A are 100 per cent urban—Hudson County (New York), New Jersey, and Arlington County (Washington, D.C.), Virginia. The county with the smallest proportion of urban population is Anne Arundel County (Baltimore), Maryland. Of the 174 counties in Table VI-A, 28 are 90 per cent or more urban.

Other Census Data. The largest county in land area is San Bernardino (San Bernardino), California, with 20,131 square miles, and the smallest is Arlington County (Washington, D.C.), Virginia, with 24 square miles.

The per cent of the land area in farms in each county is shown in addition to the total land area in square miles. This is an approximate figure based on the acreage of farm land as reported in the 1950 Census of Agriculture and includes, with some exceptions, places of three or more acres where the value of agricultural products amounted to $150 annually or more. It also includes considerable acreage of land not actually under cultivation and some acreage of land not used for pasture or grazing purposes. This figure gives some indication of the proportion of the land area of the county that is in a nonurban land use or at least is not laid out in an urban or suburban street pattern. It should be remembered that many farms in these counties are urban economic and social enterprises.

The proportion of the total number of dwelling units in the county at the time of the 1950 census that was constructed during the decade from 1940 to 1950 indicates for each of the 174 counties the relative newness of its residential plant. The higher percentages of course indicate the greater construction activity during the decade. Most of the counties with a proportionately large number of dwelling units built from 1940 to 1950 are located in the South West and the Pacific Coast and reflect the nationwide movement of population to those areas.

The percentage ranges from a high of 63.9 per cent in Contra Costa County (San Francisco), California, to a low of 1.5 per cent in Lackawanna County (Scranton), Pennsylvania. The per cent of dwelling units built from 1940 to 1950 in counties can be compared with the proportion of dwelling units built in cities over 10,000 population and in standard metropolitan areas during the same decade. This is described in further detail in the article in this Year Book entitled "Economic Classification of Cities and Metropolitan Areas."

Another purpose of this article and the accompanying tables is to suggest the role of the county in the government of metropolitan communities. Throughout this half-century the urban county has been responding to the demands of an urban population that it provide services for and exercise controls over the people spilling over the boundaries of the central city into the countryside. This response has been sporadic and often reluctant.

The number of employees and the size of the payroll indicates the response of urban counties to these demands. The budget of the county of Los Angeles is larger than that of the city of Los Angeles. In no other metropolitan area has the county assumed as important a role as it has in Los Angeles. Yet over one-third of all county employees in the United States are found in the 127 urban counties reporting employees and payroll in Table VI-A. More than 41 per cent of the total nationwide county payroll is accounted for by these same 127 counties.

Services in Unincorporated Urban Areas. Table VI-B indicates the activities and services provided by the county government in unincorporated urban areas. No information was obtained on the degree of activity or service but merely whether or not it was performed. This fact is especially to be kept in mind with respect to police protection. Of the counties reporting, 112 provide police protection. In almost every case this is undoubtedly a function of the sheriff's office. More information needs to be obtained on the number of uniformed personnel, departmental budget, and the per capita number of employees before any conclusions may be drawn as to whether or not the county is performing a municipal function brought about by the high density of population in the unincorporated areas.

The same factors to be considered in evaluating police protection are applicable to fire protection. Where counties reported fire protection was provided through special district the service was not listed on the table as a county service since such districts are independent units of government. Of the counties reporting, 36 provide fire protection services.

For street construction and street lighting, 70 counties reported street construction. This information does not show whether improvements were made in special assessment districts or were done on a county-wide basis. Street lighting was provided by 26 counties, but again it is unknown whether the expenditure was from general funds or special levy.

Garbage collection and disposal is classified as a municipal service and where performed by the county illustrates the demand for municipal-type services in urban unincorporated areas. Garbage collection and disposal service was reported by 24 counties. Public housing is an activity common to densely populated areas. Where city housing authorities are the rule rather than the exception, county governments generally are not found to be active in this field. However, 17 counties report public housing as an activity. County library service is reported by 72 counties.

In most instances the county has not been organized to discharge its new functions efficiently, effectively and responsibly. Nevertheless, the urban county (and frequently the rural county) has been assuming functions that make it silly to continue to refer to it as a mere administrative subdivision of the state.[3]

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[3] For the development of county functions see the monthly newsnotes on county and township government in the National Municipal Review; the former annual review of county developments by Clyde F. Snider in the American Political Science Review; Betty Tableman, Governmental Organization in Metropolitan Areas (1951), pp. 24-32, 93-105, 138-54;

Many urban counties have assumed functions that are administered over the entire county. Often this is done by the consolidation of city and county agencies performing the same functions, as, for example, health, welfare, or parks. San Diego in 1953 transferred its health department to the county. Pressure for the expansion of county activities probably develops first, however, in the unincorporated fringe of the central city and in the smaller incorporated suburbs. This development has led some city officials and their associations to seek legislation requiring suburbanites to pay the full cost of municipal services furnished by the county.[4]

County Utilities. Comparatively few of the counties in the survey reported ownership and operation of utilities. Only one county has a gas manufacturing and distribution system; seven counties own and operate port facilities, one jointly with a city; 25 counties own and operate sewerage systems; 18 have sewage treatment plants; nine counties have water supply and distribution systems, one of which is operated by the county but owned by certificate holders; six counties own water distributing systems. Forty-eight counties report ownership and operation of airports, and 19 of the airports are jointly owned or operated with a city or other unit of government. Eighty-one counties or 46 per cent of the 174 counties in the survey do not own or operate any of the utilities shown in Table VI-B.

County Planning. The county activities singled out for more extensive reporting of data are planning and zoning. The Municipal Year Book has been reporting for many years the annual developments in these fields in cities. In 1951 Walter Blucher reported that "extensive and varied programs are being carried out by county planning commissions. Economic studies, population forecasting, land use surveys, zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, highway plans, parking and traffic studies, recreation plans, public relations programs, technical aid to municipalities are all developing rapidly at the county level. A review of activities reported in these pages during recent years illustrates the rapid growth in extent and importance of county planning." (Municipal Year Book, 1951, p. 261.)

The last six columns at the right of Table VI-B reveal the degree of planning activity carried on by urban counties. Under "Planning Agency," 89 counties, or 51 per cent, report an official planning agency established by charter, statute, or ordinance. Among the 89 agencies 12 are joint city-county agencies and two are regional. Under the column "Planning Director," 69 of the agencies were reported to have a full-time director.

Clyde F. Snider, "American County Government: A Midcentury Review," American Political Science Review, March, 1952, pp. 66-80; M. H. Satterfield, "The Growth of County Functions Since 1930," Journal of Politics, February, 1941, pp. 76-88; and Charles M. Kneier, "Development of Newer County Functions," American Political Science Review, March, 1930, pp. 134-40.

There has been no extensive study of American county government since those of Fairlie and Kneier in 1930 and of Bromage in 1933. A recent volume of "case studies" of "typical" towns in New England and of "typical" counties in each of the other states contains only four studies of urban counties. See County Government Across the Nation (1950), edited by Paul W. Wager.

[4] See Richard Graves, "Fringe Areas Should Pay Their Own Way," Public Management, February, 1952, pp. 30-33.

In 25 counties the director is appointed by the governing body, in 33 by the planning commission, in four by the county manager, and seven counties failed to report the method of appointment. The extent to which full-time planning staffs are employed is indicated by the fact that 27 of the county planning agencies employ 10 or more full-time employees. A total of 52 counties reported expenditures for planning of $10,000 or more during the fiscal or calendar year 1953.

Sixty-seven of the 167 counties reporting have comprehensive zoning ordinances covering use, height, bulk and area. In Fulton County, Georgia, the ordinance is a joint city-county ordinance. In Wayne County, Michigan, all township zoning ordinances must be approved by the coordinating zoning committee of the county board of supervisors. Comprehensive land subdivision regulations governing layout of street, blocks, lots, and utilities in newly-developed areas have been adopted by 87 counties or 52 per cent of those reporting.

Organization of County Government. There has been relatively little basic reorganization of the urban county from what Richard Childs has called "a dozen governments loosely tied together." There has been some reorganization in the home-rule charter counties of California, in Westchester, Nassau, and Monroe counties in New York and in a few other counties. Some changes have been made in the size and composition of the county board and in the number and method of selection of other county officers, but the county is today, as it was a century and more ago, a congeries of public officials, most of whom are locally elected and all of whom are responsible for activities specifically imposed upon them by the state legislature and the state constitution.

No attempt was made in the Year Book questionnaire to obtain the number of members of the county governing body or the method of election. Four basic forms were listed on the questionnaire, one of which was checked by the county. Of the 167 counties reporting, 134 counties (about 80 per cent) have a board of commissioners or supervisors. For the United States as a whole, about 65 per cent of all counties have this type of governing body.[5] Fourteen urban counties (8 per cent) have a board of township or town supervisors, and 14 counties report a judge and commissioner type of governing body. Four reporting counties have a judge and justices of the peace.

Of the counties included in this survey, the following 10 have a county manager: Anne Arundel (Baltimore), and Montgomery (Washington, D.C.), Maryland; Arlington (Washington, D.C.), Virginia;[6] Durham and Guilford (Greensboro), North Carolina; Fulton (Atlanta), Georgia; Monroe (Rochester), New York; and Sacramento, Santa Clara (San Jose), and San Mateo (San Francisco), California. These counties and their managers are listed in the directory elsewhere in this Year Book (Table XIX). A few additional counties, while not adopting the county manager form, have taken steps to establish the position of a single county executive. A strong executive is elected to head the county government in Westchester and

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[5] United States Bureau of the Census, County Boards and Commissions, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1947. p. 4.

[6] See George W. Spicer, Fifteen Years of County Manager Government in Virginia (1952).

Nassau counties (New York), New York. Chief administrators for the county government are appointed in Cuyahoga County (Cleveland), Ohio, and the following six counties in California: Alameda, Contra Costa, and Solano in the San Francisco area; Los Angeles; San Bernardino; and San Diego.

New York State made available by statute in 1952 four optional forms of county government. Onondago County (Syracuse) defeated at a referendum in 1953 a proposal to adopt the county director option.

Not only is a single-headed county executive a rarity, the expansion of county activities appears actually to have increased the disintegration of county government. During the last two decades most states have authorized or created special county boards or commissions with varying degrees of autonomy to discharge the functions of welfare, assessment, library services, election administration, health, hospital construction and maintenance, schools and planning. In over one-fourth of the states there are county highway, recreation, agriculture, personnel, penal and finance boards.[7]

The County as the Center of Metropolitan Government. Many of these special boards have been established to administer the newer functions of county government. But the by-passing of the county governing body is not the result alone of the tendency of special interests to seek autonomous administration. It clearly indicates a reluctance to place additional responsibilities upon the general county government as it is now organized.

The total number of local governments and the number of nonschool units is given for each of the 174 counties in Table VI-B. (See Table II for the number of local governments in metropolitan areas.) Eight urban counties each have more than 80 units of local government other than school districts: Cook County (Chicago), Illinois, 258; King County (Seattle), Washington, 138; Allegheny County (Pittsburgh), Pennsylvania, 131; Suffolk County (New York), New York, 119; Nassau County (New York), New York, 110; St. Louis County, Missouri, 109; Erie County (Buffalo), New York, 83; and Los Angeles County, California, 81.

It has not yet been possible to reduce the number of nonschool units of local government in metropolitan areas. (The number of school districts has been considerably reduced during the last decade.) The fact that other means of integrating local government in metropolitan areas have either been inadequate or have invoked intense opposition is one of the reasons why more attention should be given to developing the county into "the central agency of local government for some of the great complex urban areas."[8]

There are four other reasons why consideration should be given to the county as the unit around which to create a metropolitan government:

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[7] See United States Bureau of the Census, County Boards and Commissions, p. 12. See also Edward W. Weidner, "County Boards and Commissions," National Municipal Review, April, 1946, pp. 166-171.

[8] See the writer's essay, "Local Government Organization in Metropolitan Areas: Its Relation to Urban Redevelopment" in The Future of Cities and Urban Redevelopment, Coleman Woodbury, ed., (University of Chicago Press, 1953), pp. 591-603. See also the remarks of Frank C. Moore, National Municipal Review, February, 1954, p. 89.

(1) The urban county is already assuming functions that can be distinguished only by legal definition from municipal functions.

(2) The county has shown a persistent vitality even in urban communities, despite the often repeated assertion that it is doomed to disappear as a unit of local government. Difficult as it may be, it would be easier to reconstitute the county than to abolish it.

(3) The central county, short of an area-wide unit of government, is more likely than any other jurisdiction to include all, or at least the major portion, of the metropolitan area. The solution sought is one that will bring as large a part as possible of the metropolitan population and area under an integrated government.

(4) A "federal" form of metropolitan government can be built around the county and the existing municipalities within the county.[9]

But the county as commonly organized is poorly suited to assume municipal functions. A "managerial" form of government must replace the traditional "magisterial" county before it can function successfully as a metropolitan government. This will require the establishment of a representative and responsible county legislative body, the creation of a county executive, and the organization of county work in units responsible through the executive to the county legislative body.

The problem of structural reorganization in urban counties is distinctly different from the problem in rural counties. Failure to recognize this is a failure to distinguish between the needs of local metropolitan government of almost one-half the population of the country located in 174 urban counties and the needs of the rest of the population scattered over some 2,800 rural counties.

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[9] *Ibid*. *The Future of Cities and Urban Redevelopment*, pp. 592-93.

TABLE VI-A

SELECTED CENSUS DATA FOR URBAN COUNTIES

This table includes 174 counties over 100,000 population located in standard metropolitan areas as identified by the name of the city in parentheses following the name of each county. Data, except for the last three columns, are for April, 1950, and are taken from the United States Bureau of the Census reports, "County and City Data Book, 1952 (A Statistical Abstract Supplement)" and "U. S. Census of Population: 1950. Vol. I, Number of Inhabitants." The column "Per Cent Dwelling Units Built" shows the proportion of all dwelling units in the county built during the decade 1940 to 1950. County employment and payroll data are for October, 1953, and were obtained from an unpublished tabulation of the United States Bureau of the Census. See preceding article for further explanation. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not available.

County	1950 Population			Per Cent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50	Land Area		No. of Employees		Total Payroll—Oct. 1953 (in thousands)
	Total (in thousands)	Per Square Mile	Per Cent Urban		Total (in sq. miles)	Per Cent in Farms	Total	Full-time	
Over 1,000,000									
Allegheny (Pittsburgh), Pa.	1,515	2,076	90.6	14.4	730	28	4,297	4,297	$1,371.0
Cook (Chicago), Ill.	4,509	4,726	98.6	9.0	954	33	11,100	10,610	3,644.7
Cuyahoga (Cleveland), Ohio	1,390	3,047	98.1	15.3	456	17	9,633	3,114	995.7
Los Angeles (Los Angeles), Calif.	4,152	1,020	97.5	33.7	4,071	32	29,038	29,038	9,571.8
Wayne (Detroit), Mich.	2,435	4,012	96.9	22.6	607	31	6,270	6,084	2,509.9

TABLE VI-A—SELECTED CENSUS DATA FOR URBAN COUNTIES—Continued

County	1950 Population			Per Cent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50	Land Area		No. of Employees		Total Payroll—Oct. 1953 (in thousands)
	Total (in thousands)	Per Square Mile	Per Cent Urban		Total (in sq. miles)	Per Cent in Farms	Total	Full-time	
500,000 to 1,000,000									
Alameda (San Francisco), Calif.	740	1,010	94.7	23.6	733	67	4,770	4,293	$1,352.9
Bergen (New York), N. J.	539	2,314	96.8	27.0	233	8	1,234	1,210	300.1
Bexar (San Antonio), Tex.	500	401	89.8	32.7	1,247	79	682	682	193.4
Dallas (Dallas), Tex.	615	689	89.8	41.5	893	65	1,135	1,107	340.4
Erie (Buffalo), N. Y.	899	853	87.9	13.1	1,054	55	4,856	4,038	1,329.1
Essex (New York), N. J.	906	7,078	99.3	8.6	128	7	3,386	3,318	919.9
Franklin (Columbus), Ohio	503	936	87.8	20.3	538	69	1,805	1,629	460.5
Hamilton (Cincinnati), Ohio	724	1,749	92.5	13.9	414	44	2,385	2,218	648.6
Harris (Houston); Tex.	807	466	90.0	42.7	1,730	54	....	....	...
Hennepin (Minneapolis), Minn.	677	1,198	90.5	17.2	565	62	1,717	1,668	569.6
Hudson (New York), N. J.	647	14,388	100.0	3.0	45	4	3,856	3,856	1,002.0
Jackson (Kansas City), Mo.	541	897	93.2	10.8	603	68	1,138	941	268.7
Jefferson (Birmingham), Ala.	559	500	80.3	24.6	1,118	59	1,374	1,336	346.3
King (Seattle), Wash.	733	344	86.9	31.0	2,134	11	3,781	3,396	1,115.1
Marion (Indianapolis), Ind.	552	1,373	91.0	18.9	402	57	1,332	1,331	281.3
Milwaukee (Milwaukee), Wis.	871	3,645	94.9	14.3	239	38	5,280	5,199	1,664.7
Nassau (New York), N. Y.	673	2,243	92.8	38.0	300	14	5,918	5,918	1,959.9
San Diego (San Diego), Calif.	557	131	82.0	44.5	4,258	36	3,800	3,650	1,157.0
Westchester (New York), N. Y.	626	1,439	92.3	10.3	435	17	3,357	3,318	920.6
300,000 to 500,000									
Camden (Philadelphia), N. J.	301	1,361	92.6	17.4	221	23	1,150	1,150	237.3
Dade (Miami), Fla.	495	241	94.1	48.2	2,054	7	4,201	4,154	1,000.3
Davidson (Nashville), Tenn.	322	604	80.5	24.9	533	67	1,088	936	219.9
Delaware (Philadelphia), Pa.	414	2,239	89.9	26.6	185	31	743	706	199.6
Duval (Jacksonville), Fla.	304	391	81.5	35.0	777	22	1,119	1,114	257.4
Fulton (Atlanta), Ga.	474	906	86.0	23.0	523	47	1,411	1,355	430.8
Jefferson (Louisville), Ky.	485	1,292	86.5	20.2	375	65	1,900	1,776	334.1
Lake (Chicago), Ind.	368	716	92.8	24.7	514	62	613	560	162.0
Lucas (Toledo), Ohio	396	1,153	89.3	15.3	343	55	1,662	1,627	452.6
Luzerne (Wilkes-Barre), Pa.	392	440	82.6	4.1	891	27	579	424	153.6
Maricopa (Phoenix), Ariz.	332	36	71.7	52.6	9,226	40	1,386	1,385	357.8
Monroe (Rochester), N. Y.	488	725	86.0	10.9	673	66	2,182	2,115	609.3
Montgomery (Dayton), Ohio	398	857	84.3	26.5	465	72	896	811	318.5
Montgomery (Philadelphia), Pa.	353	718	67.1	19.8	492	51	681	387	157.0
Multnomah (Portland), Ore.	472	1,112	90.3	25.5	424	26	1,750	1,750	475.0
Oakland (Detroit), Mich.	396	452	72.5	37.4	877	50	1,186	1,145	325.7
Oklahoma (Oklahoma City), Okla.	325	459	86.4	34.2	709	63	601	588	153.3
Onondago (Syracuse), N. Y.	342	432	79.7	11.4	792	66	1,907	1,505	455.6
Passaic (New York), N. J.	337	1,738	95.6	14.1	194	7	703	703	184.7
Ramsey (Minneapolis), Minn.	355	2,221	94.5	12.9	160	30	1,754	1,537	456.4
St. Louis (St. Louis), Mo.	406	818	85.5	33.4	497	43	....	....	...
Shelby (Memphis), Tenn.	482	642	85.1	29.5	751	76	963	943	188.1
Summit (Akron), Ohio	410	993	85.9	19.0	413	40	1,102	1,076	309.1
Tarrant (Fort Worth), Tex.	361	412	89.5	40.1	877	70	540	540	150.1
Union (New York), N. J.	398	3,865	98.8	20.1	103	7	804	804	213.7
Westmoreland (Pittsburgh), Pa.	313	306	48.6	14.6	1,025	50	280	257	74.1
200,000 to 300,000									
Albany (Albany), N. Y.	239	451	82.8	9.7	531	47	....	....	...
Baltimore (Baltimore), Md.	270	443	70.0	44.7	610	56	....	....	...
Berks (Reading), Pa.	256	296	66.1	8.9	864	64	397	397	83.9
Cambria (Johnstown), Pa.	210	302	60.9	10.6	695	36	....	....	...
Contra Costa (San Francisco), Calif.	299	407	71.7	63.9	734	71	1,796	1,596	605.9
Douglas (Omaha), Neb.	281	844	93.3	12.4	333	79	987	983	221.4
Erie (Erie), Pa.	219	270	76.5	16.0	812	66	....	....	...
Fresno (Fresno), Calif.	277	46	56.2	38.9	5,985	53	2,378	2,333	621.5
Genesee (Flint), Mich.	271	421	74.5	21.0	644	71	654	611	165.1
Hamilton (Chattanooga), Tenn.	208	362	75.8	22.7	576	40	....	....	...
Hillsborough (Tampa), Fla.	250	240	75.5	33.4	1,040	59	933	880	192.7

TABLE VI-A—SELECTED CENSUS DATA FOR URBAN COUNTIES—Continued

County	1950 Population			Per Cent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50	Land Area		No. of Employees		Total Payroll—Oct. 1953 (in thousands)
	Total (in thousands)	Per Square Mile	Per Cent Urban		Total (in sq. miles)	Per Cent in Farms	Total	Full-time	
200,000 to 300,000—continued									
Kanawha (Charleston), W. Va.	240	264	56.6	28.1	908	19	252	230	$ 64.7
Kent (Grand Rapids), Mich.	288	334	78.7	16.1	862	70	963	880	225.0
Knox (Knoxville), Tenn.	223	436	66.4	25.5	511	66	....	....	...
Lackawanna (Scranton), Pa.	257	567	91.7	1.5	454	34	....	....	...
Lancaster (Lancaster), Pa.	235	248	49.3	11.4	945	82	216	216	46.9
Mahoning (Youngstown), Ohio	258	615	82.8	13.6	419	63	830	817	210.7
Mercer (Trenton), N. J.	230	1,008	84.9	14.3	228	54	....	....	...
Middlesex (New York), N. J.	265	849	87.1	22.0	312	33	....	....	...
Mobile (Mobile), Ala.	231	185	79.2	41.2	1,248	26	461	448	101.4
New Castle (Wilmington), Del.	219	501	81.8	24.0	437	64	471	471	113.5
Oneida (Utica), N. Y.	223	182	71.4	9.2	1,227	61	....	....	...
Orange (Los Angeles), Calif.	216	277	67.6	36.6	782	76	1,905	1,856	530.1
Pierce (Tacoma), Wash.	276	165	66.4	27.4	1,676	15	1,170	1,150	301.7
Polk (Des Moines), Ia.	226	381	88.5	17.8	594	83	957	933	132.8
Sacramento (Sacramento), Calif.	277	281	74.8	42.7	985	88	1,621	1,317	504.4
St. Clair (St. Louis), Ill.	206	308	75.6	18.5	670	73	314	314	80.7
St. Joseph (South Bend), Ind.	205	439	81.8	24.6	467	73	646	646	139.8
St. Louis (Duluth), Minn.	206	33	74.9	12.1	6,281	12	1,539	1,367	381.2
Salt Lake (Salt Lake City), Utah	275	360	84.9	26.6	764	92	1,375	1,106	264.8
San Bernardino (San Bernardino), Calif.	282	14	66.4	42.5	20,131	4	2,829	2,250	590.4
San Joaquin (Stockton), Calif.	201	142	69.2	39.7	1,410	99	1,969	1,849	478.8
San Mateo (San Francisco), Calif.	291	519	93.1	52.4	454	34	....	....	...
Santa Clara (San Jose), Calif.	291	223	74.3	36.4	1,305	70	1,605	1,605	539.3
Sedgwick (Wichita), Kan.	222	223	87.3	36.3	999	90	779	718	188.5
Spokane (Spokane), Wash.	222	126	82.7	25.4	1,763	74	705	694	209.8
Stark (Canton), Ohio	283	494	71.2	19.1	573	70	885	755	214.8
Suffolk (New York), N. Y.	276	300	44.1	27.1	922	20	1,094	1,094	264.0
Tulsa (Tulsa), Okla.	252	440	82.3	29.7	572	83	....	....	...
Washington (Pittsburgh), Pa.	210	245	44.8	11.0	857	69	....	....	...
York (York), Pa.	203	222	52.9	13.5	914	78	327	263	67.2
100,000 to 200,000									
Allen (Fort Wayne), Ind.	184	274	76.4	18.9	671	85	568	439	105.2
Anne Arundel (Baltimore), Md.	117	282	31.9	34.6	417	43	404	362	79.3
Arlington (Washington D.C.), Va.	135	5,644	100.0	61.5	24	33	1,362	1,255	304.0
Atlantic (Atlantic City), N. J.	132	230	86.0	9.4	575	11	582	567	135.8
Beaver (Pittsburgh), Pa.	175	397	73.2	19.7	441	44	....	....	...
Bernallillo (Albuquerque), N. M.	146	125	76.6	54.2	1,163	..	140	130	32.8
Bibb (Macon), Ga.	114	455	82.0	25.7	251	58	279	253	62.0
Black Hawk (Waterloo), Ia.	100	177	84.0	22.3	567	92	187	165	43.9
Blair (Altoona), Pa.	140	263	71.8	6.5	531	41	....	....	...
Broome (Binghamton), N. Y.	185	260	78.0	12.9	710	64	528	497	111.6
Bucks (Philadelphia), Pa.	145	234	37.4	24.3	617	65	214	182	50.8
Buncombe (Asheville), N. C.	124	193	47.0	20.2	646	54	220	216	50.5
Burlington (Philadelphia), N. J.	136	166	48.3	17.0	819	40	500	500	108.7
Butler (Hamilton), Ohio	147	313	70.6	19.0	471	84	350	327	87.0
Cabell (Huntington), W. Va.	108	387	75.6	17.3	279	67	....	....	...
Caddo (Shreveport), La.	177	198	75.6	26.1	891	49	....	....	...
Charleston (Charleston), S. C.	165	175	73.0	32.2	945	22	....	....	...
Chatham (Savannah), Ga.	151	344	84.6	28.9	441	24	329	321	78.7
Chester (Philadelphia), Pa.	159	209	41.6	14.6	760	73	....	....	...
Clark (Springfield), Ohio	112	278	73.7	16.1	402	86	....	....	...
Dane (Madison), Wis.	169	142	67.9	18.8	1,197	92	669	641	195.7
Dauphin (Harrisburg), Pa.	198	380	77.9	13.6	520	51	346	307	68.1
DeKalb (Atlanta), Ga.	136	507	71.2	42.7	269	33	....	....	...
Du Page (Chicago), Ill.	155	467	76.1	32.3	331	61	....	....	...
Durham (Durham), N. C.	102	340	72.2	23.5	299	65	264	251	49.9
El Paso (El Paso), Tex.	195	185	74.3	28.8	1,054	76	....	....	...
Fayette (Lexington), Ky.	101	360	74.8	18.1	280	90	203	203	24.4
Forsyth (Winston-Salem), N. C.	146	345	65.8	24.6	424	67	313	298	69.2

TABLE VI-A—SELECTED CENSUS DATA FOR URBAN COUNTIES—Continued

County	1950 Population			Per Cent Dwelling Units Built 1940-50	Land Area		No. of Employees		Total Payroll—Oct. 1953 (in thousands)
	Total (in thousands)	Per Square Mile	Per Cent Urban		Total (in sq. miles)	Per Cent in Farms	Total	Full-time	
100,000 to 200,000—continued									
Galveston (Galveston), Tex.	113	263	86.9	35.7	430	37	400	390	$ 89.3
Greene (Springfield), Mo.	105	155	72.1	21.6	677	84	238	229	47.7
Greenville (Greenville), S. C.	168	213	59.9	28.9	789	61	918	818	158.9
Guilford (Greensboro), N. C.	191	294	66.0	28.9	651	74	323	323	84.0
Hinds (Jackson), Miss.	142	162	70.5	39.3	877	77	231	218	44.0
Ingham (Lansing), Mich.	173	309	78.3	23.0	559	81	....	....	...
Jackson (Jackson), Mich.	108	153	56.8	14.3	705	78	440	440	75.8
Jefferson (Beaumont), Tex.	195	206	90.4	31.3	945	80	508	508	147.4
Jefferson (New Orleans), La.	104	254	88.8	56.8	409	12	301	275	68.6
Kalamazoo (Kalamazoo), Mich.	127	224	65.8	20.5	567	73	....	....	...
Kane (Chicago), Ill.	150	291	75.6	13.3	516	89	....	....	...
Kenton (Cincinnati), Ky.	104	632	85.8	10.4	165	68	118	118	28.1
Lake (Chicago), Ill.	179	392	60.7	25.1	457	59	....	....	....
Lancaster (Lincoln), Neb.	120	142	85.4	14.6	845	90	....	....	...
Lehigh (Allentown), Pa.	198	571	79.1	11.5	347	71	....	....	...
Linn (Cedar Rapids), Ia.	104	146	75.0	14.0	713	93	206	186	50.5
Lorain (Lorain), Ohio	148	299	69.3	22.6	495	73	265	265	65.2
Lubbock (Lubbock), Tex.	101	113	76.0	52.9	892	..	166	164	44.5
Macomb (Detroit), Mich.	185	385	69.6	43.5	481	64	....	....	...
Madison (St. Louis), Ill.	182	249	72.7	22.7	731	80	222	222	58.5
McLennan (Waco), Tex.	130	126	73.4	30.1	1,035	84	244	243	52.2
Mecklenburg (Charlotte), N. C.	197	364	71.5	32.5	542	62	486	465	112.6
Mercer (Youngstown), Pa.	112	164	55.5	13.0	681	73	....	....	...
Montgomery (Montgomery), Ala.	139	176	78.8	28.5	790	98	379	371	58.9
Montgomery (Washington), Md.	164	333	75.7	51.1	494	67	1,119	974	293.6
Morris (New York), N. J.	164	351	57.0	20.2	468	25	....	....	...
Muscogee (Columbus), Ga.	118	537	80.6	36.5	220	30	226	223	51.9
Niagara (Buffalo), N. Y.	190	357	77.6	17.0	533	72	....	....	...
Northampton (Bethlehem), Pa.	185	495	71.8	11.1	374	67	....	....	...
Nueces (Corpus Christi), Tex.	165	198	85.3	47.9	838	..	551	551	119.5
Orange (Orlando), Fla.	115	126	66.7	41.0	916	60	225	225	40.0
Peoria (Peoria), Ill.	174	279	79.1	18.0	624	83	....	....	...
Pinellas (St. Petersburg, Fla.	159	603	86.5	39.9	264	35	345	338	76.4
Prince Georges (Washington), Md.	194	400	72.3	58.5	485	60	918	808	194.3
Pulaski (Little Rock), Ark.	197	252	78.1	29.1	781	48	386	381	67.8
Racine (Racine), Wis.	110	225	74.2	16.5	337	86	388	382	105.9
Rensselaer (Troy), N. Y.	133	199	71.2	8.0	665	53	....	....	...
Richland (Columbia), S. C.	143	191	77.6	35.1	748	46	....	....	...
Richmond (Augusta), Ga.	109	335	77.2	24.3	325	47	224	209	60.4
Rock Island (Rock Island), Ill.	134	318	83.7	19.9	420	85	....	....	...
Saginaw (Saginaw), Mich.	154	189	69.0	17.3	812	81	....	....	...
Sangamon (Springfield), Ill.	131	149	74.1	15.9	880	87	....	....	...
Schenectady (Schenectady), N. Y.	142	682	85.3	14.5	209	45	....	....	...
Scott (Davenport), Ia.	101	222	81.3	17.3	453	91	165	165	43.6
Shawnee (Topeka), Kan.	105	193	84.5	16.6	545	91	298	298	63.6
Solano (San Francisco), Calif.	105	127	79.3	53.9	827	81	511	480	142.3
Travis (Austin), Tex.	161	159	84.5	39.4	1,015	76	....	....	...
Trumbull (Youngstown), Ohio	159	256	62.1	24.5	620	65	401	401	103.7
Vandenburgh (Evansville), Ind.	160	666	85.8	24.4	241	70	479	458	124.9
Vigo (Terre Haute), Ind.	105	253	74.2	10.6	415	72	337	303	64.9
Wake (Raleigh), N. C.	136	158	53.1	27.3	866	71	240	235	51.8
Will (Chicago), Ill.	134	159	67.3	17.7	845	80	....	....	...
Winnebago (Rockford), Ill.	152	293	82.3	23.3	520	84	....	....	...
Woodbury (Sioux City), Ia.	104	119	80.8	8.6	871	93	....	....	...
Wyandotte (Kansas City), Kan.	165	1,095	86.8	13.4	151	53	442	442	102.4

TABLE VI-B

GOVERNMENTAL AND PLANNING DATA FOR URBAN COUNTIES

This table includes 174 counties over 100,000 population located in standard metropolitan areas as identified by the name of the city in parentheses following the name of each county. Seven counties reported too late for inclusion in the summary in the latter part of the preceding article; these counties are indicated with a section mark (§) following the name of the county. These late returns are not included in preceding summary. The first two columns are for 1952 and are from the United States Bureau of the Census report, "Local Governments in Metropolitan Areas"; all other data were obtained directly from county officials in January, 1954. Under "No. of Local Govts.", the first column is the sum of all townships, municipalities, and special districts in each county while the second column shows the number of school districts. Explanation of all code letters is shown below. Under "Utilities Owned and Operated," a double dagger (‡) means that the county jointly owns or operates the utility with a city or other governmental unit. Under PLANNING the first column shows whether the county has an official agency ("Y" for yes, "N" for no), and a single dagger (†) indicates a joint city-county or regional agency. Under "Planning Director", "P" shows that the county has a full-time planning director, and lower case letter to the right (see code) shows the offical or agency appointing the planning director. Where the county does not have a full-time director, other letters are used (see code) for the county official who serves as planning director in addition to other duties. The next column shows to the left of the dash the number of full-time employees and to the right the number of part-time employees. Under "Expenditures 1953 (in thousands)", are shown the total operating expenditures of the planning agency for 1953 or the fiscal year ending in 1953. The next two columns show whether the county has a comprehensive zoning ordinance covering use, height, bulk, and area; and/or comprehensive land subdivision regulations governing layout of streets, blocks, lots, and utilites in newly-developed areas ("Y" for yes, "N" for no). Asterisks (*) refer to footnotes at end of table; leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported or not available. See preceding article for further explanation.

GOVERNING BODY

BC—Board of Commissioners or Supervisors
BT—Board of Township or Town Supervisors
J—Board of Judges
JC—Judge and Commissioners
JP—Judge and Justice of the Peace

SERVICES IN UNINCORPORATED URBAN AREAS

P—Police
F—Fire
S—Street Construction
L—Street Lighting
G—Garbage Collection and Disposal
H—Public Housing
R—Libraries

PLANNING DIRECTOR

C—Chairman or President of County Board
E—County Engineer
H—Chairman of Planning Board
P—Full-time Planning Director
appointed by County Manager (Pa);
County Governing Board (Pb);
Planning Board (Pp)
N—None
X—Other County Official

COUNTY-OWNED AND OPERATED UTILITIES

G—Gas Manufacturing & Distribution
P—Port Facilities
S—Sewerage System
T—Sewage Treatment Plant
W—Water Supply and Distribution
Wd—Water Distribution only
X—Airport

(continued on next page)

TABLE VI-B—GOVERNMENTAL AND PLANNING DATA FOR URBAN COUNTIES—Continued

County	No. of Local Govts.		Gov-ern-ing Body	Services in Uninc. Urban Areas	Util-ities Owned & Oper-ated	PLANNING					
	Non-school Units	School Dis-tricts				Plan-ning Agency	Plan-ning Direc-tor	No. Full & Part-time Emps.	Ex-pendi-tures 1953 (in thou-sands)	Comp Zon-ing Ord.	Comp Sub-div. Regs
Over 1,000,000											
Allegheny (Pittsburgh), Pa.	130	116	BC	PFSLGHRX	. . .	Y	Pb	20-..	. . .	Y	Y
Cook (Chicago), Ill.	257	164	BC	PS	None	N	C	. . .	. . .	Y	N
Cuyahoga (Cleveland), Ohio	68	32	BC	SR	STX	Y	Pp	12-2	150.0	N	N
Los Angeles (Los Angeles), Calif.	80	117	BC	PFSLGHR	SWX	Y	Pp	90-0	502.2	Y	Y
Wayne (Detroit), Mich.	47	59	BC	PSR	STWX	Y†	P. .	. . .	. . .	Y*	N
500,000 to 1,000,000											
Alameda (San Francisco), Calif.	18	38	BC	PFSLR	None	Y	Pb	14-2	102.0	Y	Y
Bergen (New York), N. J.	74	68	BC	P	ST	Y	Pb	3-..	17.8	N	Y
Bexar (San Antonio), Tex.	13	15	JC	PFSGR	None	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	Y
Dallas (Dallas), Tex.	27	33	JC	PFR	. . .	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	Y
Erie (Buffalo), N. Y.	82	90	BC	R	None	Y	Pp	8-..	47.7	N	N
Essex (New York), N. J.	27	14	BC	None	None	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	N
Franklin (Columbus), Ohio §	47	27	BC	None	STW	Y†	Pb	8-..	64.4	Y	N
Hamilton (Cincinnati), Ohio	47	40	BC	PR	None	Y	Pp	7-2	28.8	Y	Y
Harris (Houston), Tex.	49	22	JC	. . .	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	Y
Hennepin (Minneapolis), Minn.	47	74	BC	None	None	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	N
Hudson (New York), N. J.	22	1	BC	S	None	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	N
Jackson (Kansas City), Mo.	23	29	BC	PR	None	Y	Pp	12-..	44.0	Y	Y
Jefferson (Birmingham), Ala.	30	5	BC	PH	T	Y	Pp	5-0	22.3	. .	Y
King (Seattle), Wash.	137	25	BC	PSGR	PX	Y	X	10-0	53.8	Y	Y
Marion (Indianapolis), Ind.	36	12	BC	PFL	GST	Y	Pb	5-0	. . .	Y	Y
Milwaukee (Milwaukee), Wis.	23	57	BC	PFSLAR	STX	N	P. .	30-0	209.9	Y	Y
Nassau (New York), N. Y.	109	65	BT	P	ST	Y	P. .	33-..	144.5	Y	Y
San Diego (San Diego), Calif.	54	63	BC	PSR	X	Y	Pp	12-0	61.2	Y	Y
Westchester (New York), N. Y.	76	60	BC	. . .	STX	Y	Pp	12-..	63.9	N	N
300,000 to 500,000											
Camden (Philadelphia), N. J.	42	35	BC	. . .	None	Y	Pb	3-..	15.0	N	N
Dade (Miami), Fla.	33	1	BC	PSG	X	Y	Pb	65-0*	275.8*	Y	Y
Davidson (Nashville), Tenn.	9	0	JP	PSGR	None	Y	Pp	13-1	33.0	Y	Y
Delaware (Philadelphia), Pa.	51	48	BC	P	None	Y	Pp	7-0	37.8	N	Y
Duval (Jacksonville), Fla.	8	1	BC	P	None	N	N	. . .	0.0	Y	Y
Fulton (Atlanta), Ga.	13	2	BC	PSLR	X	Y†	Pp	15-..	. . .	Y*	.
Jefferson (Louisville), Ky.	30	3	JC	PR	S‡X‡	Y	Pp	22-..	80.0	N	Y
Lake (Chicago), Ind.	78	74	BC	P	None	Y	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	.
Lucas (Toledo), Ohio	26	16	BC	PSGHR	SWd	Y†	Pp	14-..	39.0*	Y	Y
Luzerne (Wilkes-Barre), Pa.	73	73	BC	None	X‡	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	N
Maricopa (Phoenix), Ariz.	26	54	BC	PSGHR	None	Y	Pb	12-0	37.6	Y	Y
Monroe (Rochester), N. Y.	57	49	BC	PSR	X	Y	Pa	11-..	40.0	Y	Y
Montgomery (Dayton), Ohio	37	21	BC	P	TW	Y	Pb	12-2	44.0	Y	Y
Montgomery (Philadelphia), Pa.	63	66	BC	. . .	None	Y	Pb	5-..	. . .	N	Y
Multnomah (Portland), Ore.	51	30	BC	PSR	None	Y	Pp	5-..	13.4	Y	Y
Oakland (Detroit), Mich.	56	86	BT	P	None	Y	Pp	2-1	12.0	N	N
Oklahoma (Okla. City), Okla.	14	36	BC	P	None	Y	E	2-0	16.6	Y	Y
Onondago (Syracuse), N. Y. §	74	34	BC	PS	ST	Y†	N	. . .	. . .	N	N
Passaic (New York), N. J.	19	14	BC	None	None	Y	Pp	4-..	15.1	N	Y
Ramsey (Minneapolis), Minn.	14	14	BC	PSL	None	Y	N	0-0	. . .	Y	Y
St. Louis (St. Louis), Mo.	108	48	BC	PS	. . .	Y	Pb	15-..	87.0	Y	Y
Shelby (Memphis), Tenn.	10	0	BC	PSGR	P‡	Y†	P. .	10-..	50.0	Y	Y
Summit (Akron), Ohio	32	20	BC	PSR	PX‡	N	X	. . .	. . .	N	N
Tarrant (Fort Worth), Tex.	30	37	JC	PFSGHR	. . .	Y	E	. . .	. . .	N	Y
Union (New York), N. J.	23	16	BC	SL	. . .	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	N
Westmoreland (Pittsburgh), Pa.	64	61	BC	. . .	None	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	N

TABLE VI-B—GOVERNMENTAL AND PLANNING DATA FOR URBAN COUNTIES—Continued

County	No. of Local Govts.		Governing Body	Services in Uninc. Urban Areas	Utilities Owned & Operated	PLANNING					
	Non-school Units	School Districts				Planning Agency	Planning Director	No. Full & Part-time Emps.	Expenditures 1953 (in thousands)	Comp. Zoning Ord.	Comp. Subdiv. Regs.
200,000 to 300,000											
Albany (Albany), N. Y.	37	21	BC	. . .	None	N	X	. . .	. . .	N	N
Baltimore (Baltimore), Md.	1	0	BC	PFSLGR	STWd	Y	Pp	14-0	67.4	Y	Y
Berks (Reading), Pa.	75	66	BC	None	None	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	N
Cambria (Johnstown), Pa.	64	55	BC	PFSLGHR	X‡	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	N
Contra Costa (San Francisco), Calif.	62	34	BC	PH	X	Y	Pb	22-0	88.5	Y	Y
Douglas (Omaha), Neb.	14	56	BC	P	None	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	N
Erie (Erie), Pa.	41	38	BC	R	X‡	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	N
Fresno (Fresno), Calif.	80	112	BC	PFSLHR	None	Y	Pb	14-2	63.3	Y	Y
Genesee (Flint), Mich.	31	96	BT	PSR	None	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	N
Hamilton (Chattanooga), Tenn.	11	0	BC	PSR	None	Y†	Pp	2-0	5.0*	Y	Y
Hillsborough (Tampa), Fla.	13	1	BC	PS	None	N	. . .	. . .	. . .	Y	Y
Kanawha (Charleston), W. Va.	14	1	BC	P	X	N	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	N
Kent (Grand Rapids), Mich.	36	177	BC	PR	X	N	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	Y
Knox (Knoxville), Tenn.	3	0	JP	PSR	None	Y	Pp	3-8	35.0	Y	Y
Lackawanna (Scranton), Pa.	41	39	BC	. . .	X‡	N	. . .	. . .	0.0	N	N
Lancaster (Lancaster), Pa.	62	59	BC	None	X‡	N	. . .	. . .	0.0	N	N
Mahoning (Youngstown), Ohio	27	18	BC	PFSLHR	. . .	Y†	Pp	4-8	18.6*	Y	Y
Mercer (Trenton), N. J.	16	10	BC	SR	X	Y	X	0-9	2.9	N	Y
Middlesex (New York), N. J.	29	21	BC	S	None	Y	Pp	1-..	. . .	N	N
Mobile (Mobile), Ala.	6	1	BC	PS	None	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	N
New Castle (Wilmington), Del.§	10	5	J	PFR	SX	Y†	N	. . .	8.7	Y	Y
Oneida (Utica), N. Y.	77	78	BC	P	X	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	N
Orange (Los Angeles), Calif.	45	54	BC	PFSR	PSTX	Y	Pb	12-..	53.4	Y	Y
Pierce (Tacoma), Wash.	52	33	BC	PSG	None	Y	Pp	4-..	9.2	Y	Y
Polk (Des Moines), Ia.	33	52	BC	PS	None	N	N	. . .	. . .	N	N
Sacramento (Sacramento), Calif.	87	46	BC	PFSLR	PSWd	Y	Pb	6-9	. . .	Y	Y
St. Clair (St. Louis), Ill.	64	64	BC	PS	None	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	Y
St. Joseph (South Bend), Ind.	26	15	BC	P	X	Y	X	. . .	. . .	Y	Y
St. Louis (Duluth), Minn.	105	24	BC	PFSR	X	N	. . .	. . .	. . .	Y	. .
Salt Lake (Salt Lake City), Utah	17	4	BC	PFSLGR	STW	Y	Pb	7-2	35.8	Y	Y
San Bernardino (San Bernardino), Calif.	34	63	BC	PSHR	X	Y	Pb	7-..	39.1	Y	Y
San Joaquin (Stockton), Calif.	63	73	BC	PR	X‡	Y	Pb	4-..	21.3	N	Y
San Mateo (San Francisco), Calif.	51	30	BC	PR	X	Y	Pp	10-0	57.5	Y	Y
Santa Clara (San Jose), Calif.	33	48	BC	PSR	None	Y	Pa	17-..	72.7	Y	Y
Sedgwick (Wichita), Kan.	59	42	BC	F	None	Y†	X	. .-5	16.8	N	N
Spokane (Spokane), Wash.	88	40	BC	PFSLR	None	Y	Pb	4-1	20.8	Y	Y
Stark (Canton), Ohio	39	29	BC	PS	X‡	N	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	N
Suffolk (New York), N. Y.	118	114	BC	None	WX‡	Y	H	. . .	. . .	N	N
Tulsa (Tulsa), Okla.	21	21	BC	PS	None	Y†	Pp	7-0	. . .	N	Y
Washington (Pittsburgh), Pa.	68	67	BC	None	X	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	N
York (York), Pa.	74	72	BC	. . .	None	. .	. . .	. . .	0.0	. .	. .
100,000 to 200,000											
Allen (Fort Wayne), Ind.	27	19	BC	PFR	None	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	Y
Anne Arundel (Baltimore), Md.	6	0	BC	PFSLGR	. . .	Y	Pb	6-..	25.9	Y	Y
Arlington (Washington), Va.	0	0	BC	PFSLGR	STWd	Y	Pa	13-1	79.9	Y	Y
Atlantic (Atlantic City), N. J.	26	9	BC	LR	None	Y	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	N
Beaver (Pittsburgh), Pa.	54	52	BC	None	X	Y	Pp	1-1	7.6	N	Y
Bernallillo (Albuquerque), N. M.	4	1	BC	None	None	Y†	P. .	3-2	4.2*	N	Y
Bibb (Macon), Ga.	3	1	BC	PS	None	Y†	Pp	1-1	10.0	. .	. .
Black Hawk (Waterloo), Ia.	10	52	BC	PS	. . .	Y	X	0-1	0.0	N	N
Blair (Altoona), Pa.	25	24	BC	None	X	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	N
Broome (Binghamton), N. Y.	37	30	BC	P	X	Y	Pb	5-2	27.7	N	N
Bucks (Philadelphia), Pa.	53	54	BC	. . .	. . .	Y	Pb	6-3	30.5	N	Y

TABLE VI-B—GOVERNMENTAL AND PLANNING DATA FOR URBAN COUNTIES—Continued

County	No. of Local Govts.		Governing Body	Services in Uninc. Urban Areas	Utilities Owned & Operated	PLANNING					
	Non-school Units	School Districts				Planning Agency	Planning Director	No. Full & Part-time Emps.	Expenditures 1953 (in thousands)	Comp. Zoning Ord.	Comp. Subdiv. Regs.
100,000 to 200,000—continued											
Buncombe (Asheville), N. C.	7	0	BC	PFR	SWd	N	C	. . .	. . .	N	N
Burlington (Philadelphia), N. J.	53	35	BC	SR	None	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	N
Butler (Hamilton), Ohio	25	18	BC	. . .	SWd	Y	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	Y
Cabell (Huntington), W. Va.	7	1	BC	PFLR	X‡	N	N	. . .	. . .	N	N
Caddo (Shreveport), La.	8	1	BC	PSR	None	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	N
Charleston (Charleston), S. C.	12	2	BC	PSR	X	Y	Pp	3-..	. . .	N	Y
Chatham (Savannah), Ga.	7	1	BC	PSR	None	Y	X	. . .	. . .	Y	Y
Chester (Philadelphia), Pa.	73	72	BC	. . .	None	Y	E	0-2	2.0	N	Y
Clark (Springfield), Ohio	23	10	BC	PR	None	Y	Pp	2-0	15.0	N	. .
Dane (Madison), Wis.	65	226	BC	P	None	N	. . .	. . .	. . .	Y	N
Dauphin (Harrisburg), Pa.	41	40	BC	. . .	. . .	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	N
DeKalb (Atlanta), Ga.	9	2	BC	PFSGR	STWX‡	Y	X	1-6	. . .	Y	Y
Du Page (Chicago), Ill.	55	64	BC	P	X‡	N	N	0-0	0.0	Y	Y
Durham (Durham), N. C.	2	0	BC	PFGR	X‡	N	X	. . .	. . .	N	N
El Paso (El Paso), Tex.	6	10	JC	PSLR	None	N	N	. . .	. . .	N	. .
Fayette (Lexington), Ky.	1	2	JC	PF	X‡	Y†	Pp	2-2	10.0	Y	Y
Forsyth (Winston-Salem), N. C.	5	0	BC	PF	X	Y†	Pp	5-9	26.1	Y	Y
Galveston (Galveston), Tex.	19	11	JC	PS	None	N	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	Y
Greene (Springfield), Mo.	12	63	J	None	None	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	N
Greenville (Greenville), S. C.	10	1	BC	P	None	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	N
Guilford (Greensboro), N. C.	10	0	BC	. . .	. . .	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	N
Hinds (Jackson), Miss.§	9	1	BC	PSR	X	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	Y
Ingham (Lansing), Mich.	26	109	BT	PSR	None	N	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	Y
Jackson (Jackson), Mich.	27	104	BT	PSR	None	N	X	. . .	. . .	N	N
Jefferson (Beaumont), Tex.	20	11	JC	PSR	X	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	Y
Jefferson (New Orleans), La.	14	1	JP	PFSLGHL	STW	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	Y
Kalamazoo (Kalamazoo), Mich.	25	50	BT	P	None	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	N
Kane (Chicago), Ill.	45	16	BT	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	. . .	. . .	Y	Y
Kenton (Cincinnati), Ky.	20	5	JC	PF	PWX	N	. . .	. . .	. . .	Y	Y
Lake (Chicago), Ill.§	78	74	BT	. . .	None	N	N	. . .	0.0	Y	Y
Lancaster (Lincoln), Neb.	24	121	BC	P	None	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	N
Lehigh (Allentown), Pa.	25	22	BC	. . .	X‡	N	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	N
Linn (Cedar Rapids), Ia.	18	60	BC	None	None	Y	E	0-3	0.0	Y	Y
Lorain (Lorain), Ohio	36	28	BC	R	None	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	N
Lubbock (Lubbock), Tex.	7	9	JC	PFR	None	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	N
Macomb (Detroit), Mich.	30	74	BT	PR	None	N	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	N
Madison (St. Louis), Ill.	68	33	BT	H	None	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	N
McLennan (Waco), Tex.	9	23	JC	. . .	None	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	N
Mecklenburg (Charlotte), N. C.	8	0	BC	PFR	None	Y	. . .	. . .	3.0	N	N
Mercer (Youngstown), Pa.	49	48	BC	None	None	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	N
Montgomery (Montgomery), Ala.	3	1	BC	PR	None	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	N
Montgomery (Washington D.C.), Md.	37	0	BC	PSLR	None	Y	Pa	4-1	23.1	Y	Y
Morris (New York), N. J.	41	38	BC	SR	None	Y	Pp	1-..	. . .	N	N
Muscogee (Columbus), Ga.	4	1	BC	PFSLGHR	SX	Y	P. .	1-7	. . .	Y	Y
Niagara (Buffalo), N. Y.	29	44	BC	. . .	None	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	N
Northampton (Bethlehem), Pa.	40	39	BC	. . .	X‡	Y	. . .	0-0	0.0	N	N
Nueces (Corpus Christi), Tex.	12	19	JC	PR	None	N	X	. . .	. . .	N	Y
Orange (Orlando), Fla.	12	1	BC	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	Y
Peoria (Peoria), Ill.	50	81	BT	None	None	N	. . .	. . .	. . .	Y	Y
Pinellas (St. Petersburg), Fla.	28	1	BC	PSG	WX‡	. .	. . .	0-1	4.0	. .	. .
Prince Georges (Washington), Md.	28	0	BC	PSLGR	STW	Y	P. .	. . .	. . .	Y	Y
Pulaski (Little Rock), Ark.	17	3	JP	PR	None	Y	Pp	2-..	3.3	Y	Y
Racine (Racine), Wis.	20	77	BC	. . .	. . .	N	. . .	. . .	0.0	N	N
Rensselaer (Troy), N. Y.	42	73	BC	P	None	N	N	0-0	0.0	N	N

TABLE VI-B—GOVERNMENTAL AND PLANNING DATA FOR URBAN COUNTIES—Continued

100,000 to 200,000—continued

County	No. of Local Govts.		Governing Body	Services in Uninc. Urban Areas	Utilities Owned & Operated	PLANNING					
	Non-school Units	School Districts				Planning Agency	Planning Director	No. Full & Part-time Emps.	Expenditures 1953 (in thousands)	Comp. Zoning Ord.	Comp. Subdiv. Regs.
Richland (Columbia), S. C.	6	2	BC	PR	. . .	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	N
Richmond (Augusta), Ga.	5	1	BC	PSR	STW*	Y†	Pb	6-0	27.0	Y	Y
Rock Island (Rock Island), Ill.	47	61	BT	P	None	N	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	Y
Saginaw (Saginaw), Mich.	34	125	BT	None	None	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	N
Sangamon (Springfield), Ill.	70	23	BC	PS	None	Y	. . .	. . .	0.0	Y	N
Schenectady (Schenectady), N. Y.	29	23	BC	R	X	N	E	. . .	0.0	N	N
Scott (Davenport), Ia.	17	46	BC	PR	None	N	. . .	. . .	. . .	Y	Y
Shawnee (Topeka), Kan.	24	66	BC	P	None	Y	X	0-1	4.0	Y	N
Solano (San Francisco), Calif.	35	26	BC	HR	S	Y	Pb	. . .	. . .	Y	N
Travis (Austin), Tex.	7	27	JC	PSR	None	N	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	N
Trumbull (Youngstown), Ohio	37	31	BC	None	None	Y	Pp	. . .	. . .	Y	N
Vandenburgh (Evansville), Ind.	14	9	BC	PSR	None	Y	Pb	6-..	23.0	Y	Y
Vigo (Terre Haute), Ind.	19	14	3	None	None	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	. .
Wake (Raleigh), N. C.	14	0	BC	PFR	X‡	N	N	. . .	0.0	N	N
Will (Chicago), Ill.	65	78	BT	P	None	N	. . .	. . .	. . .	Y	Y
Winnebago (Rockford), Ill.	38	44	BT	PFLGH	STX	Y†	Pp	2-0	. . .	Y	Y
Woodbury (Sioux City), Ia.	17	60	BC	PFSLGHL	PSW	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	N	N
Wyandotte (Kansas City), Kan.	9	34	BC	None	None	Y	Pb	2-2	. . .	Y	Y

BERNALILLO (ALBUQUERQUE), NEW MEXICO: Expenditure represents county appropriation only.

DADE (MIAMI), FLORIDA: Number of employees and expenditure includes building division.

FULTON (ATLANTA), GEORGIA: Joint county and city zoning ordinance.

HAMILTON (CHATTANOOGA), TENNESSE: Expenditure represents county appropriation only.

LUCAS (TOLEDO), OHIO: Expenditure represents county appropriation only.

MAHONING (YOUNGSTOWN), OHIO: Expenditure represents county appropriation only.

RICHMOND (AUGUSTA), GEORGIA: Water system owned by certificate holders but operated by the county.

WAYNE (DETROIT), MICHIGAN: Under state law each township zoning ordinance is subject to approval of coordinating zoning committee of board of supervisors.

State Municipal Leagues in 1953

BY CARL H. CHATTERS

Executive Director, American Municipal Association, Chicago

STATE leagues of municipalities in the United States have a tremendous influence on the conduct of municipal government. Their programs include legislative activities, research and information services, field visits, the publication of magazines, legal assistance, annual conferences, and training schools for local officials. Some state associations have other specialized technical services for which separate charges are made.

In the aggregate the state associations of municipalities have a total membership of 11,961. During 1953 their income from dues alone exceeded $1,100,000, an increase of about five per cent. Continuing growth of the state leagues is evidenced by new all-time high membership marks in 1953 for the states of Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Dakota, New Jersey, Ohio, Virginia, and South Dakota, and possibly some other states. In Utah every city is a member of the Utah Municipal League; South Dakota has the membership of every incorporated place with more than 100 population.

The growth of the new Ohio Municipal League during 1953 added greatly to the total picture. It is now a well-established organization with 351 member cities and a full-time staff of five persons. The growth of this league in such a highly urban state adds greatly to the combined strength of local government organizations in the United States.

Local officials turn to their state associations to get the answers to their immediate questions. Some illustrations will show the extent of this inquiry service. In Minnesota for instance, 491 municipalities sent 2,653 inquiries to the League of Minnesota Municipalities. Comparable figures for the state of Washington were 1,624, while Alabama averaged 125 per month and North Dakota had requests from 69 different cities.

Field Service and Regional Meetings. Great strength came to many leagues from adequate field service or regional and district meetings. Washington had a total attendance of 1,223 officials at its regional meetings; Minnesota had 1,275 officials from 229 municipalities at its 17 regional meetings; Colorado had 623 officials from 71 cities and towns at 12 regional meetings; Michigan with nine regional meetings drew 461 officials from 131 cities and villages; Oregon's 23 regional meetings drew 1,125 city officials; and Utah with its small population drew 800 city officials to 12 regional gatherings. Illinois will conduct meetings throughout 1954 in five districts. This is a new policy for the league.

Other states reporting successful district meetings were Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, South Carolina, Tennessee and Mississippi. California regularly has regional meetings due to the organization of the state league on a regional basis, with monthly or quarterly meetings of the various groups. New Jersey functions in much the same way through 12 county leagues of municipalities, three of which were organized in 1953. Few leagues have field staffs, but they appear to add strength, such as they do in Alabama where visits were made to 137 town and city halls, in Michigan where the field consultant contacted 800 officials in 323 municipalities, and Minnesota where the field staff made special trips to 75 municipalities to see 175 officials.

The executive director of the Montana Municipal League spent four months visiting all parts of his state where he met 600 officials and either saw personally or phoned the mayor or city clerk in all but seven of the cities of Montana. Texas has a field man who spends his entire time visiting local governments. Many other leagues have regional meetings which are not included above.

Research reports and information bulletins are an important service of state leagues of municipalities. Few leagues can carry on comprehensive research through their own resources. Some, like Iowa, Minnesota, Oregon, Tennessee, and Washington, work with universities or colleges and can do more along these lines. Among the leagues which feature research and information bulletins are Alabama, Kansas, Michigan, Texas, Wisconsin, and New York. The reports include such varied topics as a municipal clerk's manual, a handbook for governing bodies, a model traffic ordinance, a building code for small cities and the land-fill method of garbage disposal.

Many of the state leagues of municipalities increased their staffs during the year. Texas illustrates the nature of league staff activity. During 1953 the league mailed 15,077 news letters, 53,280 copies of the league magazine, 3,298 personal letters, 2,739 ordinances and legal opinions, and 21,112 miscellaneous items to member city officials. The executive secretary of the New York State Conference of Mayors is chairman of the Building Code Correlating Committee of the Construction Standards Board sponsored by the American Standards Association. The Tennessee Municipal League sponsored and secured approval of three amendments to the state constitution regarding home rule and city-county consolidation. The home rule amendment sponsored by the league was carried by a two-to-one vote after a strong campaign. The league also is the center of activity for retaining TVA.

North Carolina has staff members on every state commission dealing with municipal matters, and the same league increased its special services such as the preparation of zoning ordinances, the codification of charters, and ordinances and consultation about court cases involving cities. Nearly every state association publishes a directory of municipal officials; Alaska did in 1953 for the first time.

As another general illustration of the wide range of activities, the staff of the Alabama League of Municipalities mailed 46 mimeographed informational letters to all members, checked all Alabama newspapers each week, followed elections in 300 towns and cities for the names of new officials, compiled a directory of municipal officials, issued legislative bulletins and took an active part in state legislative matters.

The combined monthly circulation of the state league magazines exceeds 125,000 copies. Twenty-seven printed monthly magazines are published by the leagues. There are three other planographed or mimeographed monthly bulletins. Some magazines are regional, such as "Western City" which covers Alaska, Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon and Washington, and "Inter-Mountain City" which circulates in Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming. Editorial help is given the magazines by the state universities in Colorado, Georgia, Maryland, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Tennessee. Advertising revenue is an important source of magazine income. The newest of these magazines is "Ohio Cities and Villages" started by the Ohio Municipal League in January, 1953.

Approximately 25,000 people attend the meetings of the state leagues of municipalities in a single year. New Jersey in 1953 had 3,000 persons in attendance, with 1,950 paid registrants; California had 1,635 delegates and 797 guests, a total attendance of 2,532. Other large conventions include Utah with more than 1,200 persons, Texas with 742 officials and guests from 167 cities and towns, and Oregon with 769 delegates from 88 cities. South Dakota had a novel experience by holding its 1953 convention in the chamber of the House of Representatives in the state capitol at Pierre. No less than eight states report 1953 attendance at the highest level in their history. This further attests the continuing growth of the state municipal league movement.

Cooperation with Other Groups. State leagues of municipalities cooperate widely with other public and private groups. Missouri works closely with the state chamber of commerce, Montana strengthened its ties with the Association of County Commissioners, New York is typical of several states since it affiliates organizations of city clerks, city engineers, city attorneys, building officials, the New York State Federation of Official Planning Boards and the Civil Service Executives' Association. In Texas nine state organizations of local officials are affiliated with and meet with the League of Texas Municipalities. California has 10 affiliated organizations, several of which are represented on its governing body. Michigan has 11 affiliated groups of local officials. Many of the state leagues cooperate with the extension divisions of their state universities and with the bureaus of governmental research in the universities.

Legislative Activities. Just plain lobbying is an important part of the work of many of the leagues. They are the protectors of the interest of municipalities as public corporations, just as private businesses have their representatives in state capitols. Since nearly all state legislatures were in session in 1953, the state leagues had an active year. The Alabama League of Municipalities passed 28 of the 31 league-sponsored bills. Arizona was concerned with annexation and parking. Arkansas obtained an additional 80 cents per capita "turn back" for street purposes. This brought the total "turn back" for municipal purposes, secured by the league, to $4 per capita. In Florida all league-sponsored legislation was adopted, and all bills opposed failed to pass. Idaho obtained passage of eight out of nine directly sponsored bills. One of these added $1.50 per capita to the revenue of Idaho cities and villages.

Illinois cities obtained legislative approval for a one cent municipal cigarette tax, an increased local vehicle tax, and a tax levy for rubbish collection. Thirty comprehensive municipal laws sponsored by the League of Iowa Municipalities were adopted after one year had been spent in their preparation. Kansas obtained passage of a new law which, with earlier statutes, gives the League of Kansas Municipalities a well-rounded statutory base for its information and research program. Maryland was preparing for 1954 the most comprehensive legislative program in its history.

North Dakota was highly successful in 1953. New legislation gives the cities 25 per cent of the county road and bridge taxes collected in the cities. This will return about $200,000. This return, plus a share of the cigarette tax obtained in earlier legislation, gives North Dakota cities and villages annually about $660,000 which they would not have, except for the efforts of the league. The Ohio league obtained legislative approval for nine out of 13 of its league-sponsored bills. For the cities and towns of Ohio, it obtained $4,000,000 additional for general municipal use and $3,600,000 for highway use.

Tennessee won a remarkable victory in getting one cent of the gasoline tax returned to the cities. This will bring them about $7,700,000 per year or $5.45 per capita. Prior to the election, every member of the legislature, as well as the governor, was pledged to take this action. The Tennessee Municipal League also sponsored an act which changed the beer tax from 10 per cent of the retail price to 17 per cent of the wholesale price and provided for central administration by the state. The change is estimated to give municipalities $500,000 more per year.

The League of Washington Cities obtained passage of 13 laws, most of which were remedial changes in existing procedural statutes. Another Washington law extended the benefits of federal OASI to elected officials. The League of Wisconsin Municipalities was generally successful with its state-wide legislative program. In addition, it obtained directly, an amendment to the federal Social Security Act integrating the state and local retirement systems of Wisconsin with federal OASI as originally planned.

Training Schools. The training of municipal officials already on the job is one of the most important and successful activities of the state league of municipalities. Some schools are held in connection with institutions of higher education, while others are carried on by the league alone. Minnesota probably has the best facilities for training purposes. The league, affiliated with the University of Minnesota, held seven schools, attended by 594 officials, at the university center for continuation study. There were, in addition, both police and fire schools which the league will again co-sponsor.

Colorado has a week-long school for water and sewage plant operators. Several institutes in Georgia were held in cooperation with the University of Georgia. Idaho helped sponsor the Institute of Government at Idaho State College and completed plans for schools for policemen, clerks and finance officers in 1954. Illinois held a clinic for newly elected officials of city manager cities. The Michigan Municipal League conducted training schools for assessors, finance officers, managers, and purchasing agents. Missouri cooperated with the University of Missouri in traffic and fire schools. In cooperation with the University of North Dakota there was a municipal officers conference sponsored by the league.

The League of New Jersey Municipalities, in cooperation with Rutgers University, carried out an assessors training course. In North Carolina a police training school was held in coopération with the Institute of Government at Chapel Hill, and a public works administration program with North Carolina State College. The League of Oregon Cities assisted in sponsoring and arranging regional police schools attended by 571 officers and a series of basic training schools for new police officers. The Municipal Association of South Carolina obtained passage of a state law creating a police training school to be conducted by the University of South Carolina. The two weeks training school for firemen and a series of municipal street clinics were sponsored by the Tennessee Municipal League.

Throughout the whole year, police training was being conducted in Texas, while the league completed plans for an assessors training program in 1954. Utah had three schools dealing with city streets and county roads, water works and sanitation, and city fiscal matters. Virginia had a central police training school and many fire schools. Two institutes for new mayors and councilmen were attended by 77 officials of the state of Washington.

Other League Activities. Many other unusual activities were carried on by state associations of municipalities. Alabama worked out plans by which 138 municipalities obtained federal OASI coverage for 6,000 employees in 138 municipalities. The Alabama league likewise, gave unusual assistance to new officials by preparing handbooks for the duties of the mayor, another for councilmen and a third for mayor's courts, and a manual for the conduct of council meetings. The League of Kansas Municipalities now serves 1,215 local governments, including 553 cities, 99 counties, 6 townships and 557 school districts. The Michigan Municipal League has a personnel service which scored 240 examinations for 23 different cities involving 1,961 applicants and a purchasing service which was used by 94 municipalities and a charter consultation service.

The League of Minnesota Municipalities initiated a movement to establish a regional planning agency for the Minneapolis-St. Paul area. New Jersey spent 18 months on meetings and conferences to bring about a revision of the state planning statutes. The Pennsylvania Municipal Authorities Association was preparing a code of ethics for its members. South Carolina and Illinois aid cities and towns in collecting license taxes from insurance companies.

The state municipal league movement is still on a strong upward swing as demonstrated by the growth of membership, increasing conference attendance, and rising income from dues. Prestige has also been on the upgrade as demonstrated by legislative accomplishments and recognition of municipal officials at both state and national levels. Willingness of other public official groups, private associations, and institutions of higher learning to cooperate, are also recognition of merit. Finally, a group of state organizations which collect annual dues exceeding $1,100,000, have 11,953 corporate members, publish 30 monthly magazines, attract 25,000 to state-wide meetings and a greater number to regional meetings—such a group exerts a powerful force on municipal America.

TABLE VII

STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES

State	Name of League and Headquarters Address	Secretary or Executive Director	Year of First Effort to Co-operate†	Year First Organized‡	Number of Member Cities
labama	Alabama League of Municipalities, 24 South Hull St., Montgomery	Ed E. Reid	1914§	1930	239
laska	League of Alaskan Cities, P.O. Box 400, Anchorage	Victor Fischer	1950	1950	6
rizona	Arizona Municipal League, 15 South First Ave., Phoenix	Joseph C. Furst	1925	1937	46
rkansas	Arkansas Municipal League, 416 Maple St., North Little Rock	Glenn Zimmerman	1917§	1934	260
alifornia	League of California Cities, Claremont Hotel, Berkeley	Richard Carpenter	1898	1898	307
olorado	Colorado Municipal League, 327 Norlin Library, Univ. of Colorado, Boulder	Jay T. Bell	1917	1923	205
lorida	Florida League of Municipalities, 407 Exchange Bldg., Jacksonville	Gordon T. Butler	1922	1922	218
eorgia	Georgia Municipal Association, 1403 C. and S. Bank Bldg., Atlanta	Zach Arnold	1916	1934	263
daho	Idaho Municipal League, Center Building, Weiser	Robertson W. Smith	1918§	1941	60
llinois	Illinois Municipal League, 537 South Fourth St., Springfield	A. L. Sargent	1899	1914	759
ndiana	Indiana Municipal League, Room 401, City Hall, Indianapolis	W. Vincent Youkey	1891	1899	338
owa	League of Iowa Municipalities, Tama Bldg., Burlington	Max A. Conrad	1898	1898	752
ansas	League of Kansas Municipalities, Capitol-Federal Bldg., Topeka	John G. Stutz	1910	1910	547
Kentucky	Kentucky Municipal League, University of Kentucky, Lexington	Carl B. Wachs	1929	1929	135
Louisiana	Louisiana Municipal Association, 538 Raymond Bldg., Baton Rouge	Mrs. Douglas Warriner	1935	1937	218
Maine	Maine Municipal Association, 97 Water St., Hallowell	Benjamin W. Ela	1936	1936	406
Maryland	Maryland Municipal League, Box 276, College Park	Ed Johnson	1937	1948	93
Michigan	Michigan Municipal League, 205 S. State St., Ann Arbor	John H. Huss	1899	1927	379
Minnesota	League of Minnesota Municipalities, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis	C. C. Ludwig	1903	1913	590
Mississippi	Mississippi Municipal Association, Lampton Building Annex, Jackson	George L. Sugg	1918§	1936	230
Missouri	Missouri Municipal League, 214 Guitar Bldg., Columbia	Bruce J. Carl	1914	1927	212
Montana	Montana Municipal League, Box 51, Kalispell	C. H. Brewer	1910	....	117
Nebraska	League of Nebraska Municipalities, 407 Continental Bldg., Lincoln	C. E. Beals	1910	1910	410
Nevada	Nevada Municipal Association, City Hall, Ely	C. E. Geraghty	....	1950	14
New Jersey	New Jersey State League of Municipalities, 603 Trenton Trust Bldg., Trenton		1915	1915	485

TABLE VII—STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES—Continued

State	Name of League and Headquarters Address	Secretary or Executive Director	Year of First Effort to Co-operate†	Year First Organized‡	Numb of Memb Cities
New York	New York State Conference of Mayors, 6 Elk St., Albany	Morgan Strong	1910	1910	308
North Carolina	North Carolina League of Municipalities, Raleigh Bldg., Raleigh	Mrs. Davetta L. Steed	1908	1922	322
North Dakota	League of North Dakota Municipalities, 504½ Main Ave., Bismarck	Miss Roberta C. Burr	1912	1927	253
Ohio	Ohio Municipal League, 85 S. Grant Ave., Columbus	Allen E. Pritchard, Jr.	1912	1952	351
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Municipal League, 821 N.E. 25th St., Oklahoma City	David Fudge	1913	1913	145
Oregon	League of Oregon Cities, Johnson Hall, University of Oregon, Eugene	Herman Kehrli	1913	1933	208
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania Municipal Authorities Association, 1717 Main St., Northampton	Claude C. Fogelman	....	1943	94
	Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs, Hanover	T. F. Chrostwaite	1900	1936	496
	League of Cities of the Third Class in Pennsylvania, 302 Municipal Bldg., Harrisburg	Walter Greenwood			47
South Carolina	Municipal Association of South Carolina, Old Library Bldg., University Campus, Columbia	James N. Caldwell	1936	1939	235
South Dakota	South Dakota Municipal League, Aberdeen	J. G. Barger	1925	1935	293
Tennessee	Tennessee Municipal League, 228 Capitol Blvd., Nashville	Herbert J. Bingham	1913	1940	214
Texas	League of Texas Municipalities, 108 East 19th St., Austin	E. E. McAdams	1913	1925	568
Utah	Utah Municipal League, Newhouse Hotel, Salt Lake City	Tom McCoy	1907	....	186
Virginia	League of Virginia Municipalities, Travelers Bldg., Richmond	Harold I. Baumes	1905	1921	180
Washington	Association of Washington Cities, 250 Smith Hall, University of Washington, Seattle	Chester Biesen	1910	1910	234
West Virginia	West Virginia League of Municipalities, P.O. Box 3141, Charleston	Pat E. Maloney	1917	1935	102
Wisconsin	League of Wisconsin Municipalities, 30 East Johnson St., Madison	F. N. MacMillin	1898	1898	436

† The date in this column refers in most instances to the beginning of a loosely knit organization of cities on a corporate basis for the purpose of presenting municipal problems before the legislature.

‡ This date is the year when an active service organization, as now known, was established.

§ Approximate date.

Note: According to the records of the American Municipal Association, there are 12 active leagues with an uninterrupted existence: California, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

PART TWO

MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL

Personnel Developments in 1953

Salaries of Chief Municipal Officials

Pay Rates for Selected Municipal Jobs

Professional Organizations of Officials

Personnel Data for Cities Over 10,000

Personnel Administration

Developments in 1953

By Kenneth O. Warner

Director, Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, Chicago

EMPLOYMENT in state and local government continued to rise. In October, 1953, there were 4.7 million employees on the payrolls of state and local government units, including schools. Of this total, 2.7 million were nonschool employees, an increase of 3.8 per cent over October, 1952. Employment in local government units, including counties but excluding school employees, showed an even greater percentage increase during this period of 4.25 per cent.

The trend in state and local government employment was in sharp contrast to that of the federal government which had 200,000 fewer employees in October, 1953, than in October, 1952. Although this increase is somewhat less than that recorded for the period October, 1951 to October, 1952, there is no indication that the peak has yet been reached in state and local government employment. The possibility that employment by these jurisdictions may continue to rise is reenforced by the fact that almost without exception personnel agencies report to the Civil Service Assembly that they are unable to recruit sufficient numbers of qualified personnel to fill all of their vacancies.

The dollar volume of payrolls in state and local government agencies continued to rise even faster than employment—9.3 per cent during the 12-month period ending in October, 1953. This increase was due in part, of course, to the greater number of employees. However it is clear that the pay increases granted during the year also added to the total. The Bureau of the Census released an estimate as of October, 1953, that average earnings for all state and local government employees (including school) averaged $262, compared with $248 in October, 1952, and $164 in October, 1946.

Recruiting Developments. The member agencies of the Civil Service Assembly agree that the biggest single problem in their day-to-day operations is interesting sufficient numbers of qualified citizens in taking positions with their agencies. The increase in total employment reported above is only a minor factor in this problem of recruitment. The high incidence of employee turnover makes it necessary for many government units to replace 20 to 30 per cent of their employees each year. Although specific figures are not available at this time for state and local government, it is known that the federal government employed 360,000 new employees during 1953 even though total employment dropped by 200,000.

During 1953 some notable efforts were made to solve the recruiting problem. The city of Phoenix, Arizona, called attention to job vacancies with placards in city busses and on the back of city police patrol cars. Kansas City, Missouri, imprinted the back of its water bills with requests for citizens to recommend likely candidates for public employment. The same city also sends 100 letters a week to citizens selected at random from the phone book asking them to tell friends who may be seeking employment about job opportunities in the city service. The Kansas City personnel department reports that such efforts as these have increased applicants for city positions by 44 per cent over the previous year.

Local government has always found it difficult to recruit significant numbers of professionally trained college graduates. Some jurisdictions are now following the practice so highly developed in private industry of recruiting in the colleges before graduation. Los Angeles County, for example, reported that it has inaugurated a highly successful program of recruiting engineering candidates before graduation by using the methods of private industry. Recruiting teams have authority to interview and offer employment at the same time without need for written examinations. These techniques were highly successful recently in recruiting personnel for the new project of installing storm sewers in Los Angeles County—a project which required employing almost 500 professionally trained engineers.

During the year several localities lowered their minimum age requirements (usually 18) in order to recruit high school graduates at the time they are making their first career decisions. San Diego, California, reported that this action brought a 30 per cent increase in applicants from this source. Chicago lowered its entrance age for policemen from 21 to 19. Pasadena, California, now hires 19-year old police record clerks who perform "inside" police duties such as work at the complaint desk, switchboard, teletype, or keeping of departmental records. Following two years successful performance of duties, these young men will be eligible for promotion to the ranks of uniformed patrolmen without further examination.

These record clerks are hired from among young men who have passed the regular patrolman examination and meet all of the regular requirements for patrolmen except age. The Pasadena police department anticipates that this program will meet future needs for recruitment to the ranks of patrolmen. Detroit, Michigan, has established a similar class, called "police cadet," with a minimum recruiting age of 17.

The procedural aspects of civil service recruitment—announcement, examination, scoring, investigations, certification—each step separated by a considerable lapse of time, have frequently been barriers to the employment of the very best candidates for which there is always considerable competition in the job market.

Many personnel agencies are actively seeking ways to streamline these procedures. One of the most important contributions to the solution of the time lag problem is the "continuous examination." A recent survey conducted jointly by the Civil Service Assembly and the Oregon state civil service commission indicates that 64 of 79 large personnel agencies contacted now have such programs. In some agencies the applicant may take the examination at any time he comes to the personnel office. In others the examinations are scheduled at weekly intervals. These continuous testing programs are usually limited to jobs for which there is a constant demand, such as clerical and institutional workers. The city of Philadelphia reports, for example, that there are now 68 classifications in that city's service which are covered in their continuous testing program.

Classification Plans. Keeping the classification plan current so that it will reflect the dynamic changes in twentieth century public administration is a major activity of most personnel administrators. To assist them in this work the Civil Service Assembly published in 1953 a Personnel Brief, "The Maintenance of a Classification Plan." Agencies known to have installed new classification plans during 1953 include Fort Worth, Texas; Charlotte, North Carolina; Greensboro, South Carolina; Quincy, Massachusetts; Royal Oak, Michigan; Painesville, Ohio; Reading, Pennsylvania; and Norwich, Connecticut.

Organization for Personnel Management. The argument continues over what is the best form of organization to carry on the personnel function. Should there be an independent civil service commission or should a personnel director immediately responsible to the chief executive and removable by him carry on the personnel job? During 1953 significant changes in the personnel systems of a number of major cities reflect the varying philosophies of personnel organization.

In Tacoma, Washington, for example, the new city charter provides for a personnel officer appointed by the city manager. The civil service board of Tacoma is now an advisory and appellate rather than an administrative body. In Toledo and Cincinnati, Ohio, new personnel officers have been named to function completely independent of the civil service organizations in these cities. The new officials will be concerned with some of the elements of positive personnel management—training, employee motivation, and so on. The civil service commissions were not authorized to perform these functions.

In New York the Temporary State Commission to Study the Organizational Structure of the Government of the City of New York has recommended that "A director of personnel, under the supervision of the city administrator, should be the head of a new department of personnel administration. The civil service commission should become a rule-making, appellate and investigating body."

This recommendation reinforces the previous report of the Mayor's Committee on Management which "called for a 'new personnel program' in which (1) personnel management would be recognized as 'one of the mayor's major responsibilities, an inherent and inseparable element of the general administrative direction of the executive branch of the city government;' (2) the personnel program would not be limited to negative rules and procedures but would 'develop a genuine career system;' (3) each department would have 'its own major responsibility for personnel, centering in the commissioner,' and the commissioner would have a trained personnel officer to aid him; (4) the authority for administering the city's personnel program would be vested in a personnel director, while the civil service commission would be a rule-making, appellate and investigating body."

The proponents of this new look in personnel do not have the field to themselves, however. The majority of formal personnel programs in the United States retain the traditional independent civil service commission structure. In the main, the departures from this form of organization are in those council-manager cities which did not have a civil service program before the manager plan was adopted. In at least one council-manager city—Burbank, California—the civil service board was given increased power during 1953. The final decision on employee appeals from disciplinary action now rests with the board rather than the city manager, in accordance with a change in the city's municipal code.

The civil service commission of Wayne County, Michigan, has joined the list of personnel organizations that have adopted the "personnel generalist" concept. Under its new reorganization, each personnel technician will be responsible for classification, pay, and examination matters for employees in a given occupational group. Previously, each of these had been handled by different technicians, and there was a consequent duplication of effort in becoming acquainted with the problems of each group of employees. This unified approach is not so frequently used in larger personnel agencies with a sizable staff as it is in those smaller jurisdictions where there are only a few professional personnel technicians and where versatility is a practical necessity.

Cooperative Personnel Services. Connecticut, Alabama, and Nevada have joined the growing list of states that have authorized their central personnel agency or civil service commission to perform technical services for county and municipal governments. The Connecticut legislation provides that "any municipality or other political subdivision of the state may enter into an agreement with the state personnel director to procure the technical services available in the state personnel division for the establishment or continuation of local administration of a merit system."

The Alabama legislation provides that "subject to approval of the personnel board the director may enter into agreements with any municipality or other political subdivision of the state to furnish services and facilities of the department to such municipality or political subdivision in the administration of its personnel on merit principles. Any such agreement shall provide for the reimbursement to the state of the reasonable cost of the services and facilities furnished, as determined by the director. . . . Funds obtained as reimbursement for such services shall be deposited into the accounts of the state personnel department and may be expended to help defray the expenses of said department." The latter provision assures that the funds so received shall increase the resources of the personnel department. Without this provision, the payments would go into the general fund and the expanded facilities necessary to undertake the program authorized might not be provided.

The Alabama legislation further provides that "the director may cooperate with governmental agencies for other jurisdictions within this state . . . in conducting joint tests for establishing lists from which eligibles shall be certified for appointment in accordance with the provisions of their respective laws." Other states have previously authorized their civil service commissions or central personnel agencies to provide technical personnel services to local government jurisdictions. The California and Minnesota programs, like those of Alabama and Connecticut, provide for a contractual relationship with reimbursement of reasonable cost. In New York and New Jersey the services are available without cost to any local jurisdiction that desires to use them. In Massachusetts the state division of civil service provides classification and recruitment services for cities and towns and maintains related records and controls.

Professional Organization. The Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, the professional organization for public personnel agencies and officials (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago), will hold its 1954 Annual Conference on Public Personnel Administration in Miami Beach, Florida, November 7-11. Regional conferences will meet in New York City; Louisville, Kentucky; Duluth, Minnesota; and Santa Monica, California. The Assembly has chapters in Albany, New York; southern California; Chicago; Georgia; Michigan; District of Columbia; Springfield, Illinois; Philadelphia; and Toronto, Canada.

In mid-1953 the Assembly published a ready-made "Test for Policemen" which may be purchased by public personnel agencies. Other 1953 publications of interest to cities were: "Hearings and Appeals: A Guide for Civil Service Commissioners," "A Selected List of Films for Public Employee Training," and "Effective Procedures for Handling Employee Grievances" (see New Books and Pamphlets below). Personnel briefs were issued on overtime compensation policies, longevity pay plans, long service awards, and the maintenance of a classification plan.

Salaries of Municipal Officials

THE salary data for selected administrative officials in Table VIII are based on information supplied early in 1954 by municipal officials. The names of the mayor, city clerk, chief finance officer, director of public works, fire chief, and police chief in cities over 10,000 population are given in Table XX, and mayor and city clerk in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population in Table XXI. Names of city managers are given in Table XIX. Salary data for the officials in Table VIII are also reported in the 1949 through 1953 Year Books, and with the exception of planning director in the 1946, 1947, and 1948 Year Books.

As far as possible Table VIII excludes (1) salaries of part-time officials, (2) salaries of acting officials, (3) those paid in whole or in part by fees, and (4) all salaries below $2,000.

Mayors' salaries however are included in the averages and distributions regardless of amount except when mayors are unpaid or receive $1 per year. The salaries of attorney and health officer are included whether designated as part-time or not, as long as the salary is not below $2,000 as a minimum, because so many of these officials customarily carry on private practices while holding public office.

In cases where an individual held more than one position, the total salare received from the several positions was considered and this salary classified under the first of his positions as shown in Table VIII. For example, if an individual was reported holding the positions of city clerk, treasurer, and purchasing agent, he was classified as city clerk, and the total salary was included under "city clerk." Cost-of-living bonuses were included where known.

Table VIII does not include salaries for city officials where five or less cities reported. These exclusions are mayor (commission cities), mayor (council-manager cities) and city manager in cities over 500,000 population.

Some interesting comparisons can be made between the rank order of median average salaries of selected officials in the several population groups. City managers and superintendents of schools are the two highest paid positions in all but the first population group (cities over 500,000) where the mayor is first and the superintendent of schools second. In cities of 250,000 to 500,000, 100,000 to 250,000, and 50,000 to 100,000, the mayors in mayor-council cities, health officers, and directors of public works follow. In the groups 25,000 to 50,000 and 10,000 to 25,000, the engineers, directors of public works, and finance directors follow the city managers and superintendents of schools.

TABLE VIII

SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS IN CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS: 1954

The annual salaries of selected municipal officials as of January 1, 1954, for individual cities were supplied to the Year Book directly by city officials in January and February, 1954. Only salaries of $2,000 or more have been included except for mayors whose salaries are reported regardless of amount. The lower quartile, the median, and the upper quartile are found by arranging all salaries in order of increasing size, and counting from the lowest salary one-fourth, one-half, and three-fourths of the total number of cases. For further explanation of quartiles, medians, and mean averages, see the section "How to Use the Year Book." Further explanation of this table on preceding page.

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Mean Average Salary 1954	Distribution of 1954 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
			CITIES OVER 500,000				
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	13	$20,050	$10,000	$15,750	$20,000	$21,200	$40,000
City Clerk	15	9,220	6,229	7,300	8,548	10,800	15,000
Director of Finance	8	13,925	11,000	....	14,577	....	16,550
Controller	13	13,508	8,400	9,722	12,000	15,766	30,000
Auditor	8	10,534	7,500	....	9,700	....	16,531
Treasurer	14	10,834	8,400	9,179	10,000	12,263	15,000
Engineer	9	11,914	9,000	....	11,914	....	15,672
Director of Public Works	11	14,195	9,516	12,000	14,154	16,800	18,500
Superintendent of Streets	11	10,083	7,200	8,500	9,450	12,000	15,500
Fire Chief	15	11,632	8,829	9,600	10,860	13,464	15,500
Police Chief	16	11,916	9,204	10,092	11,957	13,375	15,500
Planning Director	14	11,522	7,700	9,482	9,886	12,375	20,000
Chief Personnel Officer	13	10,747	7,212	9,100	10,000	12,000	14,500
Attorney	16	14,525	9,600	12,502	14,701	15,929	25,000
Health Officer	14	12,615	9,600	10,770	12,333	15,000	16,800
Superintendent of Parks	11	12,156	6,000	8,825	10,500	13,500	25,000
Recreation Director	11	10,091	7,500	6,000	9,500	11,800	15,504
Librarian	11	11,555	7,200	10,500	11,412	13,000	15,500
Superintendent of Schools	14	20,570	14,000	17,875	19,500	23,125	32,500
Purchasing Agent	16	10,698	7,500	8,980	9,600	13,125	15,000
			CITIES WITH 250,000 TO 500,000 POPULATION				
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	6	$13,283	$11,500	....	$13,000	....	$16,000
Mayor (commission cities)	6	9,915	5,000	....	10,995	....	12,500
Mayor (coun.-mngr. cities)	8	3,682	520	....	3,000	....	7,500
City Manager	9	19,422	15,000	....	20,000	....	27,500
City Clerk	20	7,369	4,848	$ 5,854	7,200	$ 9,062	10,000
Director of Finance	10	8,979	4,500	7,200	9,482	11,091	11,424
Controller	12	8,365	5,700	7,050	8,331	9,936	11,000
Auditor	9	8,927	4,800	....	9,000	....	12,000
Treasurer	13	7,816	5,568	6,768	7,560	9,120	10,000
Engineer	16	9,305	7,200	7,871	8,925	10,186	13,380
Director of Public Works	17	9,702	4,500	7,700	10,500	11,337	13,260
Superintendent of Streets	15	7,575	4,788	5,577	7,320	8,819	11,700
Fire Chief	20	8,868	6,120	7,320	9,054	10,150	12,300
Police Chief	19	8,908	6,540	7,310	9,108	10,032	12,300
Planning Director	17	8,799	6,965	7,470	8,580	9,990	11,400
Chief Personnel Officer	18	7,190	4,200	5,934	6,610	9,000	10,000

TABLE VIII—SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS—Continued

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Mean Average Salary 1954	Distribution of 1954 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES WITH 250,000 TO 500,000—Continued							
Attorney	20	$11,158	$ 7,200	$ 9,500	$10,124	$12,575	$17,500
Health Officer	19	10,655	5,000	10,000	11,100	11,940	13,500
Superintendent of Parks	20	8,024	4,620	6,942	7,500	9,081	12,000
Recreation Director	17	6,599	4,200	5,142	6,515	8,006	9,900
Librarian	17	8,379	5,700	7,550	8,400	9,054	10,800
Superintendent of Schools	15	16,697	10,000	15,000	17,160	18,000	22,500
Purchasing Agent	20	7,106	5,400	6,255	6,768	8,300	9,660
CITIES WITH 100,000 TO 250,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	23	$10,155	$ 4,800	$ 8,080	$10,000	$12,000	$15,000
Mayor (commission cities)	11	7,614	5,000	6,750	7,000	9,000	10,000
Mayor (coun.-mngr. cities)	19	2,487	300	1,000	1,800	5,000	7,620
City Manager	22	17,521	11,500	15,000	17,350	19,250	25,000
City Clerk	49	6,210	3,530	4,975	6,000	6,985	11,754
Director of Finance	23	8,834	6,000	7,200	8,600	10,000	15,000
Controller	23	7,101	3,000	6,000	7,000	8,080	10,440
Auditor	25	7,157	5,040	5,945	6,900	8,397	9,696
Treasurer	41	6,904	4,500	5,850	6,720	7,620	9,900
Engineer	45	7,801	4,943	6,850	7,380	8,865	12,000
Director of Public Works	30	8,832	5,000	6,548	9,066	10,569	12,000
Superintendent of Streets	37	5,731	2,860	5,140	5,700	6,390	8,190
Fire Chief	56	6,926	4,060	5,829	6,852	7,851	9,840
Police Chief	56	7,027	4,060	5,877	6,876	7,859	10,596
Planning Director	38	6,966	4,640	5,975	6,840	7,681	11,515
Chief Personnel Officer	33	6,608	3,840	5,398	6,390	7,960	11,440
Attorney	56	8,128	4,248	5,825	8,130	10,073	18,000
Health Officer	51	8,629	3,600	6,400	9,000	10,596	18,000
Superintendent of Parks	50	6,255	3,600	5,178	6,000	7,095	10,205
Recreation Director	43	5,942	3,900	4,980	5,616	6,510	10,920
Librarian	46	6,806	3,600	5,988	6,939	8,020	10,244
Superintendent of Schools	37	12,642	8,500	10,650	12,250	14,438	18,000
Purchasing Agent	41	6,294	4,000	5,106	6,300	7,350	10,920
CITIES WITH 50,000 TO 100,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	35	$ 7,385	$ 1,020	$ 6,000	$ 7,500	$ 9,000	$12,000
Mayor (commission cities)	23	6,232	3,000	4,700	6,150	7,500	12,500
Mayor (coun.-mngr. cities)	44	1,813	300	600	1,200	2,000	10,000
City Manager	51	13,125	6,000	11,000	13,200	15,000	22,000
City Clerk	102	5,649	3,030	4,550	5,572	6,796	9,000
Director of Finance	37	6,978	4,800	6,000	7,080	8,435	9,828
Controller	35	6,605	4,200	5,280	6,000	7,200	10,800
Auditor	38	5,655	3,600	4,711	5,562	7,131	10,500
Treasurer	71	5,866	2,700	4,890	5,700	7,050	9,180
Engineer	98	7,174	4,500	6,000	7,063	8,100	15,204
Director of Public Works	44	7,707	4,750	6,000	7,395	8,820	13,356
Superintendent of Streets	82	5,414	2,700	4,686	5,299	6,008	7,700
Fire Chief	105	6,296	4,170	5,280	6,032	7,125	10,044
Police Chief	103	6,386	4,170	5,300	6,006	7,200	10,044
Planning Director	42	6,445	3,720	5,553	6,000	7,549	9,600
Chief Personnel Officer	41	5,902	2,640	4,900	5,400	6,900	10,233
Attorney	105	6,710	3,000	4,800	6,000	8,057	14,400
Health Officer	75	7,432	2,350	4,644	7,440	10,080	12,000
Superintendent of Parks	79	5,457	2,100	4,609	5,400	6,180	9,400
Recreation Director	65	5,720	3,307	4,520	5,700	6,562	10,116

TABLE VIII—SALARIES OF SELECTED MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS—Continued

Title of Official	No. of Cities Reporting	Mean Average Salary 1954	Distribution of 1954 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES WITH 50,000 TO 100,000 POPULATION—Continued							
Librarian	63	$ 5,817	$ 3,400	$ 4,950	$ 5,670	$ 7,032	$ 8,460
Superintendent of Schools	53	11,884	7,350	9,825	12,000	14,000	18,000
Purchasing Agent	64	5,363	3,220	4,463	5,358	6,000	9,036
CITIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	84	$ 4,823	$ 300	$ 3,500	$ 5,000	$ 6,135	$10,000
Mayor (commission cities)	39	4,464	500	2,700	4,800	6,000	9,000
Mayor (coun.-mngr. cities)	78	1,166	72	495	950	1,800	4,800
City Manager	100	10,856	6,600	9,000	10,800	12,450	20,539
City Clerk	198	5,350	2,490	4,356	5,041	6,061	10,560
Director of Finance	55	6,259	3,000	5,400	6,000	7,200	12,480
Controller	38	5,654	3,200	4,549	5,200	6,925	10,500
Auditor	61	5,106	3,000	4,153	5,000	5,727	8,800
Treasurer	128	5,172	2,745	4,315	4,900	5,838	9,500
Engineer	182	6,449	2,800	5,130	6,265	7,368	12,540
Director of Public Works	95	6,479	3,000	5,240	6,300	7,640	11,000
Superintendent of Streets	150	5,055	3,000	4,500	4,805	5,485	8,532
Fire Chief	216	5,474	3,109	4,773	5,299	6,069	8,652
Police Chief	226	5,635	3,391	4,800	5,400	6,300	9,600
Planning Director	49	5,555	2,700	4,620	5,424	6,418	10,000
Chief Personnel Officer	26	5,566	4,000	4,654	5,120	6,285	10,000
Attorney	209	4,937	2,000	3,600	4,500	5,656	12,540
Health Officer	141	5,164	2,000	3,676	4,793	6,840	10,368
Superintendent of Parks	146	4,895	2,420	4,160	4,800	5,480	8,040
Recreation Director	120	5,135	2,000	4,385	5,000	5,875	8,200
Librarian	135	4,611	2,100	3,850	4,620	5,200	7,200
Superintendent of Schools	117	9,676	3,712	8,275	9,600	11,000	15,000
Purchasing Agent	67	4,673	3,000	3,700	4,512	5,340	8,160
CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (mayor-coun. cities)	234	$ 2,536	$ 5	$ 1,200	$ 2,400	$ 3,600	$ 7,800
Mayor (commission cities)	86	1,897	200	1,200	1,500	2,400	6,000
Mayor (coun.-mngr. cities)	161	624	10	220	500	900	3,000
City Manager	250	8,679	3,600	7,500	8,400	9,800	18,813
City Clerk	514	4,753	2,000	3,900	4,674	5,460	14,000
Director of Finance	45	5,732	2,200	4,797	5,700	6,720	8,400
Controller	34	5,147	3,240	4,544	5,058	5,963	8,960
Auditor	93	4,441	2,200	3,600	4,250	5,019	8,500
Treasurer	225	4,454	2,000	3,600	4,400	5,240	10,446
Engineer	359	5,868	2,100	4,800	5,700	6,800	11,500
Director of Public Works	159	5,937	2,400	4,812	6,000	6,750	14,000
Superintendent of Streets	379	4,480	2,300	3,800	4,400	5,000	8,700
Fire Chief	456	4,717	2,400	4,071	4,572	5,250	8,500
Police Chief	600	4,871	2,400	4,164	4,774	5,486	9,600
Planning Director	23	5,039	2,000	4,550	4,907	6,000	6,672
Chief Personnel Officer	18	5,207	2,400	3,892	5,100	6,009	9,600
Attorney	408	3,675	2,000	2,520	3,474	4,200	12,500
Health Officer	168	4,032	2,000	2,845	3,680	4,695	10,000
Superintendent of Parks	225	4,121	2,100	3,420	4,000	4,806	8,100
Recreation Director	170	4,700	2,280	4,200	4,800	5,232	7,500
Librarian	277	3,777	2,000	3,000	3,660	4,500	7,000
Superintendent of Schools	186	8,480	4,000	7,175	8,052	9,000	25,000
Purchasing Agent	56	4,383	2,400	3,795	4,392	4,943	7,500

Pay Rates for Selected City Jobs

CHIEF municipal administrators are concerned with the problem of maintaining adequate pay rates and one of the factors to consider is the amount paid for similar work by other cities in the region. To secure up-to-date information the International City Managers' Association in January, 1954, sent an inquiry to a group of cities under 100,000 selected on the basis of size and geographical location. At the same time, the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada sent a questionnaire to selected cities over 100,000 and made the returns available to ICMA. Information reported by 89 cities for 14 jobs is set forth in Table IX. Not all cities reported on each job because officials were requested to report pay rates only if they had jobs comparable to the job descriptions which accompanied the questionnaire (see below).

In determining the adequacy of a given pay rate in a particular city it is more important to know what other cities of comparable size in the same general area are paying than it is to compare the rate with an average rate paid by cities unlike in size, type, and geographic location. For this reason no attempt is made here to present average pay rates for cities reporting in the survey.

In making salary comparisons officials should consider the vacation and sick leave policy, number of hours in the work week, type of retirement plan in effect, and other related matters. Data on working conditions for administrative and clerical employees are given in Table X, for firemen in Tables XV and XVI, and for policemen in Table XVII. Salaries of mayors, city managers, and department heads are shown in Table VIII. Entrance and maximum salaries for firemen and policemen are shown for individual cities in Tables XV, XVI, and XVII.

For comparison with salaries reported in 1953, see pages 138 to 142 of the 1953 Municipal Year Book. Although some variation exists from one city to another, the 14 jobs shown in Table IX are among the most standardized jobs in local government. Job descriptions for the jobs for which pay rates are reported in Table IX follow:

Junior Typist-Clerk. Types reports, case records, statements, letters, charts, and other material from copy and rough drafts; performs simple clerical work, such as receiving and distributing mail, checking computations, maintaining mailing lists, operating a Mimeograph, and filing.

Junior Stenographer-Clerk. Takes and transcribes routine dictation; does general typing and simple clerical work; prepares simple tabulations; keeps time records; occasionally operates duplicating machines and other office appliances.

Bookkeeping Machine Operator. Operates a bookkeeping machine and performs related clerical work involved in keeping accounts and preparing financial statements and accounting reports; posts classified financial data to detail and controlling accounts, ledgers, and journals and proves operations and balances ledgers; prepares recapitulations and other routine statistical accounting reports.

Junior Accountant. Does professional-level accounting work, such as preparing financial statements and balance sheets; setting up new accounts and ledgers; auditing accounts; and preparing budgets. Sometimes supervises group of clerical workers operating accounting system.

Laborer. Does simple manual labor, usually under close supervision; digs ditches; cuts grass and weeds; moves heavy materials such as lumber, pipes, sand and gravel; picks up trash and removes debris.

Labor Foreman. Directs a small crew of laborers, performing such work as excavating or moving lumber, gravel or dirt; may work with crew assisting personally in performance of work.

Truck Driver. Drives a panel or other light or medium truck in carrying materials or in making collections or deliveries; may supervise a small number of unskilled workers who make collections or deliveries; may service but does not repair equipment; keeps simple records.

Automobile Mechanic. Does skilled automotive equipment repair work of a journeyman level; inspects and locates mechanical defects; overhauls, repairs, and adjusts automobiles, trucks, and other automotive equipment.

Junior Draftsman. Makes tracings and drawings of engineering plans and designs (structural, mechanical, civil, etc.); reduces field party notes; prepares maps, charts, and other drawings from engineering or architectural work; does difficult engineering clerical work.

Junior Civil Engineer. Performs beginning level professional office and field civil engineering work, including the performance of instrument work in surveying property and building sites; performs simple engineering work in inspecting and testing on construction and maintenance projects; prepares designs, plans, specifications, and estimates requiring the use of limited independent judgment.

Playleader. Organizes and directs the recreational activities of a small summer playground or play center; or assists in directing such activities at a large recreation center. Does occasional clerical work issuing permits, and makes routine reports.

Policeman. Does general duty police work in the prevention of crimes and enforcement of laws; serves as a patrolman in an assigned area; handles traffic control, either on foot or as motorcycle patrolman; makes investigations of crime either in uniform or in plain clothes.

Fireman. Does skilled work in fighting fires of all types and in the maintenance of fire-fighting equipment; engages in such fire prevention activities as locating and securing the abatement of fire hazards in commercial, industrial, residential and other structures and properties.

Building Inspector. Inspects new construction and alterations for possession of permits and conformity with building code requirements in regard to such features as soil conditions for piling, size of excavations, set-backs, foundations, vents, structural columns and beams, materials and the like; secures evidence of violations and makes arrests.

Table IX

PAY RATES FOR SELECTED CITY JOBS: JANUARY, 1954

Data were secured from city officials in January, 1954, by the International City Managers' Association and the Civil Service Assembly among cities selected on the basis of population and geographical location. Population is shown for April, 1950; a single dagger (†) after population indicates subsequent special census. The starting and top pay rates are shown for each job. Rates are given on a monthly basis except for "Laborer," "Labor Foreman," "Truck Driver," and "Automobile Mechanic" where all rates are shown on an hourly basis. An asterisk (*) in any of these four columns indicates rates have been converted from weekly or monthly amounts on the basis of the hours in the work week reported by individual cities. See preceding article for job descriptions. Leaders (. . .) indicate city does not have comparable jobs or data not reported.

City and Population	Junior Typist Clerk	Junior Steno-Clerk	Bookkeeping Machine Operator	Junior Accountant	Laborer	Labor Foreman	Truck Driver	Automobile Mechanic	Junior Draftsman	Junior Civil Engineer	Playleader	Policeman	Fireman	Building Inspector
North East Region														
Auburn, Me. 23	. . .-. . .	$130-173	$. . .-182	. . .-. . .	$ .95-1.05	$1.30-. . .	$ . . .-1.10	$ . . .-1.25	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	$217-234	$217-234	. . .-. . .
Brattleboro, Vt. 12	$173-184	. . .-. . .	186-223	. . .-. . .	1.00-1.00	1.30-1.42	1.05-1.05	. . .-1.25	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	$183-233	249-303	238-260	$. . .-347
Bridgeport, Conn. 159 . .	205-226	205-226	232-275	$274-338	1.15-1.26*	1.44-1.69*	1.31-1.41*	1.66-1.74*	$253-285	$306-353	170-180	269-333	269-333	354-401
Hartford, Conn. 177. . . .	189-224	202-237	211-245	297-348	1.33-1.55	. . .-. . .	1.50-1.70*	1.60-1.82*	. . .-. . .	359-409	237-271	297-335	297-335	353-404
New London, Conn. 31 . .	220-241	226-247	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	1.50-1.60	1.73-2.18*	1.50-1.62	1.77-1.87	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	. . .-369	317-338	317-338	. . .-457
Portland, Me. 98	134-147	154-169	169-186	293-320	1.07-1.07	1.34-1.40	1.12-1.17	1.53-1.69*	255-280	306-336	107-131	245-267	245-267	256-280
Portsmouth, N. H. 19 . .	. . .-183	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	1.20-1.38	1.44-1.75*	1.25-1.44	1.44-1.66	. . .-. . .	250-317	138-175	243-285	233-285	. . .-. . .
Rockland, Me. 9	. . .-. . .	121-169	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	.80- .90	1.05-1.10	.90- .97	1.00-1.05	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	87-108	186-234	186-234	. . .-. . .
Middle Atlantic Region														
Buffalo, N. Y. 580.	221-263	221-263	246-271	263-288	1.31-1.31*	1.73-1.73*	1.56-1.56*	1.78-1.78*	292-317	342-375	275-300	308-333	308-333	308-333
Carlisle, Pa. 17	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	. . .-166	1.10-. . .	1.25-. . .	1.25-. . .	1.50-. . .	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	. . .-213	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .
Elmira, N. Y. 50	. . .-. . .	250-. . .	311-. . .	. . .-. . .	1.23-. . .	1.28-. . .	1.40-. . .	1.39-. . . *	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	139-165	291-307	291-307	308-. . .
Mamaroneck, N. Y. 15. .	. . .-. . .	183-215	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	1.40-1.66*	1.63-1.96*	. . .-. . .	1.68-1.97*	. . .-. . .	333-342	. . .-. . .	304-360	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .
Northampton, Pa. 9. . . .	. . .-. . .	200-200	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	1.20-. . .	1.35-1.35*	1.18-1.23*	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	265-275	255-265	. . .-. . .
Philadelphia, Pa. 2,072 .	172-227	207-249	. . .-. . .	299-375	1.37-1.57*	1.57-1.80*	1.57-1.80*	1.72-1.97*	273-342	312-393	258-358	299-375	299-375	358-450
Sewickley, Pa. 6	175-200	175-225	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	1.30-1.60	. . .-. . .	1.40-1.55	1.35-1.52	. . .-. . .	250-. . .	. . .-. . .	260-315	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .
Teaneck, N. J. 34	213-264	217-264	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	1.38-1.73*	2.00-2.29*	1.52-1.87*	1.59-2.00*	251-315	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	294-379	294-379	392-419
Watertown, N. Y. 34 . . .	190-210	190-210	215-245	215-245	1.34-1.46	1.50-1.62	1.45-1.57	1.58-1.75*	250-280	288-328	108-152	265-292	265-292	398-428
South Atlantic Region														
Atlanta, Ga. 331	191-234	216-265	300-370	300-370	.89-1.00	1.18-1.45*	1.00-1.22	1.39-1.71*	313-386	254-313	177-216	244-300	244-300	288-355
Cedartown, Ga. 9	160-180	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	.75- .90	1.15-1.44*	.80- .90	1.10-1.21*	200-225	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	180-210	180-210	. . .-. .
Charlotte, N. C. 134 . . .	185-250	195-248	238-. . .	397-440	.89- .99*	1.43-1.63*	1.09-1.31*	1.39-1.87*	305-398	392-450	. . .-. . .	274-326	274-326	424-488
Clarksburg, W. Va. 32 .	215-. . .	195-. . .	. . .-. . .	. . .-. . .	1.27-. . .	1.46-. . .	1.35-. . .	1.50-. . . *	. . .-. . .	375-. . .	250-250	275-300	275-300	. . .-. . .
Columbus, Ga. 80	175-275	175-300	175-230	275-475	.75- .85	1.35-1.55	1.05-1.15	1.30-1.65	250-340	270-300	165-220	240-290	240-290	. . .-340
Durham, N. C. 71	138-237	138-237	138-255	. . .-. . .	.84- .99	.85-1.41*	.99-1.30	1.07-1.54	192-231	275-375	94-132	230-289	190-269	275-600
High Point, N. C. 40 . . .	160-230	160-230	200-250	. . .-. . .	.91-1.26*	1.20-1.43*	1.09-1.26*	1.29-1.58*	250-300	275-325	250-300	225-275	215-275	375-425
Lakeland, Fla. 31	145-195	145-195	145-195	200-220	1.00-1.00	1.25-1.25	1.10-1.10	1.50-1.50	. . .-. . .	380-400	215-225	260-290	225-255	390-400
Miami, Fla. 249	186-225	201-243	217-263	297-363	.97-1.17*	1.47-1.80*	1.12-1.36*	1.53-1.88*	253-309	381-468	243-297	263-322	253-309	381-468
				264-330	. . .-. . .	1.01-1.26*	.91-1.14*	1.14-1.58*	200-252	252-315	184-230	200-252	200-252	240-300

TABLE IX—PAY RATES FOR SELECTED CITY JOBS—Continued

City and Population	Junior Typist Clerk	Junior Steno-Clerk	Bookkeeping Machine Operator	Junior Accountant	Laborer	Labor Foreman	Truck Driver	Automobile Mechanic	Junior Draftsman	Junior Civil Engineer	Playleader	Policeman	Fireman	Building Inspector
South Atlantic—Continued														
Norfolk, Va. 214	$172-206	$216-259	$206-247	$216-259	$ .85- .95	$1.18-1.42*	$ .95-1.05	$1.55-1.75	$259-310	$408-490	$216-259	$236-296	$236-296	$283-340
Roanoke, Va. 92	195-...	205-...	295-...	350-...	1.20-...	1.35-...	1.28-...	1.47-...	300-...	...-...	240-...	290-...	290-...	...-...
Rock Hill, S. C. 25	175-215	175-195	175-200	...-...	.88- .88	...-1.25*	...-1.23*	1.14-1.48*	...-...	300-390	175-189	228-275	228-275	...-325
St. Petersburg, Fla. 97	167-217	175-228	217-271	260-332	.88-1.02	1.18-1.43	.97-1.12	1.36-1.73	176-228	...-...	175-228	228-284	217-271	271-349
Sarasota, Fla. 19	154-220	154-220	165-220	176-240	.76- .86	.84-1.14	.78- .96	.78-1.06	176-240	200-300	...-...	244-254	234-244	250-300
Tampa, Fla. 125	160-204	160-204	...-...	...-...	1.06-1.09*	...-1.56*	...-1.18*	1.33-1.37*	255-270	...-...	180-215	270-306	270-306	376-...
East North Central Region														
Akron, Ohio 275	182-200	182-200	206-224	339-375	1.42-1.52*	1.91-2.12*	1.55-1.66*	1.78-1.99*	321-357	375-411	253-272	315-351	315-351	345-381
Albert Lea, Minn. 14	178-196	...-...	...-...	285-328	1.28-1.41	1.50-1.73	1.43-1.57	1.50-1.73	...-...	360-414	...-...	257-287	257-287	304-350
Ashtabula, Ohio 24	...-...	...-...	...-...	...-...	1.25-...	1.75-1.95	...-...	1.55-1.75	...-...	...-...	...-...	263-329	263-329	381-...
Beloit, Wis. 30	185-210	190-220	260-290	...-...	1.32-1.42	1.52-1.65	1.35-1.48	1.42-1.86	290-320	...-...	...-...	300-325	300-325	330-365
Columbus, Ohio 376	229-278	229-278	229-278	278-338	1.31-1.59*	1.67-2.04*	1.44-1.76*	1.67-2.04*	307-373	412-502	292-355	307-373	292-355	355-433
Detroit, Mich. 1,850	241-260	248-267	322-358	353-399	1.74-1.79*	1.98-2.03*	1.86-1.90*	2.09-2.19*	333-372	368-398	294-305	354-418	354-418	509-539
Flint, Mich. 163	193-231	193-231	260-310	378-450	1.53-1.68	1.98-2.36*	1.58-1.74	1.98-2.36*	260-310	378-450	347-412	315-376	315-376	345-412
Kalamazoo, Mich. 58	208-256	217-269	...-...	292-343	1.38-1.57	1.71-2.01	1.55-1.82	1.63-1.91	292-343	...-...	...-...	322-378	322-378	...-536
Madison, Wis. 96	211-241	220-250	299-349	...-...	1.52-1.75*	1.71-2.00*	1.57-1.83*	1.71-2.00*	287-332	388-453	...-...	323-358	323-358	409-474
Marquette, Mich. 17	200-230	200-230	...-...	200-250	1.26-1.26	1.31-1.31	1.31-1.41	1.50-1.72	300-310	...-...	350-360	275-300	250-270	200-280
Milwaukee, Wis. 637	232-280	232-280	323-350	384-438	1.81-1.87*	1.91-2.04*	1.91-2.04*	2.08-2.20*	352-384	384-438	...-...	363-395	363-395	416-438
Painesville, Ohio 14	176-204	236-273	204-236	300-345	...-...	1.90-2.20	...-...	1.81-2.09	260-298	298-345	...-...	314-362	314-362	314-362
Pontiac, Mich. 74	221-247	234-260	221-247	286-312	1.64-1.74	1.96-2.06	1.80-1.90	2.01-2.11	286-312	364-416	234-286	338-364	338-364	410-488
St. Paul, Minn. 311	194-232	206-246	...-...	321-384	1.95-...	...-...	2.07-...	2.40-...	294-351	373-446	...-...	312-373	312-373	522-...
Traverse City, Mich. 17	170-220	170-220	195-250	...-...	1.21-1.35*	1.68-2.20*	1.56-1.73*	1.48-1.65*	...-...	340-440	...-...	260-295	260-295	...-...
Winnetka, Ill. 12	...-...	205-270	...-...	290-380	1.60-1.82*	1.94-2.48*	1.60-1.88*	1.62-2.13*	...-...	310-410	...-...	300-360	300-360	330-430
East South Central Region														
Kingsport, Tenn. 20	182-211	...-...	182-211	257-328	.82-1.16	1.28-1.63	1.20-1.41	1.41-1.63	222-257	232-296	100-140	232-296	232-296	312-420
Louisville, Ky. 369	142-172	160-191	197-233	280-323	.75-1.09*	1.13-1.30*	.94-1.11*	.94-1.11*	233-272	333-381	...-...	250-292	250-292	280-323
Murfreesboro, Tenn. 13	...-...	...-...	...-...	...-385	...- .75	...-1.56*	...- .80	...-...	...-...	...-...	...-...	...-325	...-325	...-...
West North Central Region														
Ames, Iowa 23	...-...	...-...	170-230	250-350	1.21-1.39	1.44-1.70	1.32-1.46	...-...	259-315	325-400	...-...	276-320	263-305	350-430
Atchison, Kan. 13	...-...	...-185	...-...	...-...	...-1.05	...-1.39*	...-1.05	...-1.54*	...-...	...-...	...-...	240-250	240-250	...-...
Des Moines, Iowa 178	190-230	190-292	254-306	336-406	1.68-...	1.67-1.83*	1.73-...	1.84-...	266-320	320-388	104-182	266-320	266-320	292-352
Grand Forks, N. D. 27	170-170	170-170	...-...	...-...	1.20-1.20*	1.45-1.45*	1.24-1.24*	1.39-1.39*	289-289	289-289	...-...	225-262	225-262	277-277
Kansas City, Mo. 457	190-230	210-250	200-240	325-395	1.07-1.50	1.52-1.86*	1.26-1.52*	1.52-1.86*	240-295	395-480	180-220	...-...	280-340	310-375
St. Louis, Mo. 857	219-241	225-247	...-...	372-422	1.13-1.25*	1.51-1.63*	1.35-1.48*	1.71-1.90*	275-302	322-354	208-230	305-320	310-342	322-354
University City, Mo. 40	199-219	209-214	209-230	240-...	1.26-1.38*	1.41-1.58*	1.32-1.44*	1.32-1.62*	245-275	255-286	209-230	286-317	286-317	255-286
West South Central Region														
Amarillo, Tex. 74	170-200	225-300	200-265	240-300	1.02-1.20*	1.43-1.87*	1.10-1.35*	1.46-1.71*	275-350	300-400	160-225	260-310	245-295	260-300
Austin, Tex. 132	168-212	178-228	178-228	287-373	.84-...	1.50-1.95	1.02-1.31	1.11-1.46*	233-306	287-373	...-...	272-322	272-322	420-531

TABLE IX—PAY RATES FOR SELECTED CITY JOBS—Continued

City and Population	Junior Typist Clerk	Junior Steno-Clerk	Bookkeeping Machine Operator	Junior Accountant	Laborer	Labor Foreman	Truck Driver	Auto-mobile Mechanic	Junior Draftsman	Junior Civil Engineer	Play-leader	Police-man	Fireman	Building Inspector
West South Central—Continued														
Cushing, Okla. 8	$125-200	$125-225	$125-210	$150-265	$1.00-1.20	$1.26-1.57*	$1.02-1.31*	$1.02-1.44*	...-...	$ 300-350	$ 150-195	$210-260	$210-260	$260-325
Dallas, Tex. 434	163-218	176-235	...-...	302-403	1.10-...	1.55-...	1.35-...	1.32-1.77*	$206-274	302-403	...-...	325-...	325-...	326-435
Houston, Tex. 596	185-230	225-280	230-300	200-325	1.00-1.17	...-...	1.18-1.27	1.75-2.01*	275-350	275-350	190-275	305-...	305-...	360-...
Muskogee, Okla. 37 . . .	172-207	188-240	188-229	188-229	.90-1.09*	1.20-1.52*	.94-1.14*	1.08-1.32*	188-229	218-265	...-...	218-265	195-237	240-306
New Orleans, La. 570 . .	160-210	175-225	200-250	300-400	.91-1.20*	1.43-1.72*	1.09-1.37*	1.43-1.72*	225-275	300-400	225-275	250-300	250-300	300-400
Oklahoma City, Okla. 240	195-230	212-250	191-225	306-360	.98-1.06*	1.44-1.60*	1.11-1.31*	1.25-1.52*	280-330	382-450	...-...	300-...	300-...	...-...
Mountain Region														
Boulder, Colo. 18	167-207	...-...	182-226	...-...	1.25-...	1.61-2.01*	1.23-1.53*	1.47-1.80*	247-310	258-325	...-...	270-310	258-282	310-389
Colorado Sprgs., Colo. 45	163-228	163-228	163-188	250-300	1.16-1.40*	1.43-1.72*	1.20-1.56*	1.31-1.66*	260-310	...-...	260-375	288-334	288-334	345-420
Grand Junction, Colo. 16	...-...	...-...	...-270	...-...	1.36-1.36	1.94-1.94*	1.46-1.46	1.61-1.61	...-...	370-370	...-...	270-330	270-330	...-295
Laramie, Wyo. 16	175-200	200-...	...-...	...-...	1.31-1.44	1.57-1.57*	1.42-1.49*	1.68-1.68*	...-248	330-330	...-...	245-320	245-320	...-330
Phoenix, Ariz. 129† . . .	176-220	200-230	230-288	315-400	1.21-1.38*	1.58-1.82*	1.32-1.51*	1.82-2.11*	264-330	315-400	252-315	288-360	288-360	330-420
Tucson, Ariz. 49†	192-230	200-240	220-264	252-300	1.44-1.58*	1.72-2.06*	1.58-1.72*	2.18-2.41*	288-345	...-...	210-252	288-345	288-345	315-380
Pacific Region														
Bakersfield, Calif. 35 . .	200-256	200-256	232-296	311-378	1.34-1.71*	...-...	...-...	1.80-2.25*	296-378	327-417	225-225	300-365	300-365	327-417
Bend, Ore. 11	185-250	200-250	...-...	...-...	1.65-1.65	...-2.09	...-1.73	...-1.85	...-328	...-426	...-...	311-350	311-350	...-...
Berkeley, Calif. 114 . . .	235-257	251-273	293-332	...-...	1.70-1.85*	...-...	1.80-2.07*	1.97-2.39*	...-...	382-472	293-332	369-400	369-400	379-468
Bremerton, Wash. 28 . .	...-...	249-299	244-...	...-...	1.77-1.81	...-...	1.81-2.01	2.12-...	321-...	371-...	261-294	313-323	313-323	404-...
Chico, Calif. 12	240-283	230-271	...-...	335-398	1.31-1.56*	...-...	...-...	1.36-1.61*	...-...	295-350	...-...	271-321	271-321	416-498
Eugene, Ore. 36	175-220	175-220	...-...	300-335	1.31-1.47*	1.78-1.89*	1.39-1.50*	1.65-1.78*	...-...	325-375	240-250	290-335	290-342	330-485
Fresno, Calif. 92	223-273	245-305	294-370	...-...	1.66-1.66*	2.42-2.42*	2.00-2.00*	2.13-2.13*	...-...	...-...	225-260	324-385	324-385	523-523
Oakland, Calif. 385	245-285	260-300	260-300	...-...	1.75-...*	2.09-2.32*	1.63-1.92*	2.12-2.29*	...-...	390-450	325-365	380-410	380-410	390-450
Pasadena, Calif. 105 . . .	208-250	...-...	...-...	...-...	1.31-1.58*	...-...	1.48-1.77*	1.89-2.27*	286-344	394-473	...-...	322-388	322-388	337-404
Pittsburg, Calif. 13 . . .	253-253	...-...	273-273	...-...	1.82-1.82*	2.35-2.35*	1.90-1.90*	...-...	...-...	416-416	...-...	400-400	393-393	451-451
Portland, Ore. 374	205-245	215-255	245-287	340-400	1.46-1.58*	1.72-2.03*	1.46-1.72*	1.72-2.03*	340-400	368-432	275-326	287-340	287-340	326-384
Sacramento, Calif. 138 .	220-264	252-300	276-330	315-380	1.37-1.65*	1.72-2.06*	1.58-1.89*	2.18-...	345-420	400-480	264-315	315-380	315-380	380-460
San Diego, Calif. 435† . .	200-244	210-256	244-296	296-360	1.33-1.62*	1.78-2.17*	...-...	1.87-2.28*	282-343	378-460	282-343	327-397	327-397	378-460
San Francisco, Calif. 775	260-320	260-320	265-325	365-425	2.00-...	2.25-...	...-...	2.36-...	310-370	390-450	300-360	367-417	367-417	465-525
Seattle, Wash. 468	210-230	265-285	270-290	345-365	1.63-...*	1.72-...*	2.01-...*	2.21-...*	330-350	405-425	270-...	325-365	325-365	410-435
Stockton, Calif. 71	196-245	219-274	259-323	323-404	1.66-1.66	1.96-2.46*	1.86-1.86*	2.33-2.33*	306-382	382-477	340-427	315-393	315-393	404-505

Professional Organizations of Municipal Officials

TWENTY-TWO national organizations of chief municipal officials who generally are appointed are listed in this section. One of them is the American Society for Public Administration which cuts across all levels of government as well as all municipal functions. All 22 organizations hold annual conferences, most of them carry on some research, and all are interested in improving the administration of municipal activities. All of the 22 organizations have full-time secretariats.

Most of these organizations have individual memberships, and several also have agency, institutional, or service memberships or fees. The latter type of membership is based on the population of the jurisdiction in three instances (city attorneys, municipal finance officers, and public works directors), and on the annual revenue of the agency in two other organizations (librarians and utility directors). The agency memberships of several other organizations have varied bases, such as number of permanent dwelling units managed (housing officials), annual purchasing volume (purchasing agents), and administrative costs of the agency (welfare officials).

Individual membership dues are inadequate in most instances to finance the cost of specialized individual service requested by cities. The Civil Service Assembly has a service fee, in addition to individual memberships, based on the number of employees under the jurisdiction of the personnel agency. The American Society of Planning Officials and the International City Managers' Association provide information services with fees based on the population of the municipality.

The advisory aids available through the secretariats of their national organizations give local officials an excellent method of obtaining quickly expert advice and factual information on a given problem. The information secured in this way enables local officials to improve local administration organization and practice and thus improve the quality of the service rendered to the people of their city. The organizations housed at 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, together with the National Municipal League, are represented on the governing board of Public Administration Service which provides a field consulting service for governments on a cost basis.

These voluntary associations of public officials provide many of the services which in other countries would be the responsibility of the central government. They arrange annual and regional conferences, publish newsletters and magazines, answer inquiries, conduct in-service training courses, provide a placement service for members, and formulate service and cost standards for various municipal activities.

All of these national organizations perform a useful service in keeping their members in touch with progressive developments in their respective professions. In a small or medium-sized town there are few if any persons with whom local officials can "talk shop." The opportunity to meet and exchange ideas and experiences with other men in the same profession is of value not only to the individual but also to the municipality he serves.

The 22 organizations are listed in the order of their establishment with the name of the secretary or director and address. Periodicals and special reports and books issued by each organization are listed in the "Sources of Information" at the end of each section of this Year Book. It is significant that eight of the 22 organizations described below are 50 or more years old. Four others were organized between 1900 and 1930, seven during the decade from 1930 to 1940, and only three since 1940.

American Association of School Administrators (1865). Worth McClure, executive secretary, 1201 16 Street, N.W. Washington 6, D.C.
American Public Health Association (1872). Reginald M. Atwater, executive secretary, 1790 Broadway, New York 19.
International Association of Fire Chiefs (1873). John D. Gerletti, general manager, Hotel Martinique, Broadway at 32 Street, New York 1.
American Library Association (1876). David H. Clift, executive secretary, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11.
American Water Works Association (1881). Harry E. Jordan, secretary, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York 17.
International Association of Chiefs of Police (1893). Leroy Wike, executive secretary, Mills Building, Washington 6, D.C.
American Public Works Association (1894). Donald F. Herrick, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.
American Institute of Park Executives (1898). Emile Mardfin, executive secretary, 440 North Orleans Street, Chicago 10.
Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada (1906). Kenneth O. Warner, director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.
Municipal Finance Officers Association (1906). Joseph F. Clark, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.
National Recreation Association (1906). Joseph Prendergast, executive director, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10.
International City Managers' Association (1914). Clarence E. Ridley, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.
American Public Welfare Association (1930). Loula Dunn, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.
Institute of Traffic Engineers (1930). M. Mansfield Todd, executive secretary, 212 Strathcona Hall, New Haven 11, Connecticut.
National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials (1933). John D. Lange, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.
American Society of Planning Officials (1934). Dennis O'Harrow, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.
National Association of Assessing Officers (1934). Albert W. Noonan, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.
National Institute of Municipal Law Officers (1934). Charles S. Rhyne, general counsel, 726 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D.C.
American Society for Public Administration (1939). Laverne Burchfield, secretary-treasurer, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.
American Public Power Association (1941). Alex Radin, general manager, 1757 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.
National Institute of Governmental Purchasing (1944). Albert H. Hall, executive director, 1001 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.
National Institute of Municipal Clerks (1947), 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

Municipal Personnel Data

PERSONNEL administration in a typical city over 10,000 in 1953 would include one or more three-member civil service boards appointed by the mayor or city council, with jurisdiction over all employees. City hall employees would have a work week of 40 hours or less, with Saturdays off or with a skeleton staff working Saturday morning. Office people working overtime would receive compensatory time off, while those in manual occupations and skilled trades would be paid for the time worked, at their regular rates. All employees would have two weeks vacation per year and might possibly earn an additional week after 15 years of service. Employees would also earn 12 to 15 days of sick leave with pay each year, cumulative to at least 60 and possibly to 90 days (representing four to six years of illness-free service for the city). Group hospitalization insurance would be available on a non-contributing basis and employees would be covered by a local or state-administered retirement plan. At least some of the employees in this typical city would be members of a local of a national labor union and some others might have their own unaffiliated organization. This article and the accompanying tables summarize the personnel practices of cities over 10,000 by population groupings.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AMOUNT OF MONTHLY PAYROLL BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT: OCTOBER, 1953

	Total Employees (in thousands)	Per Cent of Total	Pay Rolls (in millions)	Per Cent of Total
Federal civilian	2,384	33.6	$805.5	39.5
Public education	1,963	27.7	554.8	27.2
State	786	11.1	209.3	10.3
City	1,191	16.8	312.6	15.4
County and other	770	10.8	155.5	7.6
Total public employment	7,094	100.0	$2,037.7	100.0

Table X at the end of the article lists 1,301 cities over 10,000 population and shows specific individual city data regarding personnel administration—number of employees, payroll volume, organization for personnel management, personnel policies and practices including training, and employee organizations reported by the cities. Employees of local school systems are excluded from the data.

Employment and Payrolls. Table 1 shows United States Bureau of the Census estimates of the distribution of total public employment and payrolls among different levels of government for October, 1953. City employment and payroll figures compared with corresponding figures reported in the 1953 Municipal Year Book show a 2.7 per cent increase in number of employees and an 11.2 per cent increase in payroll volume during the 12 months from October, 1952, to October, 1953. These gains are almost identical with those for the preceding year.

Table 2 shows the trends in municipal employment and payrolls for urban incorporated places for the years 1946 through 1953. The index figures compare changes in average monthly earnings of city employees (in October of each year) with changes in the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumer price index for the same month. Table 2 and the graph show that average monthly salaries have increased more sharply than the consumer price index since 1950. While there indexes do not express the adequacy of employee earnings in relation to the cost of living, nor relationships between salaries and prices in individual cities, they do provide a comparative chart against which cities can measure their own salary changes in relation to the price index. Both the index of average monthly earnings and the consumer price index are based on the average of years 1947-1949 equals 100.

TABLE 2

MUNICIPAL NONSCHOOL EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL: MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1946-1953

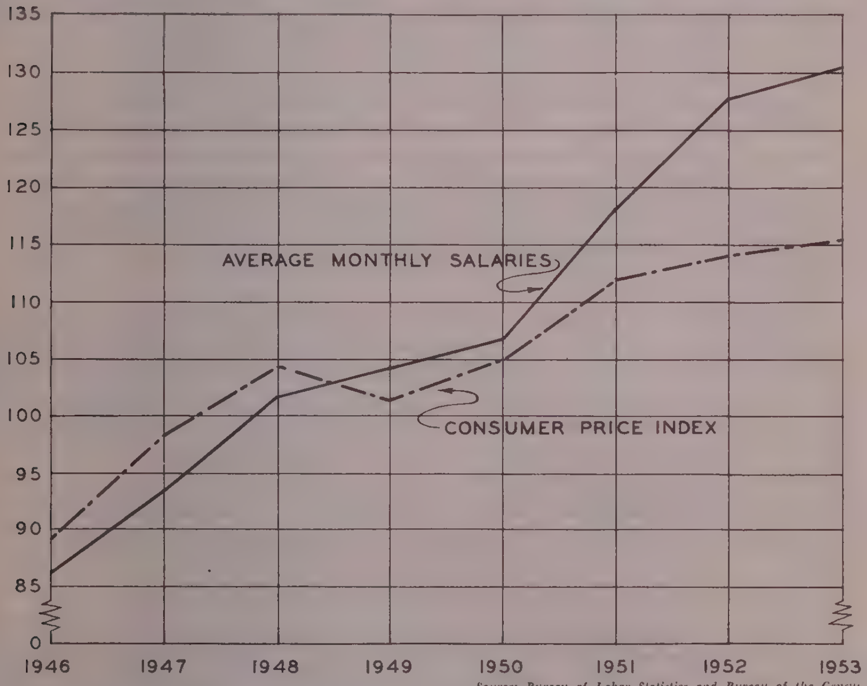
Year	Employment (in thousands)	Payrolls (in millions)	Average Monthly Earnings		BLS Consumer Price Index (1947-49=100)
			Amount	Index (1947-49=100)	
1946	955	$160.0	$168	86.3	89.1
1947	996	181.2	182	93.4	98.3
1948	1,039	206.2	198	101.7	104.3
1949	1,082	219.7	203	104.2	101.5
1950	1,106	230.2	208	106.8	105.0
1951	1,102	253.9	230	118.1	112.1
1952	1,132	282.3	249	127.8	114.2
1953	1,191	312.6	262	130.4	115.4

School employees are excluded from the employment-payroll figures shown for individual cities in Table X, even where schools are operated as part of the city government. All other paid municipal employees and officials (including those on a part-time basis) are counted under "Total Number of Employees." The figures for individual cities in Table X include employees and payrolls for city-operated utilities as well as for personnel engaged in non-school "general government" activities.

Civil Service Organization. Formal civil service commissions, the size of the board, by whom appointed, and employees covered are shown for individual cities in Table X. Table 3 summarizes the extent of civil service coverage and the types of employees covered by civil service. In this section and in Table X, the term "civil service" has the traditional meaning of a semi-autonomous lay board responsible for recruiting and examining potential employees, certifying them for appointment, and hearing appeals from suspension, dismissal, and other administrative actions. From Table 3 it can be seen that while two-thirds of the cities have formal civil service only half of these agencies cover all employees, the remainder covering a select group such as firemen or policemen. About 38 per cent of the cities under 25,000 population (317) have no formal civil service system.

Laws of several states require cities to provide civil service for certain groups of employees. In Iowa and Ohio all cities must have a three-member civil service board appointed by the mayor to serve all employees. New York requires each city either to provide a three-member civil service commission appointed by the mayor to serve all employees, or to make use of the county civil service commission. In either case the city may have a full-time personnel department as well. New Jersey cities may operate under the state civil service commission which provides state wide recruitment, examination, certification, classification, and specific rules regarding veteran's preference, promotion, pay, and political activity.

In Massachusetts, state law requires all cities over 100,000 to operate under the state civil service commission. For cities under 100,000 utili-



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of the Census

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX AND MUNICIPAL SALARY INDEX: 1946 TO 1953

The Consumer Price Index is a statistical measure of changes in prices of goods and services bought by families of city wage earners and clerical workers, compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics (average of 1947 - 1949 = 100). The Municipal Salary Index was obtained by dividing the total monthly non-school payrolls for all incorporated urban places by their non-school employment for the month of October each year—both figures were obtained from the Bureau of the Census survey of public employment—and converting the resulting average monthly earning amounts to a basis of the average of October 1947, 1948, and 1949 equals 100. The resulting index is thus affected by changes in the composition of total employment (which includes part-time and temporary help), length of working periods, and actual rates of pay. The indexes in the chart are based on October 15 figures for each year.

TABLE 3

EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE

Population Group	No. Cities in Group	No. Cities with Civil Service	Employee Groups Covered by Civil Service						No Civil Service System
			All Employees[1]						
			No.	% Cities With Civil Service	Fire and Police	Fire	Police	Other Combinations	
Cities over 500,000	18	18	17	94.4	1	0	0	0	0
250,000 to 500,000......	23	23	17	74.0	4	0	0	2	0
100,000 to 250,000......	65	55	48	87.4	3	0	1	3	9
50,000 to 100,000	129	105	64	60.9	32	1	0	8	23
25,000 to 50,000	277	198	108	54.6	71	3	5	11	62
10,000 to 25,000	835	446	169	37.9	169	11	42	55	317
All cities over 10,000 ...	1,347	845	423	50.0	280	15	48	79	401

[1] Includes cities coded as ALL, FG, PG, and FPG in Table X and may exclude day laborers, employees under elected officers, temporary employees, and employees of library, health, and welfare departments.

zation of the state system is optional. All Wisconsin cities over 4,000 population must provide a five-member police and fire commission appointed by the mayor. The commission may have certain administrative duties in addition to its personnel functions. In Alabama a personnel board appointed by the officials of the county and its largest city handle personnel functions for all cities over 5,000 in the larger counties of the state. Other states such as Minnesota and California provide services to cities on a contractual basis.

A total of 714 cities shown in Table X operate with civil service boards or commissions. An additional 129 operate under state or county systems. Three-member boards are by far the most common, in 542 cities, with five-member boards in 126 cities. In 18 other cities boards range in size from two to nine members. State personnel assistance is engaged by cities in Massachusetts and New Jersey and county assistance by cities in New York, California, and Alabama.

City councils appoint the civil service board in 298 cities while the mayor does so in 269. The city manager has appointing authority in 13

TABLE 4

RESPONSIBILITY FOR PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	No. of Cities in which Chief Executive Has Primary Responsibility			No. of Cities in which Responsibility is in:			
		Mayor	City Mgr.	Full-Time Officer Apt'd. By Mayor or Mgr.	Dept. Heads	City Council	Full Time Officer Apt'd. by Council or CS Board	City Clerk or Other Official
Cities over 500,000.......	15	0	0	4	0	0	10	1
250,000 to 500,000........	23	0	0	9	1	0	11	2
100,000 to 250,000........	52	3	1	19	10	1	13	5
50,000 to 100,000	114	10	15	27	25	3	12	22
25,000 to 50,000	210	15	62	9	46	14	14	50
10,000 to 25,000	577	60	196	5	103	53	11	149
All cities over 10,000	991	88	274	73	185	71	71	229

cities and other officials, or combinations of officials and private citizens, appoint the board in 71 cities. In those over 250,000 the mayor is more often the appointing authority while the council appoints the boards in the majority of cities under 250,000.

Personnel Management. Officials serving as chief personnel officers and the employees served are listed for individual cities in Table X. Table 4 shows where the responsibility for personnel administration lies, thus revealing an additional factor in merit system operation. In 435 cities (44 per cent of those reporting), the chief executive has primary responsibility for personnel administration, substantially the same ratio as was reported in the 1953 Year Book.

Table 4 indicates that 144 cities have full-time personnel officers, 71 appointed by the city council or a civil service board and 73 by the mayor or city manager. While this is 4 more than the number reported in the 1953 Year Book, 485 cities continue to handle personnel matters through department heads, the city council or other officials without central guidance or assistance from a personnel officer or the chief executive. Sixty-three per cent of these (305) are in cities with less than 25,000 population.

TABLE 5

HOURS WORKED PER WEEK BY CITY HALL EMPLOYEES

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Reporting Cities Having Work Week of:									
		37½ Hrs. or Less		38-39½ Hrs.		40 Hrs.		40½-43½ Hrs.		44 Hrs. and Over	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cities over 500,000 . . .	9	6	66.7	1	11.1	2	22.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000. . . .	23	3	13.0	3	13.0	16	69.5	0	0.0	1	4.5
100,000 to 250,000. . . .	65	15	23.1	6	9.2	35	53.8	2	3.1	7	10.8
50,000 to 100,000	128	36	28.2	19	14.8	46	36.0	9	7.0	18	14.0
25,000 to 50,000	272	67	24.6	30	11.0	110	40.5	20	7.3	45	16.6
10,000 to 25,000	784	123	15.7	77	9.8	294	37.5	50	6.4	240	30.6
All cities over 10,000 . .	1,281	250	19.5	136	10.6	503	39.3	81	6.3	311	24.3

Cities that reported appointing a full-time personnel officer in 1953 are: Springfield, Missouri; Hoboken, New Jersey; Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio; Portland, Oregon; Reading, Pennsylvania; Woonsocket, Rhode Island; Ogden, Utah; and Tacoma, Washington. Six other cities in the 25,000 to 50,000 population group reported assigning definite personnel responsibilities to a single official on a part-time basis: Maywood, Illinois; Royal Oak, Michigan; Enid, Oklahoma; Vancouver, Washington; and Eau Claire and Wauwatosa, Wisconsin.

Hours Worked Per Week. The length of the regular work week for city hall office personnel in 1,281 cities is summarized in Table 5. The median hours per week for all cities is 40, with the shortest work week reported being 30 hours and the longest 50 hours. Employees in 69 per cent of the cities (889) have weekly schedules of 40 hours or less, but 24 per cent work 44 hours or more. Figures in Table 5 reveal that 83 per cent of the 225 cities over 50,000 population and 66 per cent of the 1,056 cities under 50,000 work 40 hours or less. This is an increase in the 40 hour week of

4.5 per cent for all cities, 6.5 per cent for those under 50,000, and 3.75 per cent for those over 50,000. The number of cities with a work week of 44 hours or more was reduced from 342 in 1952 to 311 in 1953, a decrease of 11 per cent. Hours of work for policemen and firemen are reported in detail in the police and fire sections of the Year Book.

Paid Holidays. Information on paid holidays granted city employees was not obtained, but the 1953 Year Book contains such data. The median number of holidays was eight per year among 1,094 reporting cities. Almost 80 per cent (869) of the cities reported six to ten holidays per year. Almost all cities granted New Year's Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas. Nearly 60 per cent granted Washington's Birthday, 73 per cent Armistice Day, and 87 per cent Memorial Day.

Saturday Working Schedules. Table 6 shows the pattern of Saturday work for city hall administrative and clerical employees. In 41 per cent (509) of the cities reporting, a full staff works a half day on Saturday. This compares with over 50 per cent in 1952, and 45 per cent in 1953.

TABLE 6

SATURDAY WORK SCHEDULE FOR CITY HALL EMPLOYEES

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Full Staff Half Day		Skeleton Staff Half Day		No Saturday Work	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cities over 500,000	18	18	0	0.0	7	39.0	11	61.0
250,000 to 500,000.	23	23	0	0.0	14	60.9	9	39.1
100,000 to 250,000.	65	65	11	16.9	16	24.6	38	58.5
50,000 to 100,000	129	102	23	22.6	33	32.4	46	45.0
25,000 to 50,000	277	271	95	35.0	57	21.0	119	44.0
10,000 to 25,000	835	772	380	49.2	165	21.4	227	29.4
All cities over 10,000	1,347	1,251	509	40.6	292	23.3	450	36.1

The trend of eliminating Saturday work has been noticeable for several years. In 1953 the number of cities that do not work on Saturdays increased 16.5 per cent, from 387 to 450—36 per cent of the total reporting cities. Cities apparently make a clean break between a full staff working a half day Saturday and closing the city hall altogether, for the number of cities reporting a skeleton staff working a half day Saturday remained within three of the 1952 figure of 295. Besides the cities shown in Table 6 for half day and no Saturday work, 13 additional cities reported working a full day on Saturday—six with a skeleton force, and seven with a full staff.[1]

Overtime Pay. Table 7 compares the methods of overtime payment in cities and contrasts the practices for administrative and clerical workers with those for labor and trades workers. Approximately 57 per cent of the cities over 10,000 population have some plan for paying overtime for office workers, while 94 per cent have some plan for employees in labor and trades categories. Nearly one-half the cities under 25,000 population have no plan for paying overtime for administrative and clerical workers. This compares with less than 7 per cent in the same population group for labor and trades employees. Nearly 60 per cent of the 719 cities that report some overtime payment plan for office workers allow compensatory time off for overtime, while an additional 31 per cent pay for the time on a straight time basis. Of the 1,226 cities reporting some overtime plan for labor and trades workers, 44 per cent pay straight time and 32 per cent pay time and one-half. Less than five per cent of all cities reporting indicated that they had no plan for paying overtime to labor and trades workers.

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[1] Skeleton force all day: LaSalle, Illinois; Winfield, Kansas; Kirksville and Sikeston, Missouri; Bellevue and Yeadon, Pennsylvania; and Cleveland, Tennessee. Full staff all day Saturday: Garden City, Kansas; Cambridge and Fremont, Ohio; Clarksville, Tennessee; and McKinney, Texas.

Paid Vacation and Sick Leave. All but two of the 1,284 reporting cities grant vacations with pay to city hall administrative and clerical employees. Ninety-four per cent (1,209) grant two weeks per year, four per cent (48 cities) grant three weeks, and two per cent (27 cities) allow a single week. Twenty-four of the 27 one-week cities are in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group.

Slightly less than one-fourth of all reporting cities (304) grant extra vacation based on length of service, 212 cities under 50,000 and 92 over 50,000. These cities are designated in Table X, while the actual amount of extra vacation is shown in the 1953 Year Book in a footnote to Table IX for the 225 cities that reported their extra allowances. The most typical vacation increase is an additional week after 15 years of service.

TABLE 7

METHODS OF PAYING FOR OVERTIME

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Cities With Some Plan		Compensatory Time Off	Straight Time	Time and One-Half	One and one-half and Double[1]	No Plan For Paying Overtime	
		No.	%					No.	%
A. ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL									
Cities over 500,000	18	18	100.0	10	2	3	3	0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000	23	19	82.6	17	0	1	1	4	17.4
100,000 to 250,000	63	39	61.9	28	6	4	1	24	38.1
50,000 to 100,000	128	79	61.8	55	10	12	2	49	38.2
25,000 to 50,000	269	165	61.4	108	40	11	6	104	38.6
10,000 to 25,000	767	399	52.0	204	165	27	3	368	48.0
All cities over 10,000	1,268	719	56.6	422	223	58	16	549	43.4
B. LABOR AND TRADES									
Cities over 500,000	17	17	100.0	1	4	6	6	0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000	22	20	91.0	1	10	7	2	2	9.0
100,000 to 250,000	62	61	98.5	7	18	26	10	1	1.5
50,000 to 100,000	126	122	96.9	15	37	45	25	4	3.1
25,000 to 50,000	262	247	94.4	16	97	86	48	15	5.6
10,000 to 25,000	737	687	93.4	71	342	205	69	50	6.6
All cities over 10,000	1,226	1,154	94.4	111	508	375	160	72	5.6

[1] Cities in this column pay time and one-half on week days and double time on Sundays and holidays.

The usual sick leave allowance in cities over 10,000 is two weeks with pay annually. Of the 1,146 cities reporting in Table X, 907 grant paid sick leave ranging from 10 days up to 30 days per year with 70 per cent (642) allowing 12 to 15 days per year. Only 658 cities reported their practice on allowing accumulation of unused sick leave from year to year, to be used in time of extended illness. Of these, 118 permit 30-day accumulation, 133 allow 60 days, and 149 grant 90 days. Another 88 cities allow accumulation of irregular amounts of over 60 days up to as much as 300 days, while the remaining 170 cities permit accumulation of less than 60, 113 cities between 30 and 60 days, and 57 under 30 days.

Personnel Activities. Table 8 illustrates the extent to which in-service training was carried on in cities in 1953. Of 1,051 cities reporting, 51 per cent (533) carried on some type of training activity for employees. Greatest training emphasis shows up in police departments with over 83 per cent (445) of the training cities conducting some kind of police training. Greatest emphasis on police training appears to be given in cities over 100,000 population where 61 out of 65 cities (94 per cent) that conducted any kind of training did so for policemen. Training in fire departments runs a close second, followed by public works, recreation, and utilities employees. Individual cities, and the departments for which they conducted training in 1953 are shown in Table X.

TABLE 8

IN-SERVICE TRAINING IN CITIES OVER 10,000

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting	Cities With Some Training		No. Cities with Departmental Training in:					
		No.	%	Police	Fire	Public Works	Recreation	Utilities	Other Depts.
Cities over 500,000	12	12	100.0	12	12	7	8	5	6
250,000 to 500,000.	22	17	77.5	15	15	8	7	1	6
100,000 to 250,000.	57	35	61.4	34	32	6	11	6	16
50,000 to 100,000	115	69	60.0	61	57	13	13	11	23
25,000 to 50,000	238	135	56.8	123	106	24	15	15	21
10,000 to 25,000	607	265	43.6	230	104	36	22	35	49
All cities over 10,000	1,051	533	50.6	445	326	94	76	73	121

A number of cities took advantage of the outside training assistance made available by local schools, university extension divisions, state boards for vocational education, and nearby colleges. Cities also listed many local and national sources of training materials and assistance such as the International City Managers' Association, Northwestern University Traffic Institute, a county personnel board, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Western Actuarial Bureau. Cities also received training assistance from state departments and agencies such as health, highway, motor vehicle, and public safety.

Entrance and promotional examinations for municipal employees are the exception rather than the rule, with 403 out of 1,064 cities conducting entrance tests for all groups and 371 out of 1,047 using promotional tests. An additional 162 cities use entrance tests and 105 use promotional tests for fire and police only. Thirty-eight per cent of the cities do not employ entrance tests for any class of city employee and 55 per cent do not use promotional tests. Recruiting or promotional examinations are more common in cities over 50,000, 62 per cent of which (145 cities) use entrance tests. Only 23 per cent (258) of the cities under 50,000 make use of this means of personnel selection.

Group Insurance. Table 9 shows the number of cities that provide some form of hospitalization and surgical insurance for their employees. Table X shows the individual cities which have such insurance for all or most employees of the city government. The summary in Table 9 shows that 69 per cent of the reporting cities have made hospital and surgical insurance available to their employees, while an additional three per cent provide for hospitalization only. Twenty-eight per cent of the cities (342) do not offer hospitalization insurance as an employment benefit.

TABLE 9

GROUP INSURANCE IN CITIES OVER 10,000

Population Group	No. Cities in Group	No. Cities Reporting	Hospital and Surgical Insurance		Hosp. Ins. Only	No Group Insurance
			No. Cities	Per Cent		
Cities over 500,000	18	18	12	66.7	0	6
250,000 to 500,000.	23	23	15	65.2	0	8
100,000 to 250,000.	65	63	42	66.7	2	19
50,000 to 100,000	129	127	89	70.1	4	34
25,000 to 50,000	277	265	190	71.7	3	72
10,000 to 25,000	835	731	496	67.9	32	203
All cities over 10,000	1,347	1,227	844	68.8	41	342

The 1953 Municipal Year Book shows in Table IX and the footnotes thereto the extent to which cities participate in paying the premium. About one-fifth of the cities reporting to the 1953 Year Book participated in the premium, four per cent paying 100 per cent of the cost, eight per cent paying one-half the cost, and the remainder paying various proportions greater or less than one-half.

Retirement Systems. Table 10 shows the number of cities over 10,000 population that provide old age insurance for their employees. A total of 1,262 reporting cities have retirement or pension plans covering some or all employees, 94 per cent (1,188 cities) providing a retirement plan for the entire working force.

The number of cities under local, state-administered, or federal social security plans changed considerably in 1953 over 1952, indicating a shift away from local systems toward state programs and federal social security. The 752 cities shown in Table 10 as having local systems represent 10 per cent less than the 835 reporting local systems to the 1953 Year Book, whereas state administered systems showed a corresponding rise of nine per cent from 667 to 727 cities, and social security showed a three per cent gain.

By February 1, 1954, 43 states had completed agreements with the

TABLE 10

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS FOR CITY EMPLOYEES

Population Group	Total Cities With Some Employees Covered	No. Cities With Systems Covering:				No Cities With		
		All Employees[1]		Fire and or Police only[2]	Other Combinations[3]	Local Systems	State-Administered Systems	Federa Social Securit
		No. Cities	Per Cent of Total					
Cities over 500,000	18	17	94.5	1	0	17	4	5
250,000 to 500,000.	23	23	100.0	0	0	20	12	6
100,000 to 250,000.	65	60	92.4	3	2	53	27	12
50,000 to 100,000	129	125	96.9	4	0	95	76	30
25,000 to 50,000	274	263	96.0	9	2	181	161	87
10,000 to 25,000	753	700	93.0	45	8	386	447	272
All cities over 10,000 . .	1,262	1,188	94.0	62	12	752	727	412

[1] Includes cities coded as All, FG, GP, or FPG in Table X. Many exclude day laborers, elected officers, and temporary employees.

[2] Includes only cities coded as F, P, and FP in Table X.

[3] Includes only cities coded as O, FO, PO, and FPO in Table X.

United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and one additional state had passed enabling legislation but had not yet made the coverage agreement. The four states with no agreement are Minnesota, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Ohio.

Employee Organizations. Data on affiliated employee organizations were gathered from national organizations of public employees and are shown in Table X as of January 1, 1954. Information on locals of the United Public Workers of America has been dropped from this Year Book since the organization has not responded to questionnaires for several years. Data on unaffiliated organizations were obtained directly from city officials. In some cities skilled trade workers belong to separate craft

TABLE 11

ORGANIZATIONS OF LOCAL EMPLOYEES IN CITIES OVER 10,000

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	Cities With Employees in One or More Organizations		No. Cities Having Employees in Affiliated Organizations[1]			No. of Cities With Unaffil. Org'ns
		No.	Per Cent	AFSCME	GCEOC	IAFF	
Cities over 500,000	18	18	100.0	16	15	18	13
250,000 to 500,000.	23	21	91.4	15	7	20	8
100,000 to 250,000.	65	63	97.0	44	13	54	31
50,000 to 100,000	129	123	95.4	67	17	109	58
25,000 to 50,000	277	223	80.9	110	23	177	91
10,000 to 25,000	835	426	51.0	113	24	236	145
All cities over 10,000 . .	1,347	874	64.9	365	99	614	346

[1] The total number of cities with employees in the several affiliated organizations exceeds the total number of cities having one or more organizations because there are many cities having employees in two or more organizations. AFSCME indicates American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFL); GCEOC, Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee (CIO); and IAFF, International Association of Fire Fighters (AFL).

unions whose membership is related to the trade rather than to the public nature of the employment. These affiliations are not included in this report. Data for organizations strictly for public employees are summarized in Table 11 for cities over 10,000.

Employee organizations are found in each of the 18 cities over 500,000 population, and all but 10 of the cities over 50,000. Close to 95 per cent of the cities (225) over 50,000 and 58 per cent of those (649) under 50,000 have one or more organizations for local employees.

While these figures show the extent of employee unions and other organizations in cities they give no indication of how highly employees in individual cities are organized, nor the number of locals in any city. At the end of 1953 the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees had locals in 60 cities composed entirely of police officers.[2]

[2] Cities in which the AFSCME has locals composed exclusively of police officers: Tuscaloosa and Mobile, Alabama; Hot Springs, Little Rock, North Little Rock, and Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Denver and Pueblo, Colorado; Bridgeport, Hartford, Middletown, New Britain, and New Haven, Connecticut; Augusta, Georgia; Alton, Aurora, Bloomington, East St. Louis, Granite City, Joliet, Kankakee, La Salle, Ottawa, Springfield, and Streator, Illinois; Fort Madison and Keokuk, Iowa; Hutchinson, Kansas; Alexandria, Bogalusa, Monroe and Shreveport, Louisiana; Amesbury, Massachusetts; Duluth and St. Paul, Minnesota; Meridian, Mississippi; Omaha, Nebraska; Irvington, New Jersey; Asheville and Durham, North Carolina; Massillon and Youngstown, Ohio; Portland and Salem, Oregon; Columbia, South Carolina; Chattanooga, Tennessee; Portsmouth, Virginia; Bremerton, Everett, Port Angeles, Puyallup, Renton, Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Vancouver, and Yakima, Washington; LaCrosse and Madison, Wisconsin; and Sheridan, Wyoming.

TABLE X

PERSONAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1954

This table includes all cities over 25,000 population and 789 of the 835 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population, according to the 1950 census. A single dagger (†) after population indicates special census after April, 1950. City employment and payroll data are for October, 1953, and were obtained from the Bureau of Census report, "City Employment in 1953". Data on state-administered retirement systems were obtained from state officials. Data on locals of national organizations of governmental employees were obtained from headquarters of those organizations. All other data were obtained direct from city officials. The "Total" under "Number of Employees" includes both general government functions and city utilities; difference between "Total" and "General" represents number of utility employees. An asterisk (*) after the name of a city indicates that payroll figures exclude utility employees. Explanation of all code letters is shown below. Under PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, the first column shows the kind of formal civil service organization (if any); cities with two or more civil service boards are shown by footnote 1. The second column shows the employee groups under formal civil service; code letter "G" means all employees except those not separately covered, and "O" means health, library, utilities, or other limited groups of employees. In the third column the letter to the left of the dash (-) shows the person serving as chief personnel officer; the letter to the right shows employee groups served by the personnel officer. The fourth column shows city departments conducting in-service training during 1953. "Work Hours per Week; Saturdays" applies only to administrative and clerical employees. Under "Overtime Pay—Office, Skilled," the first letter refers to administrative and clerical employees, the second to skilled non-office workers. When two or more methods of over-time pay were reported, the most liberal pay is shown. The next two columns show annual vacation and sick leave allowances granted administrative and clerical employees. A double dagger (‡) indicates additional vacation and sick leave are granted based on length of service. The second figure under sick leave shows the maximum number of days that can be accumulated; zero (0) shows that no sick leave with pay is granted, and an "N" indicates city has no set policies on sick leave. "Hospital and Surgical Insurance" shows the kinds of insurance available to city employees under city sponsorship; cities that pay all or part of employees' premiums are shown by footnotes 6-10. Under "Retirement Systems" the first group of letters shows employees covered by locally-administered plans, the next group shows employees covered by state-administered plans, and the last group shows employees covered by federal social security. The last column shows locals of national labor organizations of governmental employees as well as local unaffiliated organizations. Leaders (. . .) denote information not reported; superior numerals ([1]) refer to footnotes at end of table.

CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM

B—Formal civil service board
County—County provides personnel services
State—State provides personnel services
None—No civil service board

SERVING AS CHIEF PERSONNEL OFFICER

C—Council or council committee
D—Individual department heads
K—City Clerk
M—Mayor
Mgr—City Manager
P—Full-time personnel officer appointed by City Manager (PA); Civil Service Commission (PB); City Council (PC); Mayor (PM); Other Official (PX)
S—Other official

OVERTIME PAY POLICY

H—Time and one-half
N—No plan for paying overtime
S—Straight time
T—Compensatory time off
X—Time and one-half week days, double time Sundays and holidays

EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATIONS

A—American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFL)
F—International Association of Fire Fighters (AFL)
G—Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee (CIO)
N—None
U—Local unaffiliated organization

EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE; EMPLOYEES COVERED BY RETIREMENT SYSTEMS; EMPLOYEES SERVED BY CHIEF PERSONNEL OFFICER (lower case letters)

A—All
F—Fire
P—Police
N—None
O—Others, but limited
G—All except those covered by separate systems

APPOINTING AUTHORITY FOR CIVIL SERVICE BOARD

A—City manager
C—City Council
M—Mayor
X—Several officials and/or

HOSPITAL AND SURGICAL INSURANCE

Y—Both
H—Hospitalization only
N—None

DEPARTMENTS CONDUCTING TRAINING

N—Finance
F—Fire
P—Police
W—Public Works
R—Recreation
U—Utilities
X—Other

SATURDAY SCHEDULE

S—Skeleton staff all day
Sh—Skeleton staff half day
F—Full staff all day
Fh—Full staff half day

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll For October, 1953 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Departments Conducting Training	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Gen'l Gov't Only		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served								
Over 1,000,000															
Chicago, Ill.	3,621	30,402	26,608	$11,269.0	B3M	A	PB-a	PF	35Sh	S-X	2‡	15-. .	Y	GFP-N-N	AFGSU
Detroit, Mich.	1,850	28,048	20,653	10,052.8	B4M[1]	A	PB-g	NPFWURX	40N	T-X	2‡	12-100	Y[9]	A-N-N	AFGSU
Los Angeles, Calif. . .	2,105†	29,952	19,093	11,456.8	B5M	A	PB-a	PFWURX	40Sh	H-H	2	5-45	Y	GFP-N-N	AFGSU
New York, N. Y.	7,892	181,627	134,984	57,877.8	B3M	A	. . . .	. . .	40Sh	T-..	2	12-. .	Y[8]	GFP-O-N	AFGSU
Philadelphia, Pa. . . .	2,072	25,479	23,943	7,980.1	B3M	A	PB-a	. . .	37½Sh	H-H	2‡	30-120	N	GFP-N-N	AFGSU
500,000 to 1,000,000															
Baltimore, Md.	950	13,281	12,294	3,423.3	B3C	A	PB-a	PFWRX	37½N	T-H	2‡	12-24	N	GFP-N-N	AFSU
Boston, Mass.	801	17,434	16,969	4,687.6	State	A	X-a	. . .	35N	H-H	2‡	15-90	N	A-N-N	AFGU
Buffalo, N. Y.	580	6,156	5,793	1,953.5	B3M	A	. . . .	. . .	35Sh	T-S	2‡	15-300	N	N-A-N	AFGSU
Cincinnati, Ohio	504	8,451	7,771	2,470.3	B3X	A	PA-a	PFWUR	40N	X-X	2‡	15-90	Y	GFP-N-N	AFGU
Cleveland, Ohio	915	15,928	10,628	5,333.0	B3M	A	PM-a	PFWUR	40N	T-T	2‡	15-60	Y	FP-G-N	AFGS
Houston, Tex.	596	6,264	5,674	1,613.0	B3M[1]	A	. . . .	PFU	40N	S-S	2‡	15-60	N	GFP-N-N	F
Milwaukee, Wis.	637	8,188	7,748	2,932.4	B5M[1]	FPG	PB-g	PFW	40N	T-H	2‡	15-90	Y	A-N-N	AFGSU
Minneapolis, Minn. . .	522	5,350	4,826	1,855.8	B3M	A	PB-a	. . .	40N	T-X	2‡	12-90	N	GFP-N-N	AFGS
New Orleans, La. . . .	570	7,391	6,269	1,771.8	B3X	A	PB-a	PFW	35N	T-H	3‡	24-. .	Y	GFP-N-N	AFU
Pittsburgh, Pa.	677	7,249	6,771	2,309.7	B3M	FP	PM-a	. . .	40Sh	T-S	2	14-. .	Y	P-N-G	AFGS
St. Louis, Mo.	857	12,748	11,776	3,353.5	B3M	A	PM-a	PFRX	38Sh	T-S	3	24-90	Y	FP-N-G	AF
San Francisco, Calif. .	775	15,055	10,648	5,659.3	B3M	A	PB-a	PFR	40N	X-X	2‡	10-130	Y	A-N-O	AFGSU
Washington, D. C. . . .	802	14,349	13,783	4,582.1	B7.. [2]	A	PC-a	PFRX	40N	X-X	3‡	13-. .	Y	FP-N-N[12]	FGU
250,000 to 500,000															
Akron, Ohio	275	2,492	2,243	717.8	B3M	A	PB-a	PFW	39Sh	T-H	2‡	15-90	Y	FP-G-N	FGSU
Atlanta, Ga.	331	4,163	3,703	1,024.7	B3M	A	PB-a	. . .	44Sh	N-N	2	15-. .	Y[9]	GFP-N-N	AFG
Birmingham, Ala. . . .	326	2,067	1,840	562.7	County	A	PB-a	None	40Sh	N-N	2	12-60	N	G-N-O	FGSU
Columbus, Ohio	376	3,095[13]	2,548[13]	843.9[13]	B3M	A	S-a	PF	40Sh	T-H	2	12-90	N	FP-G-N	AFGU
Dallas, Tex.	434	5,515	4,699	1,574.1	B3C	A	PA-a	PFWRX	40Sh	T-S	2	12-150	N	A-N-N	N
Denver, Colo.	416	6,444	5,400	1,698.4	B3X	FP	PM-g	W	40N	T-S	2	12-100	N	FP-N-G	AF
Fort Worth, Tex. . . .	279	2,892	2,612	822.0	B3C	FP	PC-g	PF	40Sh	T-S	2	15-90	Y[7]	G-F-N	F
Indianapolis, Ind.	427	4,210	4,210	981.9	B5M	FP	PM-g	None	40N	N-T	2‡	10-36	Y	FP-G-O	AF
Jersey City, N. J. . . .	299	. . . .	. . . .	. . . . .	State	A	PC-a	NPFX	40Sh	T-H	2‡	15-. .	Y	G-FP-N	AFU
Kansas City, Mo. . . .	457	5,061	4,569	1,297.7	B3M[1]	G	PA-g	NPFWR	40Sh	T-S	2	10-60	Y	FP-N-G	AF
Long Beach, Calif. . . .	251	3,441	2,901	1,224.1	B5C	A	PA-a	NPFWUR	40N	T-H	2	12-60	Y	N-A-N	AFU
Louisville, Ky.	369	4,502	4,142	1,194.3	B5M	G	PB-a	PFR	39Sh	T-H	2‡	12-60	Y	FP-N-G	AFG
Memphis, Tenn.	396	7,547	4,720	1,721.8	B3C	A	PC-a	FR	40Sh	X-X	2	. . . .	Y	A-N-N	G
Newark, N. J.	439	6,975	6,513	2,216.6	State	A	D-..	None	30Sh	T-X	2‡	15-. .	N	G-FP-N	AFG
Oakland, Calif.	385	3,608	3,608	1,346.2	B3M	A	PB-a	PFWX	37½N	T-H	2‡	12-96	Y	GFP-N-N	FSU
Omaha, Neb.	251	1,396	1,396	404.3	B3M	A	PM-..	PFW	38½N	N-S	2‡	12-36	N	GFP-N-N	AF
Portland, Ore.	374	3,860	3,432	1,151.3	B3M	A	PB-a	PF	40N	H-H	2	15-90	Y	FP-G-G	AF

TABLE X—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1954—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll For October, 1953 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT				Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office–Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave–Cumulation	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems–Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Gen'l Gov't Only		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Departments Conducting Training							
250,000 to 500,000—continued															
Rochester, N. Y.	332	4,104	3,950	$1,209.2	B3A	A	PA-a	PFR	36½Sh	T-S	2‡	12-120	Y	N-A-N	FU
St. Paul, Minn.	311	2,484	2,180	827.8	B3X	A	X-..	None	40Sh	T-S	3	15-300	Y	N-FPG-N	AF
San Antonio, Tex.	408	4,996	3,010	1,218.0	B3C[3]	A	PA-a	PF	40Sh	T-S	2	12-. .	Y	FP-G-N	N
San Diego, Calif.	435†	3,304	2,929	1,131.0	B3M	A	PB-a	PFWR	40N	T-S	3	15-90	N	A-N-N	AFU
Seattle, Wash.	468	7,887	4,018	2,674.8	B3M	A	PB-a	None	40N	T-..[5]	2‡	12-90	N	GFP-N-N	AF
Toledo, Ohio	304	3,261	2,956	1,118.3	B3M	FP	PA-g	P	40N	T-S	2‡	12-120	Y	FP-G-N	AFG
100,000 to 250,000															
Albany, N. Y.	135	2,020	1,654	354.3	B3M	A	. . . .	. . .	30½Sh	T-S	2	N-. .	Y	N-A-N	AF
Allentown, Pa.	107	662	581	159.2	B3C	FP	. . . .	None	39Sh	N-S	2	30-90	N	A-N-N	AF
Austin, Tex.	132	2,302	1,895	509.2	B3A	FP	PA-a	None	44N	S-H	2	12-90	Y[6]	G-F-N	F
Baton Rouge, La.	126	1,167	1,167	279.9	B3C[1]	FPG	PM-g	None	40Sh	T-T	2‡	12-40	N	A-N-A	AF
Berkeley, Calif.	114	839	839	305.7	B5C	A	PA-a	PFWR	40N	H-H	2‡	12-180	Y	FP-G-N	N
Bridgeport, Conn. . . .	159	1,975	1,975	574.5	B5M	A	PB-a	None	35½Fh	T-S	2‡	N-. .	Y	FP-G-N	AFU
Cambridge, Mass. . . .	121	2,330	2,192	526.7	State	A	PA-a	PF	37½N	S-T	2‡	15-150	N	A-N N	AFU
Camden, N. J.	125	1,222	1,144	328.1	State	A	. . . .	None	33Fh	N-S	2‡	16-. .	Y	G-FP-N	FG
Canton, Ohio	117	896	798	225.6	B3M	A	. . . .	None	40Fh	..-X	2	. .-. .	N	N-A-N	FU
Charlotte, N. C.	134	1,359	1,229	345.5	B3C	A	PA-a	PFX	40N	N-S	2	12-60	Y	PF-G-N	AFU
Chattanooga, Tenn. . . .	131	2,573	2,028	662.4	None	N	D-..	None	40Sh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	GFP-N-N	AF
Corpus Christi, Tex. .	108	1,212	898	297.1	B3A	A	PB-a	PFU	40N	T-H	2	15-60	Y	N-FPO-N	F
Dayton, Ohio	244	2,387	2,213	774.8	B3C	A	PA-a	PFX	40N	T-H	2‡	15-90	Y	FP-G-N	AFU
Des Moines, Iowa	178	1,574	1,394	453.0	B3M	A	PA-a	PFWX	40N	T-T	2	12-90	Y	FP-G-G	AFU
Duluth, Minn.	105	1,169	931	356.7	B3C	A	PB-a	None	40N	T-H	2‡	30-120	Y	FP-G-N	AFG
Elizabeth, N. J.	113	1,056	1,002	327.4	State	A	D-a	None	33N	N-H	2‡	15-. .	Y	N-FPG-N	AF
El Paso, Tex.	130	1,309	1,056	295.2	B5C	A	S-a	None	44Fh	T-T	2	15-30	N	A-N-N	AF
Erie, Pa.	131	1,015	854	308.6	B3C	FPO	. . . .	None	38½Fh	N-H	2	10-10	Y	FPG-N-N	F
Evansville, Ind.	129	1,151	995	306.4	None	N	S-..	PFWUR	44Sh	S-S	2	10-10	Y	FP-N-G	AF
Fall River, Mass. . . .	112	1,440	1,375	344.0	State	A	D-..	None	35½N	N-H	2‡	0-0	Y	N-A-N	GU
Flint, Mich.	163	2,080	1,944	686.5	B3X	A	PB-a	PF	40N	H-H	2	12-. .	Y	A-N N	FGU
Fort Wayne, Ind.	134	1,318	. . . .	391.5	None	N	. . .	PF	40N	N-X	2	N-. .	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Gary, Ind.	134	951	920	283.9	B3X	P	M-..	. . .	38Fh	S-H	2	. .-. .	N	FP-N-N	FU
Grand Rapids, Mich. . .	177	1,588	1,442	481.6	B5C	A	PB-a	NPFWU	40N	T-T	2‡	10-. .	Y	GFP-N-N	FGU
Hartford, Conn.	177	2,170	2,170	697.0	B3C	A	PA-a	NPFWRX	37½N	T-S	2‡	15-90	Y	A-N-N	AFG
Jacksonville, Fla. . . .	205	3,292	2,082	942.8	B3C	A	PB-a	PFUR	40N	T-H	2‡	N-. .	N	GFP-N-N	AU
Kansas City, Kan. . . .	130	687	687	209.6	B3C	A	K-a	. . .	44Sh	S-N	2	4-15	Y	A-N-N	F
Knoxville, Tenn.	125	2,254	1,439	622.5	B5. .	A	. . . .	PF	39N	N-S	2	12-60	Y	GEP-N-N	U
Little Rock, Ark. . . .	102	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B5C	A	PB-a	PFR	40N	T-S	2	N-. .	Y	FP-N-G	AFG

Miami, Fla.	249	3,506	3,133	$1,110.9	B5X	A	PB-a	PFX	41N	T-T	2‡	12-60	Y[9]	GFP-N-N	AFU
Mobile, Ala.	129	. . . .	. . . .	. . . . .	County	A	PB-a	PF	40N	N-S	2	12-. .	H[6]	A-N-N	AFG
Montgomery, Ala. . . .	107	1,021	908	201.1	County	A	PB-a	PF	40Fh	T-S	2	12-90	N	A-N-N	N
Nashville, Tenn.	174	2,659	1,691	698.6	B5X	A	PB-a	PF	40N	T-H	2	60-. .	Y	GFP-N-O	AFGU
New Bedford, Mass. . .	109	1,487	1,439	382.7	State	A	D-..	P	30N	N-X	2	12-60	N	GFP-N-N	AF
New Haven, Conn. . . .	164	. . . .	. . . .	. . . . .	B3M	A	PM-a	None	40N	N-..	2	N-. .	Y	GFP-N-N	AFU
Norfolk, Va.	214	2,793	2,566	637.7	B3C	A	PA-a	PFRX	40Sh	T-H	2	12-96	N	GFP-N-N	AG
Oklahoma City, Okla. .	244	2,170	1,990	534.5	B3C	A	PA-a	. . .	42Sh	T-H	2	15-15	Y	FP-N-G	A
Pasadena, Calif.	105	1,620	1,168	567.3	None	N	PA-a	NPFUX	40N	H-H	2‡	10-60	Y	FP-G-N	AFU
Paterson, N. J.	139	1,164	1,129	307.0	State	A	D-..	. . .	44Sh	N-T	2‡	14-. .	..	G-FP-N	AF
Peoria, Ill.	112	. . . .	. . . .	. . . . .	None	N	. . . .	PF	40Fh	T-S	2‡	7-90	Y	N-GFP-N	FU
Phoeniz, Ariz.	129†	1,678	1,344	548.8	B3C	A	PA-a	PFWR	40N	H-H	3	15-60	Y	GFP-N-N	AFG
Providence, R. I.	249	3,207	3,014	863.4	None	N	PX-a	None	40Sh	T-H	2	15-90	Y	FPO-N-N	AF
Reading, Pa.	109	837	712	176.9	B3M	PO	P..-..	PUR	36N	N-X	2	30-90	Y[6]	A-N-N	A
Richmond, Va.	230	3,337	2,082	848.6	B5C[3]	A	PA-a	PFRX	40N	T-H	2‡	12-90	Y	A-N-A	F
Sacramento, Calif. . . .	138	1,638	1,518	544.4	B3C	A	PA-a	PFRX	40N	T-H	3	15-. .	Y	A-N-N	AFU
Salt Lake City, Utah . .	182	1,636	1,348	460.8	B3C	FPO	D-..	NRX	38Fh	N-H	2	15-30	Y[7]	P-F-G	GU
Savannah, Ga.	120	1,193	1,074	257.7	B3C	A	PB-a	PF	44Sh	N-H	2	10-. .	N	A-N-N	AFU
Scranton, Pa.	126	869	869	223.4	B3M	A	. . . .	None	40Fh	T-..	2	N-. .	N	GFP-N-N	FU
Shreveport, La.	127	1,314	1,071	286.1	B5X	FP	PM-g	PF	44Fh	N-S	2	30-. .	N	GFP-N-G	AF
Somerville, Mass. . . .	102	1,609	1,542	307.5	State	A	D-a	None	40N	N-H	3	25-. .	N	A-N-N	A
South Bend, Ind.	116	951	810	286.2	None	N	. . . .	None	38½Sh	N-H	2	15-30	Y	N-FP-G	AFU
Spokane, Wash.	162	1,395	1,245	410.7	B3C	A	C-a	PF	40N	N-H	2	12-90	Y	GFP-N-N	AFU
Springfield, Mass. . . .	162	2,795	2,618	872.3	State	A	PM-a	None	37½N	T-S	2‡	7-. .	Y	N-A-N	AFU
Syracuse, N. Y.	221	2,611	2,417	722.5	County	A	. . . .	PF	37½N	N-X	2‡	7-140‡	Y	FP-G-N	AFU
Tacoma, Wash.	144	2,062	1,161	765.2	B3M	A	PA-a	PFUX	40N	T-X	2‡	12-90	Y	GFP-N-N	AFU
Tampa, Fla.	125	2,232	2,038	497.7	B3M	A	M-a	None	40N	S-S	2	10-10	Y	GFP-N-N	AF
Trenton, N. J.	128	1,625	1,433	467.9	State	A	D-..	. . .	40Sh	T-H	2‡	15-. .	Y	N-FP-N	AFU
Tulsa, Okla.	183	1,740	1,406	315.6	None	N	D-a	PF	40N	N-X	2	N-. .	N	FP-N-N	AFU
Utica, N. Y.	102	1,301	1,218	248.9	B3M	A	D-a	. . .	30N	N-H	2	18-. .	N	N-A-O	F
Waterbury, Conn. . . .	104	1,385	1,320	385.9	None	N	M-..	None	32½Sh	T-S	2	N-. .	Y	A-N-N	AFG
Wichita, Kan.	168	1,423	1,402	409.0	B5X[3]	A	Mgr-a	PFX	40N	T-X	2‡	12-90	Y	G-FP-G	F
Wilmington, Del.	110	1,436	1,262	362.1	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	40N	. . .	..	. .-. .	..	GFP-N-N	A
Worcester, Mass. . . .	203	3,753	3,597	1,062.2	State	A	PA-a	PF	36¼N	X-X	2	15-90	N	N-A-N	FU
Yonkers, N. Y.	153	1,571	1,529	426.2	B3M	A	PB-a	None	35Sh	T-X	3	12-90	H	N-A-N	FU
Youngstown, Ohio . . .	168	1,209	1,055	368.2	B3M	A	. . . .	None	40Sh	N-S	2‡	30-60	N	FP-G-N	AFU
50,000 to 100,000															
Alameda, Calif.	64	486	411	167.9	B5C	A	PB-a	None	38N	T-H	2‡	14-60‡	Y	A-N-N	FU
Albuquerque, N. M. . .	97	823	. . . .	195.9	B5X	A	S-a	PU	40N	S-S	2	12-90	N	A-N-N	N
Alexandria, Va.	62	809	809	196.5	None	N	Mgr-..	None	40N	N-S	2	N-. .	N	N-N-A	N
Alhambra, Calif.	54†	418	392	129.9	B5M	A	PA-a	NPFX	40N	T-T	2‡	10-40	Y	N-A-N	AU
Altoona, Pa.	77	518	448	139.0	B3M	FPO	. . . .	. . .	40Fh	N-S	2	12-. .	Y	A-N-N	AF
Amarillo, Tex.	74	750	687	204.7	B3C	A	PB-a	NPFRX	42Fh	T-H	2	15-90	Y	N-A-N	AF
Asheville, N. C.	53	609	538	114.4	B5X	A	S-a	PF	44Fh	S-H	2	12-30	Y	FP-N-G	AF
Atlantic City, N. J. . .	62	1,136	1,082	261.8	State	A	D-..	None	33Fh	T-T	2‡	15-. .	H	N-GFP-N	AFU
Augusta, Ga.	72	1,788	1,687	345.4	B5. .	FP	. . . .	None	39Sh	T-T	2	. .-. .	Y[10]	A-N-N	AF
Aurora, Ill.	51	295	257	83.7	B3C[1]	FPG	. . . .	PF	40Fh	T-H	2	7-7	Y	FP-G-N	F

Table X—Personnel Data for Cities Over 10,000: 1954—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll For October, 1953 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT				Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Gen'l Gov't Only		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Departments Conducting Training							
50,000 to 100,000—continued															
Bay City, Mich.	53	....	....	$	None	N	S-..	PF	40N	X-X	2	10-90	Y[7]	FP-G-N	AU
Bayonne, N. J.	77	1,034	958	302.6	State	A	S-..	None	38Fh	H-S	2‡	15-..	N	N-FPG-N	FU
Beaumont, Tex.	59	752	652	200.3	None	N	Mgr-a	PFU	40Sh	T-H	2	15-90	N	F-G-N	F
Berwyn, Ill.	51	258	224	60.2	B3M	FP	X-..	...	44Fh	T-H	2	10-..	Y	FP-G-N	FU
Bethlehem, Pa.	66	444	386	120.8	B3C	FPO	D-..	PFW	35N	N-S	3	14-42	Y	GFP-N-N	F
Binghamton, N. Y.	81	1,486	1,431	316.4	B3M	A	....	None	35N	N-H	2	12-..	Y	N-A-N	AFU
Brockton, Mass.	63	....	....	....	State	A	D-..	WX	35N	N-H	2‡	..-..	Y	N-A-N	AF
Brookline t, Mass.	58	....	....	....	State	A	S-a	None	37½N	H-H	2‡	15-90	Y	A-N-N	FU
Burbank, Calif.	88†	953	741	363.6	B5C	A	PA-a	PF	40N	H-H	2‡	12-..	Y	N-A-N	FU
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	72	499	444	159.2	B3C	PF	...	None	44Fh	S-X	2‡	12-60	Y	FP-G-G	AFU
Charleston, S. C.	70	824	665	169.1	None	N	PM-a	PF	35N	N-H	2	14-14	Y[10]	FP-G-N	F
Charleston, W. Va.	74	576	576	125.5	B3X[1]	FP	Mgr-a	None	40Fh	..-..	2	N-..	Y[8]	FP-N-N	FGU
Chester, Pa.	66	290	290	64.9	B3M	FPO	M-..	P	34Sh	N-S	2	15-..	N	GP-N-N	G
Cicero, Ill.	68	....	....	....	...	...	....	...	40Fh	N-N	2	N-..	Y	FP-G-N	F
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	59	431	402	140.1	B3M	FP	Mgr-..	PF	41Fh	N-H	2	..-..	Y	FP-G-N	F
Clifton, N. J.	65	365	358	105.5	State	A	P-..	None	33Fh	H-H	2‡	15-..	Y	N-FPG-N	GU
Columbia, S. C.	87	746	676	166.9	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	PFW	38Sh	H-H	2	12-..	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Columbus, Ga.	80	1,188	1,090	236.9	None	N	Mgr-a	None	44Sh	S-S	2	..-..	Y	A-N-N	FU
Covington, Ky.	64	403	351	122.7	B3C	FP	X-a	None	40Fh	X-X	2	10-40	N	GFP-N-N	AF
Cranston, R. I.	55	....	....	....	None	N	PM-..	None	35N	S-S	2	N-..	N	FP-N-G	A
Davenport, Iowa	75	....	....	....	B3M	A	M-a	None	41Fh	N-S	2	30-180	N	N-GFP-G	AF
Dearborn, Mich.	95	1,373	1,341	468.8	B3X	A	PB-a	None	40N	T-X	2‡	12-100	Y	GFP-N-N	AFGU
Decatur, Ill.	66	239	181	72.7	B3M	FP	D-g	None	39Fh	N-T	2	14-180	N	FP-G-N	F
Durham, N. C.	71	710	565	173.6	None	N	Mgr-..	None	37½N	N-T	2	12-..‡	Y	N-A-N	AF
East Chicago, Ind.	54	....	....	....	None	N	M-a	None	38Sh	T-H	2	30-..	Y	FP-N-G	F
East Orange, N. J.	79	662	589	188.6	State	A	D-..	None	35N	N-X	2‡	15-..	Y[7]	N-FGP-N	F
East St. Louis, Ill.	82	344	344	96.3	B3M	FP	....	None	40N	N-X	2	2-14	N	FP-G-N	AF
Evanston, Ill.	74	....	....	....	B3M	A	....	PFWUR	41½N	N-H	2‡	6-30	Y	N-A-N	FU
Fresno, Calif.	92	1,060	963	377.9	B3C	A	PB-a	NN	40N	T-T	2	15-75	Y	GFP-N-O	AFU
Gadsden, Ala.	56	421	367	109.0	B3C	FP	M-..	PF	44Sh	S-H	2	N-..	N	FP-N-G	FG
Galveston, Tex.	67	....	....	....	B3M	FP	C-g	PFURX	44Sh	N-X	2	14-..	Y	G-F-N	AF
Glendale, Calif.	96	1,059	775	369.7	B5C	A	PB-a	PFUR	40N	T-H	2‡	12-..	Y	N-A-N	FU
Green Bay, Wis.	53	555	530	155.6	B6M	FP	D-g	PF	39N	T-X	2	10-30	N	N-A-A	AFU
Greensboro, N. C.	74	714	626	196.0	None	N	Mgr-..	PFR	40N	T-S	2	12-60	Y	N-A-N	F
Greenville, S. C.	58	720[14]	650[14]	165.2[14]	B3C	FP	K-g	F	40Fh	N-H	2	10-42	Y	N-GFP-N	N
Hamilton, Ohio	58	572	431	174.5	B3X	A	PB-a	FU	40N	N-X	2‡	15-90	Y	FPO-G-N	FG

Hampton, Va.	61	397	397	$ 78.5	None	N	S-a	P	38Fh	N-X	2	15-30	Y[5]	N-N-A	U
Harrisburg, Pa.	90	703	638	163.0	B3C	FP	D-..	None	38Sh	N-S	2	14-42	Y	A-N-N	F
Hoboken, N. J.	51	709	681	219.5	State	A	PM-a	. . .	30Sh	S-S	2‡	15-90	N	N-A-N	FU
Holyoke, Mass.	55	820	611	194.0	State	A	D-..	None	35N	T-H	2	N-. .	Y	A-N-N	F
Huntington, W. Va. . . .	86	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3X	FP	M-g	PF	40Sh	S-S	2	12-12	N	FP-N-G	FG
Irvington, N. J.	59	740	740	206.0	State	A	. . . .	None	40Sh	H-H	2‡	15-. .	Y	N-A-A	AFU
Jackson, Mich.	51	765	729	191.4	B3C	A	PA-a	PF	41Sh	T-H	2‡	12-. .	Y	GFP-N-N	AU
Jackson, Miss.	98	1,122	1,017	240.9	B3C	FPO	D-..	PF	44Fh	T-S	2	7-. .	Y[10]	FP-G-G	FU
Johnstown, Pa.	63	451	451	114.6	B3C[1]	FPO	D-..	None	40N	N-S	2	21-21	N	FP-N-G	FU
Joliet, Ill.	52	255	211	73.9	None	N	D-..	None	40Fh	N-N	2	. .-. .	Y	N-GFP-N	AF
Kalamazoo, Mich. . . .	58	512	444	189.8	B3C	A	Mgr-a	PFX	41½Sh	T-H	2	12-30	Y	A-N-N	AFU
Kenosha, Wis.	54	461	403	175.1	B3A[1]	FPG	Mgr-g	PW	40Sh	T-X	2‡	12-52	Y[7]	N-A-G	AFU
Lakewood, Ohio	68	918	897	255.8	B3M	A	M-a	. . .	. . .	N-X	2	N-. .	Y	FP-G-N	FG
Lancaster, Pa.	64	391	323	101.0	B3M[1]	FPO	D-..	PF	38Sh	N-H	1‡	7-. .	N	FP-N-A	FU
Lansing, Mich.	92	1,532	847	524.2	None	N	D-..	PF	40N	T-X	2‡	12-90	Y[6]	GFPO-N-N	AF
Laredo, Tex.	52	445	377	74.6	None	N	M-..	PFWU	44Fh	N-N	2	10-. .	..	F-N-N	F
Lawrence, Mass. . . .	81	995	909	244.7	State	A	D-..	. . .	35N	N-X	2	12-60	N	A-N-N	AF
Lexington, Ky.	56	519	519	131.9	B3M	FP	Mgr-a	PFX	39Fh	T-T	2	15-60	Y	GFP-N-N	AFU
Lima, Ohio	50	435	340	113.7	B3X	A	M-a	F	40Sh	T-..	2	15-90	Y	FP-G-N	AFGU
Lincoln, Neb.	99	964	848	227.8	None	N	PC-a	PFU	41½Fh	N-S	2‡	12-120	Y	FP-N-G	AFU
Lorain, Ohio	51	413	345	125.9	B3M	A	X-a	PF	40Sh	T-H	2	15-90	Y	N-A-N	F
Lowell, Mass.	97	1,259	1,259	308.2	State	A	D-..	None	35N	T-X	2	12-60	N	A-N-N	AFU
Lubbock, Tex.	72	830	606	234.2	B3M	FP	PA-a	FX	44Fh	T-S	2	12-90	Y	F-G-N	F
Lynn, Mass.	100	1,030	962	236.3	State	A	D-..	None	35N	N-H	2‡	N-. .	N	N-A-N	AF
McKeesport, Pa.	52	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3C	FP	C-a	. . .	35Fh	N-S	2	12-. .	N	GFP-N-N	FG
Macon, Ga.	70	1,179	1,097	234.6	None	N	D-..	. . .	40Fh	N-H	2	N-. .	H	GFP-N-N	AFU
Madison, Wis.	96	1,025	953	321.0	B5M	FPG	PC-g	PW	38¾ Sh	T-H	2‡	12-60	Y	O-A-N	AU
Malden, Mass.	60	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	State	A	D-..	None	32½N	T-X	2‡	N-. .	Y	N-A-N	AF
Manchester, N. H. . . .	83	1,123	1,047	262.6	None	N	D-..	PF	34½N	S-H	2	15-60	Y	G-FP-N	AFU
Medford, Mass.	66	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	State	A	S-a	None	35N	N-H	2‡	15-. .	N	N-A-N	AFU
Mount Vernon, N. Y. .	72	746	722	232.2	B3M	A	. . . .	PF	35N	N-S	3	N-. .	Y	N-A-N	FU
Muncie, Ind.	58	318	318	71.0	None	N	. . . .	. . .	36Fh	T-T	2	. .-. .	..	FP-N-N	AG
New Britain, Conn. . .	74	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B5M	A	PB-a	None	40N	T-S	2‡	12-90	Y	FP-G-N	F
New Rochelle, N. Y. . .	60	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3M	A	PB-a	P	35N	S-S	3	12-120	N	N-A-N	AFU
Newton, Mass.	82	1,256	1,172	333.5	State	A	D-a	None	37½ N	N-H	3	15-. .	N	N-A-N	AFU
Niagara Falls, N. Y. .	91	1,175	1,088	396.6	B3C	A	PA-a	PFR	35¼ Sh	T-H	2‡	12-120	Y	N-A-N	AFU
Oak Park, Ill.	64	378	350	124.2	B3C	FP	X-g	PF	39¼ Sh	T-X	2‡	14-. .	Y	FP-G-N	NU
Ogden, Utah.	57	372	334	100.8	B3C	A	PA-a	NPFWUR	39Fh	T-X	2	12-60	Y[8]	FP-N-G	U
Orlando, Fla.	52	1,004	735	271.6	B5C	FP	D-..	None	42Sh	H-H	2	15-60	Y[6]	A-N-O	N
Passaic, N. J.	58	474	474	151.0	State	A	S-..	None	33Sh	H-H	2‡	15-. .	Y	N-FPG-N	FU
Pawtucket, R. I.	81	774	695	188.1	None	N	D-a	. . .	40N	N-S	2	N-. .	Y	FP-N-G	G
Pittsfield, Mass.	53	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	State	A	PM-a	None	35N	N-X	2‡	15-90	N	N-A-N	AU
Pontiac, Mich.	74	1,180	1,120	328.5	B3C[1]	F	PA-g	PFW	39¼Sh	T-H	2‡	12-90	Y	A-N-N	AFGU
Port Arthur, Tex. . . .	58	420	378	119.1	B3C	FP	PA-a	None	40Sh	H-H	2‡	15-90	H[6]	N-A-N	F
Portland, Me.	78	747	747	198.1	B3C	FP	PA-g	NX	40N	T-H	2	12-60	Y	N-A-N	AFU
Portsmouth, Va.	80	835	766	189.3	B3X	FP	Mgr-..	. . .	44N	N-H	2	5-25	N	FP-G-G	AF
Pueblo, Colo.	64	411	411	118.3	B3X	A	S-a	PF	40Sh	H-H	2‡	12-90	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Quincy, Mass.	84	1,776	1,703	435.9	State	A	PA-a	PWX	35N	T-H	2‡	15-. .	Y	A-N-N	FU

TABLE X—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1954—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll For October, 1953 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Departments Conducting Training	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave Cumulation	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Gen'l Gov't Only		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served								
50,000 to 100,000—continued															
Racine, Wis.	71	792	739	$ 225.3	B5M	FP	S-..	. . .	40¾Sh	N-X	2‡	12-120	Y[6]	N-A-A	AF
Raleigh, N. C.	66	639	585	138.5	B3X	FP	Mgr-g	PF	38¼ N	T-S	2	10-60‡	Y	N-A-N	FU
Richmond, Calif.	100	757	757	263.1	B5C	A	PA-a	NPFW	37½N	H-H	2‡	30-30‡	Y	O-G-N	AFU
Roanoke, Va.	92	1,049	938	250.8	None	N	PA-a	P	40N	T-S	3	15-. .‡	Y	A-N-N	F
Rockford, Ill.	105†	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3M[1]	FPG	PB-g	None	40N	N-S	2‡	10-30	N	FP-G-N	AF
Saginaw, Mich.	93	725	671	255.7	B3X[1]	FP	PA-g	PFX	40N	T-X	2	10-120	Y	FP-G-N	AFGU
St. Joseph, Mo.	79	538	538	110.2	None	N	S-..	PF	44Sh	T-T	2	15-15	N	FP-N-G	F
St. Petersburg, Fla.	97	2,237	1,896	450.5	B3C	A	Mgr-a	PF	40Sh	T-S	2‡	12-60	Y	A-N-N	AFU
San Angelo, Tex.	52	438	367	105.3	B3C	FP	PA-g	X	44Fh	T-S	2	15-90	Y[6]	F-G-N	F
San Bernardino, Calif.	74†	761	658	218.8	B3M	A	Mgr-a	PF	40N	T-S	2‡	12-60	Y	N-A-N	AFU
San Jose, Calif.	102†	796	796	263.8	B5C	A	PA-a	NPFWRX	40N	H-H	2	10-150	Y	GFP-N-N	AF
Santa Monica, Calif.	75†	1,001	753	356.9	B5X	A	PA-a	NPFWURX	37½N	T-T	2‡	14-. .‡	Y	N-A-N	FU
Schenectady, N. Y.	92	1,104	1,069	305.9	County	A	PA-a	PFR	35N	T-H	2‡	12-60	Y	N-A-N	AFU
Sioux City, Iowa	84	764	664	200.8	B3M	A	. . . .	None	40N	N-H	2	18-90	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Sioux Falls, S. D.	53	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3M	A	D-..	PF	40N	T-T	2‡	14-60	Y[6]	A-N-N	AFU
South Gate, Calif.	51†	324	302	104.0	County	A	K-..	None	40N	T-S	2	30-. .‡	N	N A-N	FU
Springfield, Ill.	82	944	504	222.2	B3M	A	. . . .	None	40Fh	T-S	2	14-. .	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Springfield, Mo.	67	879	465	218.5	B9C	A	PA-a	None	44Fh	T-T	2	30-60	N	FP-N-G	FG
Springfield, Ohio	79	1,008	949	256.7	B3C	A	X-g	PF	44Sh	N-X	2	15-90	Y	FP-G-N	AFG
Stamford, Conn.	74	709	709	238.8	B3M	A	PB-a	None	37½ N	T-S	2‡	15-90	Y	FP-N-G	AFU
Stockton, Calif.	71	303	251	91.6	B3C	A	PA-a	PFR	37½N	T-X	2	12-100	Y	N-A-N	A
Terre Haute, Ind.	64	395	395	101.2	None	N	PM-..	None	40Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	Y	FP-N-G	F
Topeka, Kan.	79	664	554	171.5	B3C	FP	D-g	PF	44Sh	N-T	2	14-. .	Y	FP-N-G	AF
Troy, N. Y.	72	1,020	972	216.8	B4M	A	D-..	PF	40Sh	N-X	2	10-. .	N	N-A-N	AF
Union City, N. J.	56	548	548	131.8	State	A	M-..	None	30N	N-T	2‡	12-150	N	N-GFP-N	AFU
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	85	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	36Sh	N-S	2‡	. .-. .	Y	PG-N-N	A
Waco, Tex.	85	643	556	158.0	B3C	FP	PA-..	PFUX	44Fh	T-H	2	12-24	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Waterloo, Iowa	65	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3M	FP	K-..	None	44Fh	N-T	2	14-14	Y	FPO-G-G	F
Wheeling, W. Va.	59	443	374	115.5	B3C	FPO	K-a	PFR	38Sh	T-S	2	15-60	N	GFP-N-O	FG
Wichita Falls, Tex.	68	833	747	188.7	B3M[1]	FP	PA-a	PFX	44Fh	T-S	2	15-90	Y	F-G-N	AF
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	77	524	524	114.2	B3C	FPO	. . . .	None	38Sh	N-N	2	60-. .	N	GFP-N-N	F
Winston-Salem, N. C.	88	1,635	1,586	366.6	None	N	PA-a	PFX	40Sh	T-S	2	12-90	Y	G-P-N	N
Woonsocket, R. I.	50	406	371	106.7	B3. .	A	PX-a	PF	35N	T-..	2	15-90	Y	FP-N-N	FU
York, Pa.	60	298	298	107.3	B3C[1]	FP	C-a	P	40Sh	N-S	2	12-36	H	A-N-N	AF
25,000 to 50,000															
Abilene, Tex.	46	467	360	98.7	B3A	FP	PA-a	PFW	44Fh	N-T	2	15-90	Y[6]	N-FG-N	FU

Abington tp, Pa.	29	. . . .	. . . .	$. . . .	B3C	P	. . .	. . .	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	P-N-N	N
Albany, Ga.	31	320	249	87.1	None	N	X-g	PF	40Sh	T-S	2	16-90	Y[9]	G-P-N	N
Alexandria, La.	35	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B5X[1]	FGP	PB-g	PFU	40N	T-S	2	12-180	Y	A-N-N	AF
Aliquippa, Pa.	26	184	. . . .	49.1	B3C	FP	. . . .	P	42Sh	T-H	2	30-. .	Y	FP-N-G	FG
Alliance, Ohio	26	193	174	47.9	B3M	A	. . . .	PFR	40Sh	T-. .	2	15-90	Y	FP-G-N	FU
Alton, Ill.	33	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	B4M	FPO	S-. .	PF	41Fh	S-S	2	0-0	N	FP-G-N	A
Amsterdam, N. Y.	32	225	194	70.4	B3M	A	M-a	None	33Sh	N-H	2	. .-. .	Y	N-A-N	N
Anderson, Ind.	47	572	324	144.9	None	N	S-. .	None	39Fh	S-H	2‡	. .-. .	N	FPG-N-N	G
Ann Arbor, Mich.	48	383	339	117.9	None	N	K-a	None	40Sh	T-S	2‡	12-120	Y	A-N-N	AF
Anniston, Ala.	31	479	439	101.4	B3G	A	PC-a	None	44Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	Y	FP-N-G	F
Appleton, Wis.*	34	. . . .	317	73.4	B5M	FP	K-g	None	38Sh	T-H	2	5-60	Y[8]	FP-G-G	AF
Arlington t, Mass. . . .	44	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	B3M	A	PB-a	None	35N	H-X	2‡	15-45	Y	N-A-N	AU
Ashland, Ky.	31	168	140	45.6	B3M	FPO	S-. .	None	39Fh	N-S	2	21-63	Y	FPO-N-G	FU
Athens, Ga.	28	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	B5M	FP	M-g	None	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	Y[9]	A-N-N	N
Auburn, N. Y.	37	428	377	126.0	B3M	A	Mgr-. .	None	32½N	T-S	2	12-60	N	N-A-N	N
Bakersfield, Calif. . . .	35	451	451	144.2	B5C[1]	FGP	X-a	None	40N	T-S	2	12-60	Y	F-G-N	U
Bangor, Me.	32	391	346	96.6	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	PWR	37½N	T-X	2‡	15-120	Y	N-A-N	AU
Barberton, Ohio	28	167	143	55.3	B3M	A	X-a	PFU	40Fh	T-S	2	30-90	N	N-A-N	AFU
Battle Creek, Mich. . .	49	413	367	128.8	None	N	PM-a	None	41Sh	S-S	2	12-30	Y	FP-N-G	AFU
Belleville, Ill.	33	143	143	40.6	B3M	FP	M-g	. . .	40Sh	T-T	2	15-90	N	N-A-N	F
Belleville, N. J.	32	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	. . . .	. . .	35N	. . .	2‡	. .-. .	. .	FP-G-N	F
Bellingham, Wash. . .	34	268	226	73.6	B3M	A	X-a	PF	40N	T-T	2	10-60‡	N	FP-G-N	AFU
Belmont t, Mass. . . .	27	. . .	. . .	. . . .	State	FP	D-g	PFWR	40N	H-H	2‡	15-. .	Y	A-N-N	N
Beloit, Wis.	30	438	438	118.8	B5M	FP	Mgr-g	PF	40Sh	S-H	2‡	10-30	Y	N-FPG-G	FGSU
Bessemer, Ala.	28	239	162	54.1	County	A	PB-a	PFR	40N	T-X	2	12-60	Y	N-N-A	AFG
Beverly, Mass.	29	407	394	117.6	State	A	. . . .	None	37½N	N-S	2‡	. .-. .	N	A-N-N	A
Beverly Hills, Calif. . .	29	461	415	152.1	B3C	A	K-a	None	40N	H-H	2‡	10-60	N	N-A-N	AU
Billings, Mont.	32	316	251	93.3	None	N	. . . .	None	38Fh	N-S	3	10-60	N	N-A-N	FU
Biloxi, Miss.	37	212	192	42.9	B3M	FP	. . . .	PF	40Fh	N-. .	2	N-. .	N	GFP-N-O	N
Bloomfield, N. J. . . .	49	339	319	102.0	State	A	C-. .	None	35N	N-H	3‡	15-. .	Y	N-FPG-N	U
Bloomington, Ill.	34	249	190	68.9	B3M	FP	M-g	PF	40Sh	T-H	2	30-30	Y	FP-G-N	AFU
Bloomington, Ind. . . .	28	196	155	51.8	None	N	D-. .	None	36Fh	N-T	2	6-. .	Y	FP-N-G	AF
Boise City, Idaho . . .	34	331	331	84.7	B3M	FP	D-g	None	38Fh	N-S	2	30-. .	Y[6]	G-F-O	F
Bremerton, Wash. . . .	28	272	218	82.8	B3M	A	PB-a	PFX	40N	X-X	3	10-45	Y	GFP-N-N	AF
Bristol, Conn.	36	391	357	102.6	B3M	F	D-g	None	35N	S-H	2	14-70	Y	GFP-N-N	AF
Brownsville, Tex. . . .	36	492	372	90.2	B3C	FP	X-a	. . .	44Fh	S-S	2	14-14	N	N-N-N	F
Burlington, Iowa* . . .	31	. . .	235	55.3	B3C	FP	. . . .	PF	38½Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	N	FP-G-G	FU
Burlington, Vt.	33	347	251	82.9	None	N	C-. .	None	40Sh	N-X	2	. .-. .	Y	A-N-N	N
Butte, Mont.	33	203	203	56.1	. . .	. . .	. . . .	P	38Fh	S-X	2	. .-. .	Y	P-G-N	F
Champaign, Ill.	40	321	321	71.3	B3. .	FP	D-g	None	44Sh	S-S	2	N-. .	Y	FP-G-N	N
Charlottesville, Va. . .	26	284	243	56.4	None	N	Mgr-. .	PF	40N	T-S	2	. .-. .	N	N-N-A	N
Chelsea, Mass.	39	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	State	A	. . . .	. . .	40N	N-H	3	15-45	N	A-N-N	AFU
Cheyenne, Wyo.	32	272	272	70.9	B3M	FP	D-. .	P	38Fh	T-S	2	12-15	Y	P-F-G	F
Chicopee, Mass.	49	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	. . . .	None	35N	N-H	2	15-45	Y	A-N-N	N
Clarksburg, W. Va. . .	32	181	131	48.8	B3X[1]	FP	Mgr-g	None	40Fh	S-H	2‡	0-0	N	FP-N-G	AFG
Clinton, Iowa	30	119	119	33.9	B3M	FP	D-a	PF	44Fh	N-T	2	15-30	Y	FP-G-G	AFU
Colo. Springs, Colo. . .	45	990	637	258.8	B3C	FP	X-a	None	40N	N-H	2	10-. .	Y[9]	FP-G-N	F
Columbia, Mo.	32	271	191	61.8	B3C[3]	A	Mgr-a	PFWU	44Fh	X-X	2	12-90	Y[8]	N-F-G	F

TABLE X—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1954—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll For October, 1953 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Departments Conducting Training	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Gen'l Gov't Only		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served								
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Compton, Calif.	56†	249	216	$ 85.9	B5C	A	Mgr-a	PF	40N	S-S	2‡	12-90	Y	N-A-N	U
Concord, N. H.	28	460	428	78.1	B3X[3]	A	Mgr-a	PF	37½N	T-H	2	12-60	Y	N-GFP-N	AF
Council Bluffs, Iowa . .	45	288	233	78.7	B3M	A	Mgr-a	PF	44Fh	N-X	2	12-90	Y	FP-G-G	AF
Cumberland, Md.	38	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3C	A	. . . .	None	40N	T-H	3	15-60	N	P-FG-N	N
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio .	29	254	174	91.2	B3M	A	S-a	NW	40Sh	T-S	2‡	15-90	Y	FP-G-N	F
Danville, Ill.	38	172	172	45.1	B3M	FP	C-g	PF	40Sh	N-H	2	N-. .	Y	FP-G-N	AFU
Danville, Va.	35	839	625	180.3	None	N	D-..	PFWUR	38½Fh	T-H	2	N-. .	N	A-N-N	N
Daytona Beach, Fla. . .	30	450	380	86.7	B5C	A	PB-a	X	40N	T-S	3‡	12-90	Y[7]	FP-N-G	N
Dubuque, Iowa	50	324	282	98.2	B3C	A	K-a	PF	44Fh	T-H	2	12-90	Y	FP-G-G	AF
East Cleveland, Ohio .	40	212	201	70.4	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	FP	42Sh	T-S	2	15-90	Y	FP-G-N	F
East Hartford t, Conn.	30	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	S-..	NWR	38N	T-H	2‡	N-. .	N	A-N-N	AGU
Easton, Pa.	36	307	258	74.2	B3C[1]	FP	D-..	P	38½Sh	T-S	3	15-45	N	GFP-N-N	F
E. Providence t, R. I. .	36	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	C-a	None	32½N	N-N	2	0-0	N	FP-N-G	AF
Eau Claire, Wis.	36	340	312	102.7	B5M	FP	PA-g	PFWX	40N	T-H	2‡	12-60	Y	O-G-G	AFU
Elgin, Ill.	44	174	143	57.0	B3M[1]	FPO	C-a	PFU	41Fh	N-H	2	. .-. .	Y	FP-G-N	F
Elkhart, Ind.	36	293	260	82.2	None	N	D-..	P	35Sh	N-H	2	. .-. .	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Elmira, N. Y.	50	518	457	142.4	B3C	A	Mgr-a	PFWR	35N	T-X	2	15-90	Y	O-A-N	AFU
Elyria, Ohio	30	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3M	A	X-a	. . .	44Fh	N-S	2	15-90	N	FP-G-N	F
Enid, Okla.	36	240	205	61.5	B5A[1]	FP	S-a	PFWU	44Fh	T-T	2	14-. .	Y	PF-N-G	NU
Euclid, Ohio	41	371	310	124.0	B3M	A	D-..	None	40N	T-S	2	15-90	Y	FP-G-N	F
Eugene, Ore.	36	528	242	173.6	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	PF	44Sh	T-H	2	12-24	Y	N-A-A	F
Everett, Mass.*	46	. . .	555	160.1	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	..	. .-. .	..	A-N-N	AF
Everett, Wash.	34	334	253	107.8	B3C	A	. . . .	None	40N	T-H	2	N-. .	N	GFP-N-N	AF
Fairfield t, Conn. . . .	30	. . .	. . .	. . . .	State	P	. . . .	P	38Sh	T-H	2	14-. .	Y	FP-N-G	A
Fairmont, W. Va. . . .	29	217	153	53.3	B3X	FP	D-..	. . .	40Sh	N-H	3	15-15	Y	FP-N-G	F
Fargo, N. D.	38	306	279	84.9	B3C	A	X-a	PF	40N	H-H	2	12-30	Y	A-N-N	AF
Fayetteville, N. C. . .	35	415	274	99.4	B5X	FP	Mgr-a	PF	38Fh	T-S	2	14-60	Y	G-P-G	N
Ferndale, Mich.	30	224	211	74.8	B3C	A	Mgr-a	None	40N	T-X	2‡	15-30	Y	GFP-N-N	AF
Fitchburg, Mass.	43	1,081	. . .	180.6	State	A	D-..	None	35N	N-H	2‡	14-30	N	A-N-N	F
Fond du Lac, Wis. . . .	30	326	295	89.3	B5M	FP	X-a	None	40Fh	N-H	2‡	15-30	Y	N-GFP-G	F
Fort Dodge, Iowa	25	177	145	52.9	B3M	FP	D-g	None	44Fh	N-X	2	. .-. .	Y	FP-G-G	AF
Fort Lauderdale, Fla. .	36	871	792	212.1	B3C	A	PA-a	PFR	40N	T-S	2	12-60	N	F-N-G	F
Fort Smith, Ark.	53†	305	277	76.4	B3. .	FP	D-g	NPF	44Fh	S-S	2	. .-. .	N	FP-N-G	F
Framingham t, Mass. .	28	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B5X	A	. . . .	None	40Sh	T-X	2‡	0-0	N	N-A-N	U
Gainesville, Fla.	27	344	261	68.0	None	N	D-..	PFR	44Fh	S-X	2‡	N-. .	Y	A-N-N	N
Galesburg, Ill.	31	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3M	FP	. . . .	None	41½Fh	N-N	2	24-. .	Y	FP-G-N	F
Garfield, N. J.	28	170	146	37.0	None	N	C-a	P	38N	S-S	2‡	N-. .	Y	N-FPG-N	N

Gloucester, Mass. . . .	25	372	330	$ 89.1	State	A	. . . .	None	32½N	T-H	2	14-100	Y	A-N-N	AF
Grand Forks, N. D. . .	27	196	173	46.1	B3C	X	X-a	PF	38Fh	T-H	2	14-120	Y[7]	A-N-N	AFU
Granite City, Ill.	29	106	106	28.9	None	N	D-..	None	40N	N-H	2‡	N-. .	N	FP-G-N	AF
Great Falls, Mont. . . .	39	323	285	101.1	None	N	. . . .	PFW	38Sh	N-H	3	N-. .	Y	FP-G-N	F
Greenville, Miss. . . .	30	252	218	55.6	None	N	M-..	. . .	40Fh	T-S	2	. .-90	Y	FP-N-G	N
Greenwich t, Conn. . .	41	. . .	. . .	. . . . .	None	N	S-..	NPF	38Sh	S-X	2‡	12-90	Y	A-N-N	FU
Hackensack, N. J. . . .	29	350	350	103.5	State	A	Mgr-a	PF	30N	X-X	2‡	15-. .	Y	N-FPG-N	U
Hagerstown, Md.	36	331	217	81.3	None	N	PM-a	PF	40Fh	T-S	2	15-. .‡	N	N-A-N	N
Hamden t, Conn.	30	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	..	. . . .	None	36N	S-..	2‡	12-60	Y	A-N-N	N
Hamilton tp, N. J. . . .	41	. . .	. . .	. . . .	State	A	. . . .	None	35N	N-S	2‡	15-. .	Y	N-FGP-N	A
Hamtramck, Mich. . . .	43	730	697	186.4	B5X	A	PB-a	PF	40Sh	T-X	2‡	15-100	Y[8]	FPO-G-N	FG
Hattiesburg, Miss. . . .	29	258	223	47.5	B3C	A	K-a	None	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	Y	FP-G-G	F
Haverford tp, Pa. . . .	40	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3C	P	. . . .	PF	35N	N-X	2‡	12-. .	Y[8]	P-N-G	N
Haverhill, Mass.	47	. . .	. . .	. . . .	State	A	D-a	W	36N	T-S	2	12-36	N	N-A-N	AFU
Hazleton, Pa.	35	214	162	48.6	B3C	FP	D-..	None	33Sh	T-S	2	7-21	Y[8]	FP-N-G	F
Hempstead, N. Y. . . .	29	284	253	87.7	County	A	D-..	None	33¾N	T-H	2‡	15-45	Y	N-A-N	U
Highland Park, Mich. .	46	1,130	1,098	363.2	B5C[1]	FG	PC-a	NW	40N	X-X	2‡	18-36	Y	GFP-N-N	AF
High Point, N. C. . . .	40	486	409	110.6	B5C	A	Mgr-a	PF	40N	N-S	2	12-60	Y	F-P-G	FU
Hot Springs, Ark. . . .	29	222	174	47.6	. . .	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	..	. .-. .	..	FP-N-N	FA
Huntington Pk., Calif. .	29	217	201	80.0	B3C	A	. . .	P	40N	S-S	3	15-90	Y	N-A-N	U
Hutchinson, Kan.	34	229	229	51.7	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	PF	41Fh	T-S	2	12-60	Y	PF-N-G	AF
Independence, Mo. . . .	37	195	168	50.6	None	N	M-..	None	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	H[6]	N-N-A	F
Inglewood, Calif.	50†	354	312	113.5	County	A	Mgr-a	PF	40N	S-S	2‡	10-120	Y	N-A-N	U
Iowa City, Iowa	27	159	159	36.9	B3M	FP	Mgr-a	PF	44Fh	T-X	2	30-90	Y	FP-G-G	AF
Ithaca, N. Y.	29	240	199	70.3	B3M	A	. . . .	PF	35½Sh	T-H	2	14-112	Y	N-A-N	FU
Jackson, Tenn.	30	261	182	60.6	B3. .	A	D-..	NPFWUR	40Fh	T-H	2	N-. .	Y	FP-N-G	AU
Jamestown, N. Y. . . .	43	702	559	213.5	B3M	A	. . . .	PFX	38½Fh	T-X	2	12-. .	N	N-A-N	U
Jefferson City, Mo. . .	25	133	133	28.7	None	N	D-a	. . .	40Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	F-N-G	F
Johnson City, Tenn. . .	28	276	175	61.4	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	None	40N	N-..	2	5-5	Y	N-A-N	F
Joplin, Mo.	39	307	307	61.0	B3M	A	D-..	. . .	38Sh	N-S	2	14-. .	N	FP-N-G	N
Kankakee, Ill.	26	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3M	FP	. . . .	. . .	43Fh	N-X	2	. .-. .	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Kearny, N. J.	40	429	394	149.3	State	A	. . . .	P	35N	S-H	2‡	15-. .	Y	N-A-N	FU
Key West, Fla.	26	329	239	72.6	B3C	A	K-a	PF	37½N	H-H	2	12-24	N	A-N-N	N
Kingston, N. Y.	29	352	322	91.7	B3M	A	. . . .	P	38Sh	N-H	2	N-. .	Y	N-A-N	AF
Kokomo, Ind.	39	253	253	60.8	None	N	D-..	None	36Fh	S-S	2	15-. .	Y	FP-N-G	AF
Lackawanna, N. Y. . . .	48	401	401	98.8	B3M	A	S-a	None	44Sh	T-S	2	15-30	Y	N-A-N	N
La Crosse, Wis.	48	415	381	113.3	B5M	FP	D-g	None	37½N	N-H	2‡	12-60	Y[8]	FP-G-G	AF
Lafayette, Ind.	36	312	271	61.7	None	N	M-..	None	39Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	Y	FP-N-G	AF
Lafayette, La.	34	349	249	79.3	B5X	FP	. . . .	PFUR	40N	X-X	2	5-10	N	FP-N-G	F
La Grange, Ga.	25	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	Mgr-..	NPFUX	44Fh	N-H	2	10-. .	Y[8]	N-P-N	N
Lake Charles, La. . . .	41	288	288	57.8	. . .	. .	. . . .	None	44Fh	S-S	2	. .-. .	Y	FP-N-G	F
Lakeland, Fla.	31	765	589	190.9	B3X	A	PB-a	WU	44Fh	H-X	2	12-45	Y	G-F-N	A
Laurel, Miss.	25	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3. .	FP	. . . .	None	43Fh	N-N	2	14-. .	N	N-FP-G	F
Lawton, Okla.	35	213	192	46.2	None	N	D-a	PFU	44Fh	N-S	2	30-30	Y[8]	N-FP-G	N
Lebanon, Pa.	28	131	110	33.0	B3C	P	C-..	P	40Fh	N-..	1‡	30-. .	N	P-N-G	N
Lewiston, Me.	41	323	305	73.6	None	N	D-..	None	44Fh	N-. .	2	14-. .	N	N-A-N	AF
Lincoln Park, Mich. . .	29	168	160	57.7	B3M[1]	A	X-g	F	40N	T-X	2‡	10-30	Y	GFP-N-N	A
Linden, N. J.	31	429	429	134.6	State	A	. . . .	. . .	35N	N-S	2‡	12-. .	..	N-FPG-N	A

TABLE X—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1954—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll For October, 1953 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Departments Conducting Training	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Gen'l Gov't Only		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served								
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Lockport, N. Y.	25	. . .	. . .	$	B3M	A	PB-a	PF	35N	N-..	2	15-120	Y	N-A-N	FU
Lower Merion tp, Pa. .	49	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . .	38½Sh	T-H	2	30-180	Y	PG-N-N	N
Lynchburg, Va.	48	468	426	103.9	None	N	. . . .	None	43Sh	N-X	2	N-. .	N	A-N-N	FN
Lynwood, Calif.	28†	140	128	39.6	B5C	A	Mgr-a	X	40N	T-T	2	14-30	Y^{6}	N-A-N	U
Manchester t, Conn. . .	34	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	Mgr-a	X	35N	T-X	2‡	10-. .	Y	A-N-A	AU
Manitowoc, Wis.	28	372	292	106.8	B5M	FP	. . . .	PF	41N	N-H	2‡	10-60	Y	O-G-G	AF
Mansfield, Ohio	44	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3M	A	S-..	PF	40Sh	N-S	2	15-90	N	FP-N-N	F
Maplewood tp, N. J. . .	25	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	K-a	None	36N	N-H	2‡	. .-90	Y	N-A-N	N
Marion, Ind.	30	214	181	50.1	None	N	D-a	PF	40Fh	N-N	2	N-. .	Y	FP-N-G	AF
Marion, Ohio	34	361	361	80.5	B3M	FP	X-..	None	40Fh	N-H	2	15-90	Y	FP-G-N	FG
Mason City, Iowa . . .	28	226	192	63.3	B3M	FP	K-g	None	40N	S-H	2‡	14-. .	Y	O-G-G	F
Massillon, Ohio	30	196	196	47.3	B3M	A	X-a	None	40Fh	N-H	2	30-. .	N	N-A-N	AF
Maywood, Ill.	27	124	106	36.9	B3M	FP	S-a	PFX	40Fh	S-X	2	N-. .	Y	N-A-N	F
Melrose, Mass.	27	324	324	82.4	State	A	X-a	None	37½N	N-X	2‡	15-. .	N	N-A-N	U
Meriden, Conn.	44	452	421	122.3	None	N	D-..	None	40N	N-H	2	N-. .	Y	FP-N-G	U
Meridian, Miss.	42	342	274	63.1	B3C	A	Mgr-a	P	41Fh	T-S	2	12-180	Y	GFP-N-N	AF
Miami Beach, Fla. . . .	46	967	861	319.4	B5C	A	PC-a	PF	41¼N	N-S	2‡	20-. .	Y^{6}	A-N-N	N
Michigan City, Ind. . .	28	255	220	65.7	None	N	D-a	None	39Fh	N-X	2	N-. .	Y	FP-N-G	AF
Middletown, Conn. . . .	30	226	207	63.5	None	N	D-a	None	35N	N-S	2‡	10-. .	Y	A-N-N	AFG
Middletown, Ohio	34	235	207	69.4	B3C	FPO	Mgr-..	None	40N	T-S	2‡	15-90	Y	FP-G-N	F
Milford t, Conn.	27	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	PF	40N	T-S	2	12-24	Y	A-N-N	FU
Mishawaka, Ind.	33	325	252	85.2	None	N	D-..	PF	40Fh	N-X	2‡	30-. .	Y	O-FP-G	FU
Moline, Ill	37	451	424	103.1	B3M	FP	. . . .	None	40Fh	N-S	2‡	7-. .‡	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Monroe, La.	39	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	40N	S-X	2	N-. .	Y	N-FPO-FPO	AF
Montclair, N. J.	44	471	448	130.4	None	N	. . . .	. . .	40Sh	T-H	2	15-. .	..	FPG-N-N	N
Morgantown, W. Va. . .	26	189	159	43.7	B3X^{1}	FP	Mgr-g	None	40Fh	N-S	2	30-90	N	GFP-N-N	FG
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa. . .	27	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3M	FP	Mgr-a	PF	38½Sh	T-S	2‡	12-90	Y	A-N-N	N
Muskegon, Mich.	48	439	385	149.6	B3C	A	PA-a	PFW	41Sh	T-X	2‡	12-66	Y	A-N-N	AFGU
Muskogee, Okla.	37	365	330	72.9	B3X^{1}	FG	X-a	P	44Sh	T-H	2	12-90	Y	FP-N-G	AFU
Nashua, N. H.	35	415	415	74.4	None	N	. . . .	. . .	34N	N-H	2‡	15-15	Y	O-FP-N	AFU
New Albany, Ind.	29	167	167	34.5	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	..	. .-. .	..	FP-N-N	AFU
Newark, Ohio	34	203	172	49.5	B3M	A	M-..	. . .	40Sh	N-H	2	15-60	N	FP-G-N	F
New Brunswick, N. J. .	39	456	406	128.7	None	N	S-..	None	35N	H-X	2	N-. .	Y	N-A-N	FGU
Newburgh, N. Y.	32	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3A	A	Mgr-a	PF	35N	T-H	2	12-180	Y	FP-G-N	FU
New Castle, Pa.	49	239	239	65.7	B3C^{1}	FPO	C-a	None	41Fh	N-S	2	30-90	N	N-FP-G	FGU
New Kensington, Pa. . .	25	153	108	41.6	B3C	P	M-g	None	43Sh	N-X	2	. .-90	Y^{6}	FP-N-G	G
New London, Conn. . . .	31	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	Mgr-a	PFW	40N	T-H	2	10-60	Y	A-N-N	AU

Newport, Ky.	31	238	204	$ 68.3	B4A	A	Mgr-a	F	36Sh	N-X	2	15-. .	Y	A-N-O	AF
Newport, R. I.	38	537	456	111.5	None	N	D-a	PF	40N	T-X	2	15-15	Y	FP-N-G	AFU
Newport News, Va. . .	42	647	511	155.5	None	N	Mgr-..	PF	40N	T-S	2	30-30	N	A-N-N	F
Norman, Okla.	27	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	Mgr-a	None	44Fh	..-T	2	15-. .	N	F-N-G	N
Norristown, Pa.	38	148	142	36.5	B3C	A	S-..	PF	40Sh	N-N	2	. .-14	N	N-P-G	N
Northampton, Mass. . .	29	232	213	60.9	State	FPO	S-..	None	35N	N-H	2‡	15-45	N	A-N-N	F
North Bergen tp, N. J.	42	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	None	30N	N-N	2‡	. .-. .	Y	N-FGP-N	U
North Little Rock, Ark.	44	292	248	73.0	B5M	A	M-a	None	40N	H-H	2	15-15	Y	FP-N-G	AFG
Norwalk, Conn.	49	398	398	123.9	B3M	FP	M-g	PF	37½N	S-S	2	12-. .	Y	FP-O-G	AFU
Norwood, Ohio	35	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B5M	A	X-a	. . .	40Sh	..-H	2	. .-. .	N	FP-G-N	FU
Nutley, N. J.	27	161	147	41.7	State	A	D-..	PF	35N	N-H	2‡	15-. .	Y	N-A-N	N
Odessa, Tex.	29	284	241	86.6	None	N	D-..	NPFWU	44Fh	T-S	2	15-60	Y	N-A-N	N
Orange, N. J.	38	307	258	87.3	State	A	D-..	None	37½N	T-N	2‡	15-. .	Y	N-A-N	F
Oshkosh, Wis.	41	433	409	126.4	B5M	FP	D-g	PF	37½N	N-H	2	10-. .	Y	FP-G-G	AFU
Ottumwa, Iowa	34	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3C	FP	C-a	. . .	40Fh	T-H	2	10-60	Y	FP-G-N	FG
Owensboro, Ky.	34	671	543	135.6	B3A[1]	FPO	Mgr-a	PF	40Fh	N-N	2	12-60	Y	A-N-N	FU
Paducah, Ky.	33	521	480	139.1	B3M	FPO	Mgr-a	PFW	41Fh	T-..	2	18-30	Y	GFP-N-N	AFU
Palo Alto, Calif.	34†	376	290	139.5	B5C[3]	A	PA-a	PFURX	40N	T-H	2‡	12-130	Y	N-A-N	N
Panama City, Fla. . . .	26	263	186	57.4	B3X	FP	Mgr-g	None	45Fh	T-T	2	7-. .	Y	N-FP-G	FN
Parkersburg, W. Va. .	30	405	374	72.1	B3X[1]	FPO	D-a	None	38½Fh	N-H	2	10-30	Y	FP-N-G	FG
Parma, Ohio	29	208	208	51.9	B3M	FP	D-a	None	44Sh	S-H	2‡	15-90	Y	N-FPG-N	F
Penn tp, Pa.	25	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	. . . .	None	40Sh	T-N	2‡	12-. .	Y	N-P-G	N
Pensacola, Fla.	43	482	389	130.4	B3X	A	X-a	PF	40N	H-H	2	10-60	Y[7]	A-N-N	FU
Perth Amboy, N. J. . .	41	456	398	132.1	None	N	. . . .	PF	40N	S-H	2	N-. .	N	N-GFP-N	F
Petersburg, Va.	35	371	345	71.1	None	N	Mgr-..	PF	45N	N-S	2	10-100	Y	A-N-A	N
Pine Bluff, Ark.	37	222	222	44.0	B5C	FP	D-g	. . .	44Fh	T-H	2	N-. .	..	FP-N-G	AF
Plainfield, N. J.	42	329	329	93.9	State	A	K-..	None	35N	T-H	2‡	15-. .	Y	N-GFP-N	A
Pocatello, Idaho	26	208	162	52.0	B5C	FP	. . . .	PFR	38Fh	T-S	2	12-90	Y[8]	N-PF-G	F
Pomona, Calif.	45†	527	477	131.3	B7C	A	Mgr-a	PF	40N	T-S	2	N-. .	Y	N-A-N	NU
Port Huron, Mich. . . .	36	279	257	83.2	B3C	A	Mgr-a	None	40Sh	N-X	2‡	12-90	Y	GFP-N-O	AFU
Portsmouth, Ohio . . .	37	411	376	105.4	B3C	A	Mgr-a	None	41½Fh	T-H	2	18-90	Y	N-FPG-N	FG
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. . .	41	537	495	140.9	County	A	. . . .	PF	37½Sh	T-S	3	12-90	Y	N-A-N	AFU
Provo, Utah	29	275	187	71.0	B3C	FP	C-a	PF	40N	T-H	2	10-. .	Y[8]	P-F-G	AFU
Quincy, Ill.	41	251	202	65.3	B3. .	FP	M-g	. . .	36Fh	S-S	2	15-15	Y	FP-G-N	F
Rapid City, S. D.	25	210	190	51.6	None	N	Mgr-a	None	44Fh	T-S	2	12-12	Y[8]	F-N-G	F
Redondo Beach, Calif. .	36†	188	188	59.4	County	A	Mgr-a	None	40N	T-S	2	12-30	N	N-A-N	FU
Redwood City, Calif. . .	34†	262	230	84.1	B5C	A	Mgr-a	. . .	40N	T-X	2	12-90	Y	N-A-N	U
Reno, Nev.	32	404	404	109.6	B3M	A	Mgr-a	PFR	37½Sh	S-S	2	N-. .	Y	N-A-N	AFU
Revere, Mass.	37	. . .	. . .	. . . .	State	A	S-..	None	35N	T-H	2‡	15-90	N	N-A-N	AF
Richmond, Ind.	40	430	254	119.5	None	N	. . . .	. . .	40Fh	S-..	2	. .-. .	..	FP-N-N	A
Riverside, Calif.	57†	660	473	205.6	B5C	N	PA-a	PF	40N	T-S	2	18-90	Y	N-A-N	AU
Rochester, Minn.	30	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3C[1]	FP	C-g	NPFW	40Sh	T-X	2	12-60	Y	N-A-N	AFS
Rock Island, Ill.	49	210	181	64.7	B3M	FP	Mgr-g	P	44Fh	T-S	2	N-. .	N	N-FPG-N	AFU
Rocky Mount, N. C. . .	28	442	294	92.5	None	N	Mgr-a	P	41½Fh	N-S	2	12-60	Y	G-FP-N	N
Rome, Ga.	30	247	183	54.6	B3X	FP	Mgr-g	. . .	40Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	Y[7]	A-N-N	F
Rome, N. Y.	42	497	461	117.1	B3M	. . .	. . .	None	35N	N-X	2	N-. .	H	N-FPO-N	AF
Roswell, N. M.	26	229	184	53.3	None	N	Mgr-..	PF	44Fh	N-S	2	12-12	Y	A-N-N	N
Royal Oak, Mich. . . .	47	467	437	131.3	B3C	A	Mgr-a	. . .	40N	T-H	2‡	12-72	Y	A-N-N	AFU

TABLE X—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000 1954—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	Number of Employees Other Than School: Gen'l Gov't Only	Total Payroll for Octo-ber, 1954 (in thou-sands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Orgn. for Board Members How Appointed	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Employees Under Civil Service	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Personnel Officer Employees Served	Depart-ments Conduct-ing Training	Work Hours per Week, Sat-urdays	Over-time Pay; Office Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vaca-tion	Sick Days Sick Leave Cumu-lation	Hosp. and Surg. Insur-ance	Retire-ment Systems for Em-ployees Covered	Employee Organiza-tions
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
St. Cloud, Minn.	28	233	108	$ 54.5	B3C	A	M-..	None	40Sh	S S	2	12 120	N	FPG N N	AF
Salem, Mass.	42	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . .	None	30N	N S	2	15 60	Y	N-A-N	A
Salem, Ore.	43	358	307	101.8	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	None	44Sh	N S	2	15 ..	N	F G G	AF
Salina, Kan.	26	172	140	46.3	None	N	Mgr-a	None	44Fh	S S	2	12 90	Y	FP N-G	FU
Sandusky, Ohio	29	217	184	65.2	. . .	FP	Mgr-..	F	40Fh	T S	2	15 90	Y	FP G N	FG
San Leandro, Calif.	28	220	220	64.8	B3C	A	Mgr-a	NPFWU	40N	T T	2½	12 90	Y	N A N	U
San Mateo, Calif.	52†	303	303	103.6	B5C	A	Mgr-a	PF	40N	T S	2½	12-60	Y	N A-N	U
Santa Ana, Calif.	52†	480	432	134.3	B5C	A	Mgr-a	PF	40N	S S	2	12 100	Y	N-A-N	FU
Santa Barbara, Calif.	45	503	400	150.7	B5M	FP	K-g	None	40N	T S	2	14-14	N	FP-G-N	AU
Santa Fe, N. M.	28	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	M-a	None	44Fh	S X	2	30	N	N A N	N
Shaker Heights, Ohio	28	414	388	144.0	B3M	A	. . . .	PF	40Sh	T H	2	15 90	Y	FP-G-N	FU
Sharon, Pa.	26	155	155	44.5	B3C	FPO			38Fh	T H	2	8 180	Y	N-FPG-N	AF
Sheboygan, Wis.	42	435	301	136.8	B3M	FPG	. . .	None	40Sh	N T	2	12-60	Y	FP G G	AFGU
Spartanburg, S. C.	37	356	303	83.5	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	P	44Fh	N N	3	N	Y	F-P-N	F
Steubenville, Ohio	36	275	234	72.7	B3M	A	. . . .		40Fh	N N	2	15-90	N	FP-G-N	AF
Stratford t, Conn.	33	. . .	. .	. . . .	None	N	. . . .	PFR	39N	N H	2	18 90	Y	FPG-N N	FU
Superior, Wis.	35	356	356	97.0	B5M	FP	Mgr-g	PF	37½N	T S	2	10 30	N	N A O	F
Tallahassee, Fla.	27	814	701	177.7	None	N	Mgr-..	None	40N	N S	2	N .	Y	A N N	N
Taunton, Mass.	40	531	359	134.4	State	A	D-a	None	33N	T H	2	15 90	Y	A N N	U
Teaneck tp, N. J.	34	. . .	. .	. . . .	State	A	Mgr-..	NPFW	35N	N H	2½	15 . .	N	N A N	U
Temple, Tex.	25	510	. . .	. . . .	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	P	44Fh	N-S	3	12 90	N	N FG N	F
Torrington, Conn.	28	266	266	68.0	None	N	C-..	NPF	36Sh	T-H	2	N .	Y	A N N	GU
Tucson, Ariz.	49†	725	619	313.0	B3M	A	PB-a	PF	40N	X X	3	12-60	Y	G FP N	AF
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	46	684	644	120.2	B3G	A	K-..	PF	40Fh	S X	2	15 45	Y	FP G O	AFG
Tyler, Tex.	39	1,082	. . .	. . . .	B3C	FP	X-a	None	44Fh	H H	2	12 90	Y	F G N	F
Union tp, N. J.	38	. .	. . .	. . . .	State	A	. . . .	None	35N	N N	2½	15 . .	N	N-FGP-N	N
University City, Mo.	40	231	231	65.3	B3. .	A	Mgr-a	PFX	41Sh	T T	2	12-60	Y	FP N G	N
Vallejo, Calif.	35†	410	294	137.8	B5M	A	Mgr-a	FU	40N	T-T	3	12 48	N	A N N	U
Valley Stream, N. Y.	27	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .	. . . . .	. .	N A N	U
Vancouver, Wash.	42	302	254	84.0	B3M	FP	DA-a	None	40N	T H	2½	12 90	N	FP-G-N	AU
Vicksburg, Miss.	28	300	229	51.9	B4. .	FP	D-g	PF	40Sh	N T	2	N-. .	Y	G FP N	N
Vineland, N. J.	30	. . .	. . .	. . . .	State	A	S-a	None	37½N	S X	2½	15 . .	Y*	N-A-N	U
Waltham, Mass.	47	502	522	160.7	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	35N	S X	3	N-. .	Y	A N N	F
Warren, Ohio	50	421	341	136.6	B3M	A	. . . .	. . .	37½Fh	N S	2½	15 90	Y	FP G N	FU
Warwick, R. I.	43	317	287	71.9	None	N	D-a	None	35N	T H	2	12 30	Y	P-N-G	N
Warwick, Va.	40	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	S-a	PFW	40N	N S	2	12 30	Y	N N A	U
Washington, Pa.	26	136	136	32.9	B3M	FP	. . . .	. . .	40Fh	S-S	2	10-30	Y'	FP-N-N	FG

Watertown t, Mass.	37	. . .	. . .	$. . . .	State	A	. . . .	None	37½N	T X	2‡	15 90	N	N-A N	A
Watertown, N. Y.	34	427	323	107.1	B3C	A	Mgr . .	None	35½Sh	N X	2	12 180	N	N A N	AFU
Waukegan, Ill.	39	256	230	69.1	B3M	FP	M-a	. . .	38Fh	N-H	2	15-15	. .	FP G-N	AF
Wausau, Wis.	30	319	295	82.2	None	N	D a	None	41½Fh	T S	2	12 30	H	N A-A	AF
Wauwatosa, Wis.	33	336	322	107.4	B3M'	FPG	PM a	None	40N	T T	2½	10 50	Y	N A A	A
West Allis, Wis.	43	566	548	178.5	B5M'	FPG	PB g	None	40Sh	S H	2½	12 72	Y"	N A A	AF
W. Hartford t, Conn.	44	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	S . .	None	38N	T S	2½	. . . .	Y	A N N	N
West Haven t, Conn.	32	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	40N	N N	2	14 . .	N	N N N	A
West New York, N. J.	38	. . .	. . .	. . . .	State	A	. . . .	. . .	40N	N N	2	6 12	Y	N GFP-N	FU
West Orange, N. J.	29	227	227	72.5	State	A	. . . .	P	35N	S H	2	12 . .	Y	N GFP N	AF
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	43	414	414	99.1	B5X	A	X a	PFW	41N	H H	2	21 21	Y	GFP N N	AFU
Weymouth t, Mass.	33	. . .	. . .	. . . .	State	A	. . . .	None	37N	T S	2	15 90	N	A N N	A
White Plains, N. Y.	43	641	612	195.7	B3C	A	PC a	PX	40N	T T	2½	12 60	Y	N A N	U
Wilkinsburg, Pa.*	31	. . .	162	36.9	None	N	D a	None	40Fh	N S	2½	30 . .	Y	N A N	FU
Williamsport, Pa.	45	216	. . .	50.9	B3C	FP	D g	. . .	35½Fh	N N	2	. . . .	Y'	GFP N N	F
Wilmington, N. C.	45	599	541	118.0	B3M	F	. . . .	P	35½N	N S	2	10 120	Y	GFP N N	F
Winona, Minn.	25	191	180	50.3	B. .	FP	C g	PF	44S	T S	2½	12 90	N	FP G N	AF
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	36	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	. .	. . . .	F
Wyandotte, Mich.	37	903	817	220.4	B3M	F	K . .	PF	44Sh	T X	2	12 60	N	A-N-N	AF
Yakima, Wash.	38	322	283	96.9	B3C	FP	C g	PF	39N	N H	2	N	N	FP G N	AF
Zanesville, Ohio	41	298	. . .	75.8	B3M	. . . .	S . .	. . .	44Fh	N S	1½	30 . .	.	FP G N	F

10,000 to 25,000

Aberdeen, S. D.	21	147	128	38.9	B3C	A	D .	None	41Fh	N X	2	14 .	N	A N N	AF
Aberdeen, Wash.	20	.	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	None	40N	N X	2	8 24	Y	FP G N	AF
Ada, Okla.	16	124	110	24.1	None	N	Mgr a	PFW	44Fh	N T	3	15 15	Y	N F G	N
Adrian, Mich.	18	322	300	71.0	B3C	F	D a	None	38½Fh	N H	2	N	Y	N A N	AU
Albany, Calif	18	486	411	28.3	B5C	FP	X a	None	37½N	N H	2½	12 90	Y	FP N G	N
Albany, Ore.	10	63	63	18.2	B3	FP	Mgr g	None	44Sh	S S	2	12 30	Y	N A A	F
Albemarle, N. C.	12	140	107	27.6	None	N		None	44Fh	N S	1	N	Y"	N P G	U
Albert Lea, Minn.	14	112	106	26.5	None	N	Mgr a	None	40Sh	T H	2	12 60	Y	FP G N	N
Albion, Mich.	10	206	198	35.1	None	N	M a	None	44Fh	S S	2		Y	N A N	AU
Alice, Tex.	16		.		None	N	Mgr	FPFU	44Fh	T S	2	N	N	N N N	N
Allen Park, Mich.	12	84	73	35.7	None	N	D a		40N	N X	2½	12 100		A N N	A
Alpena, Mich.	13	281	256	69.6	B3X	A	Mgr a	None	38Fh	N S	2	10 30	Y	A N N	AFU
Ambridge, Pa.	16	173	143	30.7	B3C	FP	K g		44Fh	N S	2	30 30	Y	P N G	G
Ames, Iowa	23	317	240	70.1	B3M	FP	Mgr g	None	44Fh	T H	2	12 90	Y	O FPG G	F
Amesbury t, Mass.	11				None	N			40Sh	S S	2	15	Y	A N N	F
Amherst t, Mass.	11	.			None	N	C a	PF	37½N	N N	2	15 60	N	A N N	N
Anaconda, Mont.	11	49	49	15.2	None	N	M a		40Fh	N X	3	N		FP G N	F
Anaheim, Calif	22½	308	275	69.1	None	N	K a	PFX	40N	T H	2	12 30	Y	N A N	U
Anderson, S. C.	20	179	179	38.3	None	N	C .		40Fh	N S	2	10 30	Y"	F P N	N
Andover t, Mass.	12				State	FP		None	32½Sh	N H	2	15 30	Y	A N N	N
Annapolis, Md.	10	170	153	35.0	None	N		PFX	33Fh	N S	2	15 15	Y	FP G N	NU
Ansonia, Conn.	19	124	124	28.3	None	N	M a	None	37½Sh	N S	2	N	Y	P G G	G
Antioch, Calif	11	93	87	27.1	B3	A	Mgr a	PF	40N	T T	2	12	N	N FP G	AU
Arcadia, Calif	20½	180	162	61.5	B5C	A	K a	PFX	40N	T S	2	30	N	N A N	NU
Ardmore, Okla.	16	167	139	31.2	None	N			44Fh	N S	2	N	N	N FP G	N

TABLE X—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1954—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll For October, 1953 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Departments Conducting Training	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office–Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave–Cumulation	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Gen'l Gov't Only		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served								
10,000 to 25,000 —continued															
Arkansas City, Kan. . .	13	227	208	$ 41.9	None	N	. . . .	. . .	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	N-N-A	N
Arnold, Pa.	10	28'	28	7.0	B3C	FPO	. . . .	. . .	40Fh	N-..	2	. .-. .	Y[8]	GP-N-N	N
Asbury Park, N. J. . . .	17	255	247	75.1	State	A	Mgr-a	None	38Sh	T-S	2‡	15-. .	Y	N-FPG-N	FU
Ashland, Ohio	14	104	89	25.0	B3M	FP	Mgr-g	None	39Fh	N-S	2	12-90	Y	FP-G-N	N
Ashland, Wis.	11	120	99	28.0	B5M	FP	Mgr-g	P	38½Fh	T-H	2	N-. .	Y	FP-FPG-G	AF
Ashtabula, Ohio	24	163	149	50.0	B3C	FP	S-g	None	44Fh	N-S	2	15-90	Y	FP-G-N	F
Astoria, Ore.	12	119	104	34.1	B3C	F	Mgr-g	None	40N	H-H	2	12-60	Y	N-N-A	AF
Atchison, Kan.	13	69	69	15.4	None	N	Mgr-a	None	44Fh	N-S	2	12-30	N	N-FP-G	F
Athens, Ohio	12	93	78	17.5	B3M	FP	S-..	PF	40Fh	T-S	2	0-0	N	N-FPG-N	F
Athol t, Mass.	12	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3X[3]	A	. . . .	None	40N	H-H	2	15-45	Y	N-A-N	N
Attleboro, Mass.	24	297	284	61.4	State	A	D-..	. . .	35N	T-..	2	. .-. .	..	A-N-N	AF
Auburn, Ala.	13	73	64	11.1	None	N	S-..	. . .	44Fh	N-H	2	15-. .	Y[8]	A-N-N	N
Auburn, Me.	23	169	169	31.3	B3X	FP	Mgr-..	None	40Sh	T-X	2	15-. .	N	FP-G-N	AF
Augusta, Me.	21	145	145	32.6	B3M	P	D-g	F	32½N	T-S	2	N-. .	N	N-A-N	F
Aurora, Colo.	11	83	73	17.5	None	N	K-..	None	44Sh	T-T	2	12-60	N	FP-N-G	N
Austin, Minn.	23	292	207	86.8	B3M	FP	D-g	None	40Sh	S-X	2‡	10-30	Y	FP-G-N	F
Azusa, Calif.	13†	172	147	33.4	B5X	A	PB-a	None	40N	H-H	2‡	12-. .	Y	N-A-N	U
Barre, Vt.	11	95	94	22.3	None	N	D-..	. . .	38½Fh	N-H	2	14-28	Y[9]	N-N-A	F
Bartlesville, Okla. . . .	19	167	136	37.0	None	N	Mgr-a	PFU	40N	T-T	2	12-60	Y	F-N-G	N
Bastrop, La.	13	83	83	14.1	None	N	. . . .	. . .	44Fh	N-..	2	N-. .	H	P-N-N	N
Batavia, N. Y.	18	146	128	37.9	B3C	A	. . . .	None	37Sh	N-S	2	12-90	H	N-A-O	F
Bath, Me.	11	134	134	19.3	B3C	FPO	Mgr-g	None	38Sh	T-S	2	10-50	Y	N-N-A	N
Baytown, Tex.	23	134	109	40.2	B3C	FP	S-..	PFWU	44Sh	S-S	2	15-90	Y	N-A-N	N
Beacon, N. Y.	14	114	102	28.7	County	A	. . . .	None	35N	T-X	2	12-60	Y	N-A-N	N
Beatrice, Neb.	12	113	75	23.5	B4M	F	D-..	None	44Fh	N-S	2	N-...	Y	N-FP-G	AF
Beaver Dam, Wis. . . .	12	122	116	23.0	B5M[1]	FP	M-g	None	44Sh	N-S	1‡	8-48	Y	N-FPG-G	A
Beaver Falls, Pa. . . .	17	225	166	40.5	B3C	FP	D-..	P	35N	N-H	2	10-30	Y[7]	FP-N-G	U
Beckley, W. Va.	19	90	90	16.4	B3X	FP	K-..	. . .	43Sh	S-S	2	N-. .	N	FP-N-G	F
Bedford, Ind.	13	107	88	28.9	. . .	. . .	M-..	. . .	40Fh	N-N	2	. .-. .	..	FP-N-N	F
Bell, Calif.	15	68	68	21.2	County	A	K-a	None	40N	T-S	2	6-. .	Y	N-A-N	N
Bellaire, Ohio	13	80	68	12.4	B3M	A	. . . .	. . .	38Fh	N-S	2	14-30	H	FP-G-N	N
Bellaire, Tex.	10	114	99	26.5	None	N	Mgr-a	PF	40Sh	N-H	2	N-. .	Y	N-N-N	N
Bellefontaine, Ohio . . .	10	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3M	A	X-a	None	44Fh	S-S	2	15-90	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Bellevue, Pa.	12	53	53	11.1	B3C	P	S-..	P	48F	T-S	2‡	10-30	Y	P-N-G	U
Bemidji, Minn.	10	82	80	. . . .	B3C	FP	. . . .	None	44Fh	T-S	2	12-60	N	N-A-N	N
Bend, Ore.	11	110	75	25.3	B3C	F	Mgr-a	None	40Fh	T-S	2	12-60	Y[8]	N-A-A	F
Benton Harbor, Mich. .	19	221	205	60.6	B3C	A	Mgr-a	None	38Fh	T-S	2	12-. .	Y	FPG-N-N	AF

Berea, Ohio	12	142	119	$ 28.9	B3M	FPO	X-..	. . .	42Sh	N-..	2	. .-. .	Y	N-A-N	U
Bergenfield, N. J.	18	122	122	25.3	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	..	. .-. .	..	N-FPG-N	N
Berkley, Mich.	18	101	95	33.1	B3C^{3}	FPO	Mgr-a	. . .	38N	T-X	2‡	10-60	Y^{6}	N-A-N	F
Berlin, N. H.	17	223	210	49.7	None	N	D-..	None	35N	N-H	2‡	. .-. .	Y^{7}	N A-N	AF
Berwick, Pa.	14	56	56	7.6	B3C	P	C-..	None	44Fh	S-S	2‡	6-18	N	N-P-G	N
Bethel, Pa.	11	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3C	P	C-a	None	40N	N-H	2	14-. .	N	P-N-G	N
Bexley, Ohio	12	69	67	20.9	B3. .	P	M-a	P	40N	S-H	2	15-. .	Y	P-G-N	U
Big Spring, Tex.	17	170	141	41.4	None	N	Mgr-a	PF	45Fh	T-S	2	30-30	Y	N-FG-N	N
Birmingham, Mich.	15	213	206	66.0	None	N	S-a	PF	40N	T-H	2‡	10-60	Y^{10}	A-N-N	A
Bismarck, N. D.	19	167	147	42.5	B3C	A	X-a	NPF	40Sh	S-S	2	12-60	Y	F-PG-N	N
Bloomsburg, Pa.	11	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3. .	P	. . . .	None	40Fh	S-S	2	. .-. .	Y^{8}	N-P-G	N
Blue Island, Ill.	18	107	100	16.5	B3M	FP	. . . .	. . .	44Fh	N-N	2	0-0	Y	FP-G-N	N
Bluefield, W. Va.	22	119	119	32.6	B3X	FP	Mgr-a	None	43Sh	N-H	2	30-30	N	FP-N-G	FG
Blytheville, Ark.	16	93	93	15.9	None	N	C-..	None	44Sh	T-N	2	. .-15	N	N-F-G	N
Bogalusa, La.	18	164	160	35.5	B5C	FP	. . . .	. . .	44Fh	N-H	2	. .-. .	..	FP-N-N	AF
Boone, Iowa	12	59	44	19.1	B3M	FP	X-g	PF	40Sh	T-H	2	10-30	N	FP-G-G	AF
Borger, Tex.	18	126	104	28.8	None	N	Mgr-a	FP	44Fh	N-H	2	15-15	Y	N-A-N	F
Bossier City, La.	15	104	93	22.4	None	N	. . . .	PFR	44Fh	N-S	2	12-30	Y^{6}	FP-N-N	F
Boulder, Colo.	20	145	125	36.1	None	N	S-a	PFW	40N	T-H	2‡	12-60	Y	N-A-N	FU
Bowling Green, Ky.	18	335	282	58.7	B..M	FP	M-..	. . .	40Fh	N-..	2	. .-. .	..	FP-N-N	F
Bowling Green, Ohio	12	144	105	22.7	B3M	FP	. . . .	. . .	44Fh	..-..	..	15-. .	..	FP-G-N	N
Bozeman, Mont.	11	88	79	23.8	None	N	Mgr-a	None	44Fh	N-S	3	14-30	Y	FP-G-N	F
Braddock, Pa.	16	123	105	21.7	B3C	FP	. . . .	None	44Fh	N-S	2‡	12-12	Y^{7}	FP-N-N	FU
Bradenton, Fla.	14	234	207	38.9	None	N	. . . .	None	44Fh	T-H	2	30-. .	Y^{10}	A-N-N	N
Bradford, Pa.	17	160	140	40.7	B3C	FP	D-..	None	38½Fh	N-N	2	14-14	Y	FPG-N-N	AF
Brainerd, Minn.	13	147	109	28.8	B3C^{1}	FP	C-g	None	40Sh	H-X	2	12-30	Y	P-G-N	A
Braintree t, Mass.	23	. . .	. . .	. . . .	State	FPO	C-a	None	40N	N-N	2	N-. .	Y	A-N-N	F
Brattleboro t, Vt.	12	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	S-..	P	38Sh	N-H	2	. .-. .	Y^{7}	N-N-A	N
Brawley, Calif.*	12	. . .	101	27.7	None	N	D-..	PF	40N	S-S	2	N-. .	Y^{8}	N-N-O	N
Bridgeton, N. J.	18	123	112	25.7	None	N	S-..	. . .	38Fh	T-T	2	15-. .	..	P-N-G	N
Bristol, Pa.	13	86	65	20.3	B3. .	FP	. . . .	. . .	44Fh	S-S	2	. .-. .	..	FP-N-N	N
Bristol t, R. I.	12	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	. . . .	None	30N	N-S	2	. .-. .	Y	P-N-G	N
Bristol, Tenn.	17	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3. .	FP	. . . .	None	41Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	Y	N-A-N	N
Bristol, Va.	16	188	123	44.4	None	N	Mgr-..	PFWU	40Fh	T-H	2‡	12-30	Y^{6}	N-N-A	N
Brookfield, Ill.	18†	96	88	18.6	B3M	FP	Mgr-g	. . .	35Sh	T-..^{4}	2	N-. .	H	FP-G-N	N
Brownwood, Tex.	13	154	134	29.5	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	PFU	44Sh	S-S	2	15-60	Y	N-G-N	F
Brunswick, Ga.	18	231	231	45.5	None	N	Mgr-a	None	40N	N-S	2	15-45	Y	A-N-N	N
Brunswick t, Me.	11	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	PF	40Sh	S-H	2	14-30	Y	N-A-N	U
Bryan, Tex.	18	233	171	49.4	None	N	Mgr-..	. . .	44Fh	N-N	2	N-. .	N	F-G-N	N
Bucyrus, Ohio	10	176	161	32.9	B3M	FP	D-g	None	38Fh	S-S	2‡	10-. .	N	FP-G-N	FN
Burlingame, Calif.	20	183	170	51.5	B5C	A	K-a	. . .	38Sh	T-T	2‡	30-. .	Y	N-A-N	N
Burlington, N. J.	12	119	109	27.8	State	A	D-..	None	38Fh	H-X	2‡	18-30	N	N-FPG-N	N
Burlington, N. C.	25	243	184	62.4	None	N	Mgr-..	PFR	40N	N-S	2	14-225	Y^{8}	P-N-G	N
Butler, Pa.	23	125	125	32.5	B3C	FP	K-a	. . .	44Fh	S-S	2	0-0	Y^{7}	A-N-N	F
Cadillac, Mich.	10	96	91	16.4	None	N	Mgr-..	PFW	44Sh	T-S	2	12-30	Y^{6}	N-N-A	F
Cairo, Ill.	12	94	60	20.1	None	N	D-..	. . .	41Fh	N-S	..	N-. .	H	FP-G-N	N
Caldwell, Idaho	10	116	99	22.1	None	N	. . . .	None	38Fh	N S	2	0-0	Y^{6}	N-F-G	FU
Calumet City, Ill.	16	110	101	19.1	B3. .	FP	M-..	. . .	40Fh	N-H	2	14-. .	N	FP-G-N	U

TABLE X—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1954—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	Number of Employees Other Than School: Gen'l Gov't Only	Total Payroll For October, 1953 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Employees Under Civil Service	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Departments Conducting Training	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Cambridge, Ohio	15	111	86	$ 28.9	B3M	A	X-a	PF	40S	N-N	2	. .-. .	H	FP-G-N	AF
Camden, Ark.	11	97	86	15.1	B5M	FP	M-..	None	44Fh	N-S	2	0-0	N	FP-N-G	N
Campbell, Ohio	13	114	97	19.0	B3M	A	X-a	. . .	. . Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	N	FP-G-N	N
Canton, Ill.	12	66	58	14.6	B3. .	FP	M-g	None	44Fh	S-X	2	10-. .	N	FP-G-N	N
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	22	130	130	25.0	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	40Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	N-N-A	F
Carbondale, Ill.	11	71	39	12.5	None	N	. . . .	. . .	44Fh	N-H	2	14-. .	N	FP-G-N	A
Carbondale, Pa.	16	80	80	17.4	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	40Fh	..-S	2	N-. .	Y[6]	PF-N-N	N
Carlisle, Pa.	17	77	65	12.6	B3C	P	Mgr-g	None	44Fh	T-H	2	6-. .	H	N-F-G	N
Carlsbad, N. M.	18	182	147	38.7	None	N	S-..	. . .	44Sh	N-S	2	0-0	Y[10]	N-N-N	N
Carnegie, Pa.	12	58	58	13.3	B3C	FP	C-g	None	40Sh	N-H	2	15-45	Y	FP-N-O	F
Carteret, N. J.	13	170	170	26.2	None	N	M-..	None	43Fh	N-H	2	0-0	H	N-FPG-N	F
Carthage, Mo.	11	187	142	31.1	None	N	D-a	. . .	41Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	Y[8]	N-N-A	N
Casper, Wyo.	24	203	172	72.8	B3M	FP	M-a	P	38Fh	N-S	2	6-6	Y	P-F-G	AFU
Cedar Falls, Iowa	14	256	170	55.6	B3M	FP	C-a	None	44Fh	N-H	2	6-30	Y	FP-G-N	F
Central Falls, R. I.	24	111	111	23.3	None	N	. . . .	. . .	35N	N-S	2	N-. .	..	FP-N-G	N
Centralia, Ill.	14	82	65	18.9	None	N	. . . .	None	44Sh	N-X	2	10-30	Y	FP-G-N	F
Chambersburg, Pa.	17	178	127	44.9	B3C	P	D-..	None	40Sh	S-S	2	15-30	Y	. .-. .-. .	N
Chanute, Kan.	10	80	42	19.1	None	N	Mgr-a	. . .	44Fh	N-S	2	10-30	Y	N-N-A	N
Charles City, Iowa	10	152	149	24.0	B3M	FP	D-g	PF	44Fh	T-S	2	10-30	Y	FP-G-G	F
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	23	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3C	P	Mgr-..	None	33Sh	N-N	2	14-. .	Y[6]	FG-N-G	N
Chicago Hgts., Ill.	25	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3M	FP	C-..	. . .	38Fh	N-X	2	. .-. .	Y	FP-G-N	F
Chickasha, Okla.	16	125	108	21.6	None	N	Mgr-a	PFW	44Fh	N-N	2	6-6	Y	F-N-G	N
Chico, Calif.	12	149	149	31.0	B5C[3]	A	Mgr-a	PF	40N	T-T	2	12-60	Y[8]	N-N-N	FU
Chillicothe, Ohio	20	110	86	26.9	B3M	A	. . . .	. . .	40Fh	N-..	2	. .-. .	Y	FP-G-N	F
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	11	200	190	27.2	B5M	FP	. . . .	None	38½Fh	N-S	2	10-60	Y	O-FP-G	A
Chula Vista, Calif.	26†	130	130	38.3	B3C	A	PC-a	PF	40N	T-T	3	12-45	Y[8]	N-A-N	U
Clairton, Pa.	20	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B5C	FPO	. . .	. . .	40Fh	S-H	2‡	14-42	Y	FP-N-N	FG
Claremont, N. H.	13	156	143	27.0	None	N	Mgr-..	PFR	35N	T-X	2‡	12-90	N	N-A-N	N
Clarksdale, Miss.	17	227	170	44.1	None	N	K-..	. . .	44Fh	N-S	2	30-30	Y	FP-N-G	N
Clarksville, Tenn.	16	179	118	34.0	None	N	D-..	. . .	44S	N-S	2	30-60	H	N-N-A	N
Clayton, Mo.	16	122	122	29.3	None	N	X-a	None	41Fh	N-H	2	12-12	Y	FP-N-A	N
Clearwater, Fla.	16	317	253	104.9	B5X	A	PB-a	. . .	40Fh	S-N	3	15-60	Y	A-N-N	N
Cleburne, Tex.	13	113	90	18.9	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	PF	44Fh	N-S	1	7-. .	N	N-FG-N	N
Cleveland, Tenn.	13	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	S-..	PF	48F	N-S	1	7-. .	N	N-N-A	N
Cliffside Park, N. J.	17	107	107	27.7	None	N	S-..	None	40N	S-S	2	. .-. .	Y	N-FPG-N	FN
Clovis, N. M.	17	56	56	12.9	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	44Fh	N-N	2	. .-. .	..	N-N-N	N
Coatesville, Pa.	14	78	73	15.6	B3C	P	K-..	P	40Fh	N-S	2	14-28	H[6]	GP-N-N	N

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. .	12	89	89	$ 18.9	B3M	FP	C-a	None	39Fh	N-S	2	15-15	Y[6]	P-F-G	F
Coffeyville, Kan.	17	309	263	60.7	None	N	D-..	F	40N	N-H	2	N-. .	Y	FP-N-G	F
Cohoes, N. Y.	21	219	166	45.4	B4M	A	M-a	. . .	39Fh	N-..	2	21-. .	..	N-A-N	N
College Park, Ga. . . .	15	117	107	25.3	B7C	A	D-..	U	40Sh	N-N	2	12-60	Y	A-N-N	N
College Park, Md. . . .	11	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	X-..	None	38Fh	N-N	2	8-60	N	N-N-A	N
Collingswood, N. J. . .	16	112	100	24.5	None	N	D-a	None	35N	S-S	2	N-. .	Y	N-GFP-N	N
Colton, Calif.	15†	173	154	44.0	None	N	S-..	P	40N	T-S	2	12-30	Y	N-A-N	N
Columbia, Pa.	12	30	30	3.6	B3C	P	. . . .	None	44Fh	S-S	1	15-15	N	P-N-G	N
Columbia, Tenn.	11	173	91	35.7	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	PFR	44Fh	S-..	2	N-. .	Y[8]	N-N-A	N
Columbus, Ind.	18	148	126	35.0	None	N	M-..	None	40Sh	N-N	2	N-. .	Y	N-N-N	N
Columbus, Miss.	17	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	. . . .	. . .	44Fh	N-S	2	10-. .	..	FP-N-N	A
Concord, N. C.	16	176	128	38.3	None	N	D-..	None	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	Y[7]	N-GFP-N	N
Conneaut, Ohio	10	91	71	19.7	B3M	FPO	. . . .	. . .	40Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	..	FP-G-N	F
Connellsville, Pa. . . .	13	87	87	19.2	B3C	FP	C-..	. . .	44Fh	N-N	2	. .-. .	..	FP-N-N	N
Connersville, Ind. . . .	16	105	89	25.4	None	N	S-..	None	40Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	Y	N-FP-N	GU
Coral Gables, Fla. . . .	20	462	416	125.6	B5X	A	Mgr-a	PF	41N	T-S	3‡	12-60	Y	A-N-N	F
Coraopolis, Pa.	10	81	71	14.9	B3C	P	K-a	None	37½N	N-S	2‡	10-10	H	P-N-G	G
Corning, N. Y.	18	184	166	40.0	B3M	. .	. . . .	PWX	44N	N-H	2‡	5-5	N	N-A-N	AF
Corona, Calif.	10	123	123	26.8	None	N	Mgr-a	PFW	40N	S-S	2	12-60	Y	N-N-A	A
Coronado, Calif.	17†	85	85	27.5	B3C	A	S-a	None	40N	N-T	3	15-90	Y	N-A-N	N
Corsicana, Tex.	19	145	126	31.1	None	N	. . . .	None	44Fh	N-..	2	N-. .	Y	N-A-N	N
Cortland, N. Y.	18	113	101	26.3	County	A	. . . .	None	38Fh	N-N	2	12-60	N	N-A-N	FU
Corvallis, Ore.	16	104	81	28.1	None	N	D-..	PF	44Fh	S-T	2	12-30	Y	N-A-A	N
Coshocton, Ohio	12	94	83	20.4	B3M	FP	X-..	None	44Fh	S-X	2	15-90	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Cranford tp, N. J. . . .	19	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	D-a	PF	37½Sh	S-H	2‡	10-. .	N	N-FPG-N	N
Crawfordsville, Ind. . .	13	172	123	44.2	None	N	D-..	PFU	42Fh	N-X	2	N-. .	N	N-A-N	N
Crowley, La.	13	103	103	17.2	None	N	M-a	None	39Fh	N-..	2	30-30	Y[8]	N-N-N	N
Cudahy, Wis.	12	93	91	32.8	B5M[1]	FPO	. . . .	PF	40N	N-T	2‡	10-45	Y	FP-G-G	A
Culver City, Calif. . . .	28†	238	204	87.8	B5. .	A	K-a	PF	40N	T-T	2	12-40	N	N-A-N	U
Dalton, Ga.	16	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	. . . .	. . .	40Sh	S-S	2	10-. .	..	A-N-N	N
Daly City, Calif. . . .	15	173	157	30.2	B3C	A	S-a	None	37½N	X-X	2	12-90	Y[6]	N-A-N	U
Danbury, Conn.	22	166	162	40.0	None	N	. . . .	. . .	35Sh	S-S	2	N-. .	Y	FP-N-G	F
Danvers t, Mass. . . .	16	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	Mgr-..	X	40N	N-H	2	15-75	Y	A-N-N	N
Darby, Pa.	13	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . .	45N	T-N	2	10-. .	N	N-F-G	U
Darien t, Conn.	12	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	None	40Fh	N-N	2	N-. .	N	P-G-N	N
Decatur, Ala..	20	331	256	69.6	None	N	C-..	None	40Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	Y	N-N-N	N
Decatur, Ga.	22	155	155	35.4	None	N	Mgr-..	None	40N	S-S	2‡	. .-. .	Y[9]	A-N-N	N
Dedham t, Mass.	18	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	None	40N	. . .	2‡	15-. .	N	A-N-N	U
Defiance, Ohio	11	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3M	FP	X-..	. . .	44Fh	S-N	2	. .-. .	..	FP-G-N	F
De Kalb, Ill.	12	119	115	22.3	None	N	. . . .	. . .	45Sh	N-N	2	30-. .	N	FP-G-N	A
Delaware tp, N. J. . . .	10	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	. . . .	None	37N	N-S	2	5-. .	Y	N-PF-G	N
Delaware, Ohio	12	92	73	19.4	B3M	A. .	. . . .	PF	44Fh	T-S	2	15-90	Y	FP-G-N	F
Del Rio, Tex.	14	81	56	13.1	B3C	FP	K-g	P	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	N-N-N	N
Denison, Tex.	18	146	107	35.6	B3C	FP	S-..	. . .	44½Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	Y	F-G-N	F
Denton, Tex.	21	184	125	42.7	B5M	FP	M-A	PF	44Fh	S-S	2	15-45	Y	F-G-N	N
Derby, Conn.	10	84	84	17.0	None	N	D-..	. . .	40Sh	S-S	2	N-. .	..	N-N-N	N
Des Plaines, Ill.	21†	103	87	25.9	B3C	A	. . . .	. . .	40Fh	S-H	2	30-. .	..	FP-G-N	N
Dixon, Ill.	12	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3C	FP	. . . .	. . .	41Sh	S-S	2	. .-. .	..	FP-G-N	N

TABLE X—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1954—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School: Total	Number of Employees Other Than School: Gen'l Gov't Only	Total Payroll For October, 1953 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Employees Under Civil Service	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT: Personnel Officer; Employees Served	Departments Conducting Training	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Dodge City, Kan.	11	110	99	$ 28.2	None	N	D-..	. . .	45Fh	N-T	2	N-. .	Y	F-N-A	F
Donora, Pa.	12	90	90	14.4	B4C	P	. . . .	None	40Sh	S-H	1‡	15-. .	Y	N-N-N	GU
Dormont, Pa.	13	41	41	12.6	B9X	FP	Mgr-g	. . .	38Fh	N-H	2‡	14-. .	H	P-N-G	N
Dothan, Ala.	22	281	211	66.9	B3X	A	X-a	PFUR	40Sh	T-H	2	12-45	H[6]	A-N-N	N
Dover, N. H.	16	301	288	51.6	B. .[3]	A	. . . .	None	35N	T-S	2	12-60	Y	N-GFP-N	N
Dover, N. J.	11	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	. . . .	None	40N	..-..	2	. .-. .	..	N-GFP-N	U
Downers Grove, Ill. . .	14†	78	72	16.1	B3C	FP	D-..	None	40Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	Y	FP-G-N	N
Dumont, N. J.	13	88	88	16.2	None	N	M-a	None	35N	..-..[4]	2‡	5-25	Y	N-GP-N	N
Duncan, Okla.	15	159	133	33.7	None	N	Mgr-..	PFU	44Fh	N-H	2	15-. .	Y[9]	N-F-G	N
Duquesne, Pa.	18	98	84	30.3	B3. .	FP	D-..	. . .	40Fh	N-H	2‡	14-. .	..	FPG-N-N	GU
Durant, Okla.	11	76	61	12.2	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	44Fh	S-S	2	. .-. .	N	N-F-G	N
Dyersburg, Tenn. . . .	11	170	112	34.9	None	N	D-a	. . .	44Fh	N-S	2	0-0	Y	N-N-A	N
East Detroit, Mich. . .	21	158	147	38.1	B3X	A	Mgr-a	P	39Sh	T-H	2	12-60	Y	A-N-A	G
Easthampton t, Mass. .	11	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B5M	FPO	S-..	None	36½N	T-H	2	N	Y	A-N-N	N
East Lansing, Mich. . .	20	104	95	28.9	None	N	D-..	PF	40Sh	T-X	2	12-30	Y	N-A-N	A
East Liverpool, Ohio. .	24	136	112	30.9	B3M	. . .	S-..	. . .	46½Fh	S-X	2	15-. .	..	FP-G-N	AFU
East Moline, Ill.	14	60	46	16.6	B3M	FP	Mgr-g	PF	44Fh	T-S	2	12-90	Y	FP-G-N	F
East Point, Ga.	21	249	207	60.3	None	N	S-..	. . .	40N	N-S	2	15-30	Y	A-N-N	F
Ecorse, Mich.	18	168	168	56.3	B3M	O	S-..	. . .	36Fh	T-H	2	0-0	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Edinburg, Tex.	12	129	118	19.2	None	N	Mgr-..	W	44Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	Y	N-N-N	N
El Centro, Calif.	13	147	133	41.4	None	N	D-..	F	44Sh	T-T	2	12-12	Y[9]	N-A-N	U
El Cerrito, Calif. . . .	22†	116	116	31.5	B5C	A	. . .	PF	37½N	T-H	2‡	14-60	Y	A-N-N	N
El Dorado, Ark.	23	120	120	25.2	B5C	FP	S-..	PF	44Fh	N-S	2	10-. .	Y[8]	FP-N-G	N
El Dorado, Kan.	11	143	123	23.0	None	N	Mgr-..	None	44Sh	T-S	2‡	15-42	Y	F-N-G	F
Elizabeth City, N. C. .	13	292	227	54.1	None	N	S-..	P	43Sh	S-S	2	12-. .	..	N-N-G	N
Elizabethton, Tenn. . .	11	132	70	26.5	None	N	Mgr-..	FU	44Sh	T-S	2	12-12	Y[7]	N-N-G	N
Ellwood City, Pa.	13	107	95	20.2	B3C	P	Mgr-g	N	44Sh	N-S	2‡	15-. .	Y[6]	N-N-A	N
Elmhurst, Ill.	21	127	109	32.0	B3M	FP	K-g	None	35Fh	N-H	2	6-24	Y	FP-G-N	U
Elmwood Park, Ill. . . .	19	102	94	27.6	B3C	FP	C-a	None	40Sh	S-H	2	. .-. .	N	FP-G-N	N
El Reno, Okla.	11	80	69	17.7	None	N	Mgr-a	PF	44Fh	T-T	2	14-14	Y	F-N-G	U
Elwood, Ind.	11	95	82	18.0	None	N	. . . .	None	44Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	Y	FP-N-G	N
Emporia, Kan.	16	110	96	23.9	None	N	Mgr-a	None	44Fh	S-H	2	15-30	Y	FP-N-G	F
Endicott, N. Y.	20	343	330	66.9	County	A	. . . .	None	37½N	N-S	2‡	12-150	Y	N-A-N	N
Enfield t, Conn.	15	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	PM-..	None	40N	S-H	2	. .-. .	Y	P-N-G	NU
Englewood, Colo.	17	96	77	21.3	None	N	Mgr-a	F	44Fh	T-S	2	12-24	N	FP-N-G	N
Englewood, N. J.	23	253	253	72.2	None	N	S-a	NPFW	38Fh	S-S	2‡	6-. .	Y	N-FPG-N	N
Escanaba, Mich.	15	190	167	53.2	B5C	A	Mgr-a	PFX	40N	T-H	1‡	10-65	Y[6]	N-A-N	AF

Eureka, Calif.	23	. . . .	. . .	$	. . .	. .	. . . .	P	35N	S-H	2	12-30	Y	FP-N-G	F
Evergreen Park, Ill. . .	11	65	59	9.2	None	N	. . . .	P	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	N-A-N	N
Fairfield, Ala.	13	77	77	14.1	County	A	M-..	PF	41½Fh	N-S	2	12-60	Y^{10}	N-N-A	N
Fairhaven t, Mass.. . .	13	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	D-a	P	37½Sh	N-S	2‡	N-. .	Y	A-N-N	N
Fairlawn, N. J.	24	130	119	31.5	State	A	K	None	37N	T-H	2	12-60	N	N-GP-N	N
Faribault, Minn.	16	103	93	24.4	B3C	FP	D-g	None	40Fh	N-S	2	21-63	N	FP-G-N	F
Farrell, Pa.	14	77	77	18.2	B3M	FP	C-a	None	44Fh	S-S	2	15-. .	Y	FP-N-G	N
Fayetteville, Ark. . . .	17	227	201	32.5	B5. .	FP	. . . .	None	44Fh	S-H	2	0-0	Y	FP-N-G	G
Fergus Falls, Minn. . .	13	130	110	26.4	B3M	P	D-g	None	44Fh	N-S	2	10-. .	H	F-G-N	A
Ferguson, Mo.	12	62	62	15.3	None	N	S-..	None	41Fh	S-T	2	N-. .	Y	PF-N-A	N
Findlay, Ohio	24	157	133	36.9	B3M	FP	. . . .	. . .	40Fh	N-N	2	15-90	N	FP-G-N	F
Floral Park, N. Y. . . .	15	. . .	. . .	. . . .	County	A	D-..	None	35N	N-S	2‡	30-. .	Y	N-A-O	N
Florence, Ala.	24	410	274	83.5	B3C	FP	D-g	None	40Fh	N-S	2	15-. .	Y	N-N-A	F
Florence, S. C.	23	213	194	42.0	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	None	45Fh	N-S	2	12-60	Y	N-GP-N	N
Forest Park, Ill. . . .	15	88	77	25.1	B3M	FP	. . . .	PF	37½Sh	T-X	3	. .-. .	Y	N-FPG-N	N
Fort Collins, Colo. . .	15	169	104	38.6	None	N	Mgr-a	PF	44Fh	N-H	2	10-. .	Y^{8}	FP-N-G	U
Fort Lee, N. J.	12	226	226	20.6	State	A	. . . .	None	40N	N-X	2	15-. .	N	N-A-N	N
Fort Madison, Iowa . .	15	88	74	19.0	B3M	FP	M-..	. . .	44Sh	N-S	2	0-0	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Fort Myers, Fla. . . .	13	259	237	45.0	B5. .	FP	M-a	. . .	40N	S-S	2	14-. .	N	F-N-G	N
Fort Pierce, Fla. . . .	14	234	179	60.4	B3X	A	S-a	None	40Fh	H-H	2	12-. .	Y	A-N-N	N
Fort Scott, Kan.	10	72	56	13.0	None	N	. . . .	None	35N	S-S	2	N-. .	N	FP-N-G	F
Fort Thomas, Ky. . . .	11	59	59	14.3	B3M	FP	X-g	P	40Sh	T-X	2	10-. .	Y	FP-N-G	N
Frankfort, Ind.	15	187	106	48.5	None	N	. . . .	. . .	40Fh	N-X	2	. .-. .	..	FPO-N-N	FU
Franklin, Pa.	10	86	73	16.2	B3C	FP	K-a	. . .	40Fh	N-S	2	14-14	Y^{6}	FP-N-G	N
Frederick, Md.	18	170	140	38.8	None	N	M-..	None	40Sh	T-H	2	30-30	Y	A-N-N	N
Fredericksburg, Va. .	12	155	139	34.0	None	N	Mgr-a	None	35Sh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	N-N-A	N
Freeport, Ill.	22	152	122	37.3	None	N	M-..	None	40Fh	N-S	2	12-. .	N	N-A-N	N
Freeport, N. Y.	25	298	210	88.5	None	N	C-..	None	35N	T-T	2‡	. .-. .	Y	N-A-N	AU
Fremont, Neb.	15	111	51	30.7	B3M	F	M-..	None	42Fh	N-S	2	30-30	N	N-O-G	AF
Fremont, Ohio	17	133	112	30.5	B3M	FPO	S-..	None	36S	S-S	2	12-. .	Y	FP-G-N	F
Fullerton, Calif.	23†	209	173	59.3	None	N	S-..	PFU	40N	S-S	2‡	18-18	Y^{9}	N-A-N	U
Fulton, Mo.	10	99	52	14.8	None	N	M-..	. . .	44Fh	S-H	2	14-90	N	N-N-A	N
Fulton, N. Y.	14	212	195	39.1	B3M	FP	. . . .	None	40Sh	S-S	2	0-0	Y	O-G-N	N
Gainesville, Ga.	12	136	121	29.7	B5X	A	Mgr-a	PFR	44Fh	H-H	3	15-45	Y	A-N-N	A
Gainesville, Tex.	11	90	74	17.6	B5X	A	Mgr-a	P	44Fh	T-S	1	N-. .	Y^{8}	N-A-N	N
Gardena, Calif.	17†	113	80	39.1	County	A	K-a	PF	40Sh	T-H	2	N-. .	Y	N-A-N	U
Garden City, Kan. . . .	14	114	98	26.4	None	N	Mgr-..	PFW	44S	T-S	2‡	12-30	N	N-N-N	N
Garden City, N. Y. . . .	14	207	187	66.5	County	A	D-g	None	35N	T-S	2‡	N-. .	Y	N-A-N	U
Gardner, Mass.	20	212	179	46.9	None	N	D-a	None	40N	N-H	2	15-60	N	N-A-N	U
Garfield Hgts., Ohio . .	22	84	84	28.0	B3M	FP	M-..	. . .	40N	N-H	2	N-. .	Y	FP-G-N	F
Garland, Tex.	11	161	. . .	45.0	None	N	Mgr-a	PF	44Fh	H-H	2	12-. .	Y^{8}	N-A-N	N
Gastonia, N. C.	23	310	260	77.7	None	N	Mgr-..	PF	44Fh	H-H	2	15-30	Y^{8}	N-A-N	N
Geneva, N. Y.	17	152	137	35.7	B3M	A	. . . .	None	40N	S-H	2	12-60	N	N-A-N	N
Girard, Ohio	10	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3M	A	. . . .	. . .	44Fh	T-S	2	15-. .	H	FP-G-N	A
Glen Cove, N. Y.	15	132	132	41.8	B3M	A	D-..	. . .	44Fh	N-H	2	. .-. .	Y	N-A-N	N
Glens Falls, N. Y. . . .	20	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3M	A	K-..	None	40N	S-S	2	. .-. .	Y	N-A-N	N
Gloucester City, N. J. .	14	78	65	18.5	State	A	. . . .	. . .	35N	T-..	2	. .-. .	..	N-FPG-N	GSU
Gloversville, N. Y. . .	24	177	158	39.8	B3M	A	. . . .	F	38N	N-S	3	15-30	N	N-A-N	F

TABLE X—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1954—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll For October, 1953 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Departments Conducting Training	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Gen'l Gov't Only		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served								
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Goldsboro, N. C.	21	177	156	$ 37.5	None	N	Mgr-a	PFU	39Fh	N-H	2	15-60	Y	N-A-N	N
Goshen, Ind.	13	122	91	32.9	None	N	D-..	PF	40Fh	T-H	2	N-. .	Y	FP-N-G	A
Grand Island, Neb. . . .	23	307	237	65.5	None	N	. . . .	None	44Fh	S-H	2	10-10	Y	F-N-G	FU
Grand Junction, Colo. .	15	174	157	41.5	None	N	Mgr-a	None	42Sh	N-X	2‡	12-90	Y	FP-N-G	F
Grand Prairie, Tex. . .	15	132	103	34.9	None	N	S-..	None	44Fh	S-S	2	0-0	Y	F-N-N	N
Great Bend, Kan.	13	83	83	17.0	None	N	Mgr-a	None	44Fh	N-..	2‡	. .-30	N	N-N-N	N
Greeley, Colo.	20	178	138	40.7	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	P	44Fh	N-S	2	12-12	N	N-FP-G	F
Greenfield t, Mass. . .	17	. . .	. . .	. . . .	State	FP	. . . .	None	37½N	N-S	2	15-15	N	A-N-N	N
Greensburg, Pa.	17	90	90	23.4	B3C	FPO	. . . .	None	39Fh	S-S	2	. .-. .	N	P-N-G	G
Greenville, N. C.	17	268	146	54.1	B3C	FP	D-..	None	42Fh	S-S	2	14-. .	Y[9]	N-A-N	N
Greenville, Tex.	15	170	114	41.8	B3C	FP	C-g	None	44Fh	N-H	2	12-12	Y	F-G-N	F
Greenwood, Miss. . . .	18	454	398	72.2	B3C	. .	M-..	. . .	40N	..-..	2	. .-. .	N	F-P-N	U
Greenwood, S. C.	14	168	118	36.8	None	N	Mgr-a	PFR	41Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	Y[11]	N-A-N	N
Gretna, La.	14	58	48	10.5	None	N	S-..	FW	40Fh	S-S	2	. .-. .	N	N-N-N	N
Griffin, Ga.	14	214	171	75.8	None	N	Mgr-a	None	40Fh	T-..	2	N-. .	Y[8]	A-N-N	N
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich. .	13	118	113	41.8	B5M	A	Mgr-a	PF	40N	T-X	2	10-. .	Y[6]	N-A-N	AFU
Gr. Pte. Woods. Mich..	10	78	74	21.3	None	N	Mgr-..	PF	43Sh	T-X	2‡	12-. .	Y	N-A-N	U
Gulfport, Miss.	23	360	328	61.4	None	N	. . . .	None	40Fh	S-H	2	. .-. .	N	FP-G-G	N
Guthrie, Okla.	10	79	73	13.7	None	N	Mgr-a	PF	44Sh	S-S	2	14-14	N	FP-N-G	N
Haddon tp, N. J.	12	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	. . . .	None	40N	N-S	2	5-30	H	N-FPG-N	N
Haddonfield, N. J. . . .	10	87	79	19.5	None	N	S-..	None	35N	N-S	2	. .-. .	Y	N-A-N	N
Hanford, Calif.	10	85	85	22.2	None	N	Mgr-a	PF	40N	T-S	2	12-96	Y[11]	N-A-N	U
Hannibal, Mo.	20	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	. . . .	. . .	40Sh	S-S	2	5-. .	N	FP-N-G	N
Hanover, Pa.	14	69	50	14.3	B3C	P	C-g	None	40Sh	..-H	1	N-. .	N	P-N-G	N
Hanover tp, Pa.	15	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3C	FP	K-a	None	40Fh	N-..	2	. .-. .	N	P-N-G	N
Harlingen, Tex.	23	240	202	40.0	B5C	FP	Mgr-a	F	44Fh	T-X	2	15-45	Y	N-N-N	F
Harrisburg, Ill.	11	78	69	16.3	None	N	. . . .	. . . .	44Sh	N-N	1	0-0	N	FP-G-N	N
Harrison, N. J.	13	237	227	83.4	State	A	. . . .	PF	36Sh	T-H	3	15-. .	Y	N-FPG-N	FU
Harrison tp, Pa.	15	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3C	P	. . . .	P	44Sh	S-S	2	7-14	Y[7]	P-N-G	N
Harrisonburg, Va. . . .	11	158	116	33.0	None	N	. . . .	PFR	37Fh	S-S	2	15-45	N	N-A-A	N
Harvey, Ill.	21	108	88	30.3	B3C	A	D-a	None	35Sh	T-H	2‡	15-60	Y[10]	N-A-N	F
Hastings, Neb.	20	199	116	49.2	B3C	A	. . . .	F	44Fh	N-S	2	14-30	N	F-N-G	AF
Hawthorne, Calif. . . .	21†	124	108	36.9	County	A	. . . .	PF	40N	T-T	2	12-90	Y	N-A-N	N
Hawthorne, N. J.	15	64	55	14.7	None	N	. . . .	. . .	34Sh	T-S	2	N-. .	Y[6]	P-N-N	N
Hayward, Calif.	24†	216	187	66.6	B3. .	A	Mgr-a	. . .	40N	T-T	2‡	12-90	Y	N-A-N	U
Hazel Park, Mich. . . .	18	126	102	41.0	B3X[1]	FP	Mgr-a	None	40N	N-H	2‡	12-100	Y[6]	A-N-N	A
Helena, Ark.	11	80	66	13.1	B3M	FP	M-..	. . .	40Fh	S-S	0	N-. .	Y[9]	FP-N-N	N

Helena, Mont.	18	174	147	$ 37.4	B5C	FP	M-..	None	39Sh	N-T	2	15-30	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Henderson, Ky.	17	259	158	58.7	B3C	A	C-..	F	40Fh	N-H	2	12-. .	N	A-N-N	F
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	14†	100	100	21.3	B5C	FP	K-..	None	40N	N S	2	N-. .	Y	N-A-N	N
Hialeah, Fla.	20	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B5X	a	K-..	PFU	37½N	T-S	2‡	12-60	Y[9]	F-N G	N
Hibbing, Minn.	16	394	258	94.9	B3C[1]	FP	C-g	. . .	39Fh	H-H	2	21-120	Y	N-A-N	AF
Hickory, N. C.	15	215	197	45.3	None	N	Mgr-..	PFWU	41Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	N-A-N	N
Highland Park, Ill. . . .	17	73	67	23.7	B3C	A	C-a	None	40Fh	T-T	2‡	15-45	Y	FP-G-N	F
Highland Park, Tex. . .	11	94	82	29.6	None	N	K-..	None	44Fh	N-H	2	N-. .	Y	N-FG-N	FN
Hillside tp, N. J.	21	. . .	. . .	. . . .	State	A	D-a	PFWX	35N	N-T	2‡	15-. .	Y	N-FGP-N	FU
Hingham t, Mass. . . .	11	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3M	A	K-a	P	35N	..-..	..	. .-. .	N	A-N-N	N
Hobart, Ind.	10	37	37	10.6	None	N	. . . .	None	40Fh	N-X	2	. .-. .	N	FP-N-G	N
Hobbs, N. M.	14	129	106	35.2	None	N	Mgr-..	. . .	44Fh	N-T	2	15-15	Y[10]	N-N-N	N
Holland, Mich.	16	337	276	81.4	None	N	Mgr-..	PF	40Fh	T-H	2	12-60	Y	N-A-N	AF
Hollywood, Fla.	14	306	278	77.2	B5C	FP	Mgr-a	X	40Fh	N-S	2	12-12	Y	F-P-G	N
Homestead, Pa.	10	95	83	26.2	B3C	FP	C-..	. . .	44Fh	T-T	2	15-. .	Y	P-N-G	N
Homewood, Ala.	13	80	80	15.0	County	A	PB-a	None	41½Fh	S-S	2	12-60	Y[10]	N-N-N	N
Hopewell, Va.	10	163	163	33.4	None	N	Mgr-..	P	38Sh	T-S	2	30-60	Y	N-N-A	N
Hoquiam, Wash.	11	96	83	24.4	B3M	FP	. . . .	None	40Sh	H-H	2	12-30	H	N-A-N	AF
Hornell, N. Y.	15	114	100	27.7	B3M	A	. . . .	. . .	40N	N-H	2	12-150	N	N-A-N	F
Houma, La.	12	154	105	36.4	None	N	C-..	. . .	44Fh	H-H	2	7-. .	Y[8]	P-N-G	N
Hudson, N. Y.	12	92	86	16.8	B3M	A	. . . .	P	40N	N-T	2	12-150	N	N-A-N	N
Huntington, Ind.	15	105	84	24.0	None	N	. . . .	None	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	Y	FP-N-G	F
Huntsville, Ala.	16	296	174	72.0	None	N	C-..	None	44Fh	N-H	2	N-. .	N	N-A-N	N
Huron, S. D.	13	81	68	20.8	B3X	A	X-..	None	44Fh	S-S	2	12-21	Y	N-N-A	A
Hyattsville, Md.	12	61	61	15.1	None	N	K-a	None	40Sh	T-H	2‡	6-. .	Y	N-A-N	G
Idaho Falls, Idaho . . .	19	264	209	72.5	B3M	FP	M-..	PF	37Fh	S-T	2	15-. .	Y[8]	PF-N-G	A
Independence, Kan. . . .	11	98	75	21.9	None	N	D-..	None	40N	T-H	2	10-. .	N	F-N G	N
Indiana, Pa.	12	33	33	6.2	B3C	P	C-..	. . .	40Sh	T-T	2	10-. .	Y	P-N G	N
Inkster, Mich.	17	101	88	32.8	None	N	D-a	. . .	40N	T-H	2	12-50	Y	FP-N-O	FG
Ironton, Ohio	16	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	None	38Fh	N-S	2	15-90	H	FP-O-N	F
Ironwood, Mich.	11	163	143	39.8	B3X[1]	A	Mgr-a	None	39Fh	N-T	2	12-36	Y	FPG-N-N	AF
Jacksonville, Ill.	20	119	80	32.1	None	N	. . . .	. . .	44Sh	N-H	2	. .-. .	N	FP-G-N	F
Jamestown, N. D. . . .	11	94	87	15.6	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . .	48Fh	T-T	2	. .-. .	N	N-A-N	A
Janesville, Wis.	25	189	162	60.7	B5M	FP	Mgr-g	PFR	40Sh	S-S	2‡	15-60	Y[6]	O-A-N	FG
Jeannette, Pa.	16	68	68	18.9	B3C	FP	K-a	None	40Sh	T-S	2‡	14-63	Y	P-N-G	S
Jeffersonville, Ind. . . .	15	72	72	14.2	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . .	44Fh	N-S	2	10-. .	Y	FP-N-G	F
Jennings, Mo.	15	49	49	10.5	None	N	M-..	NPF	42½Fh	H-..	2	N-. .	N	N-N-G	N
Johnson City, N. Y. . . .	19	124	114	. . . .	County	A	. . . .	None	40	N	2	12-120	N	N-A-N	F
Johnston t, R. I.	13	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	C-a	None	38N	S-S	2	N-. .	Y	N-N-N	N
Johnstown, N. Y.	11	140	131	19.4	B3M	A	K-..	. . .	42N	N-N	2	12-60	N	N-A-N	FU
Jonesboro, Ark, ...	16	93	93	16.4	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . .	42Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	..	FP-N-N	N
Junction City, Kan. . .	13	154	142	27.0	None	N	Mgr-a	None	41½Fh	T-H	2	12-90	Y	FP-N-G	N
Kearney, Neb.	12	90	59	18.8	None	N	. . . .	. . .	41Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	N-N-A	N
Keene, N. H.	16	190	167	39.2	None	N	Mgr-a	None	37½N	N-S	2‡	14-105	Y	N-FPG-N	N
Kenmore, N. Y.	20	118	113	32.2	County	A	D	. . .	40Sh	S-H	2	. .-. .	Y	N-A-N	N
Kennewick, Wash. . . .	10	73	52	19.1	B3C	FP	S-..	None	40N	T-S	2	. .-. .	Y	N F-G	N
Kent, Ohio	12	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3M	. .	D-..	None	44Fh	N-H	2	15-90	Y	FP-G-N	F
Keokuk, Iowa	16	105	86	29.1	B3C	FP	K-..	. . .	40Fh	N-X	2	N-. .	Y	FP-G-N	F

TABLE X—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1954—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll For October, 1953 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Departments Conducting Training	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Gen'l Gov't Only		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served								
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Kewanee, Ill.	17	73	58	$ 19.3	B3C	FP	D-g	None	40Fh	N-H	2	30-. .	Y[8]	N-FPG-N	AF
Kingsport, Tenn.	20	219	168	49.3	None	N	Mgr-a	NPFWR	40N	N-S	2	10-. .	Y	N-A-N	N
Kingsville, Tex.	17	109	79	19.9	None	N	D-..	NPFU	44Fh	T-X	2	6-. .	Y	N-N-N	N
Kinston, N. C.	18	243	172	62.0	None	N	Mgr-..	None	40Fh	N-S	2	12-60	Y	A-A-N	N
Kirksville, Mo.	11	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	D-a	F	40F	N-N	2	14-. .	..	N-N-G	N
Kirkwood, Mo.	19	177	149	40.7	None	N	D-..	None	40Sh	H-X	2‡	5-50	Y	FP-N-G	N
Klamath Falls, Ore.	16	130	130	34.1	B3X	FP	D-..	None	38Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	Y	N-N N	F
Laconia, N. H.	15	226	226	31.9	None	N	PM-..	None	35N	T-S	2	N-. .	N	N-FPG-N	A
La Grange, Ill.	13†	80	70	21.7	None	N	S-..	None	41Sh	N-S	2	N-. .	Y[8]	FP-G-N	U
Lakewood tp, N. J.	11	. . .	. . .	. . . .	State	A	. . . .	None	40N	S-S	2	15-. .	Y	N-FPG-N	N
Lake Worth, Fla.	12	226	189	51.1	B5X	FP	Mgr-..	. . .	41Fh	S-X	2	12-12	Y	FPG-N-N	N
La Mesa, Calif.	16†	105	105	25.4	. . .	. .	. . . .	NPFR	40N	T-S	2	12-. .	Y[8]	N-A-N	N
Lamesa, Tex.	11	63	51	14.8	None	N	Mgr-..	PX	44Fh	T-T	2	12-24	Y	N-A-N	N
Lancaster, Ohio	24	320	263	70.0	B3M	A	D-..	None	40Fh	N-S	2	14-. .	Y	N-A-N	AF
Lansdowne, Pa.	12	45	45	9.4	B3C	P	Mgr-..	. . .	44Fh	..-S	2	. .-. .	H	PF-N-G	N
La Porte, Ind.	20†	168	152	44.5	None	N	. . . .	None	40Sh	N-X	2	0-0	Y	FP-N-G	FU
Laramie, Wyo.	16	16	5	21.3	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	PF	38Fh	T-S	2	14-. .	Y	P-F-G	FU
La Salle, Ill.	12	79	71	13.0	B3M	FP	C-g	. . .	40F	N-S	2	. .-. .	..	FP-G-N	A
Las Cruces, N. M.	12	143	90	27.4	None	N	S-..	P	44Fh	S-S	2	. .-. .	Y	N-A-N	N
Las Vegas, Nev.	25	348	348	103.4	B5C	A	S-a	None	40N	N-N	3	12-30	N	N-A-N	FU
Latrobe, Pa.	12	86	63	17.6	B3C	P	C-..	None	38Fh	N-S	1‡	N-. .	N	N-N-A	N
Lawrence, Kan.	23	264	231	54.7	None	N	Mgr-a	F	44Fh	S-S	2	14-14	Y	N-FP-G	N
Leavenworth, Kan.	21	119	97	26.2	None	N	. . . .	. . .	38Fh	N-N	..	. .-. .	..	FP-N-G	G
Leominster, Mass.	24	242	215	52.2	State	A	S-..	None	36½Sh	N-H	2	. .-. .	Y	A-N-N	N
Lewiston, Idaho	13	122	99	30.2	None	N	. . . .	None	44Fh	S-S	2	14-14	Y[9]	N-F-G	AFU
Lewistown, Pa.	14	100	74	19.9	B3C	P	Mgr-..	None	44Fh	S-S	2	12-30	Y	P-N-G	N
Lexington t, Mass.	17	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	. . . .	None	40N	S-H	2	14-14	N	N-FPG-N	N
Lexington, N. C.	14	172	120	34.3	None	N	Mgr-a	. . .	44Fh	S-S	2	10-20	Y	N-P-G	N
Lincoln, Ill.	14	50	50	11.0	B3M	FP	C-g	X	38Fh	N-X	1	N- . .	H	FP-G-G	N
Lincoln t, R. I.	11	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . .	33Fh	S-S	2	. .-. .	..	. . . .	N
Livonia, Mich.	18	165	158	38.2	B3M	A	. . . .	PF	40Sh	T-S	2	14-60	Y[8]	N-N-N	G
Lock Haven, Pa.	11	68	60	12.4	B3M	P	C-a	. . .	34Fh	N-N	2	. .-. .	Y	P-N-G	N
Lodi, Calif.	14	180	141	56.0	B3C	A	Mgr-a	NPFX	40Sh	H-H	2	10-120	Y	A-N-N	U
Lodi, N. J.	15	97	86	26.2	B..C	A	. . . .	. . .	38Fh	N-..	2	15-. .	..	P-G-N	U
Logan, Utah	17	174	137	36.2	B3C	FP	C-a	PF	39Fh	N-H	2	12-30	Y[8]	P-F-G	U
Logansport, Ind.	21	285	185	68.1	None	N	S-..	. . .	45Fh	S-S	2	7-7	Y	FP-N-G	F
Long Beach, N. Y.	16	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3. .	A	PC-a	PWR	40N	T-T	3	12-120	Y	N-A-N	FU

Long Branch, N. J. . .	23	157	157	$ 40.9	State	A	M-..	. . .	40N	N-S	2‡	15-. .	Y[10]	N-FPG-N	FU
Longview, Tex.	25	223	170	52.2	None	N	K-a	PFUR	44Sh	N-N	2	10-30	N	N-A-N	N
Longview, Wash.	20	134	116	41.7	B3M	FP	M-a	None	38Sh	T-T	2	N-. .	Y	F-G-N	F
Lufkin, Tex.	15	120	100	24.6	None	N	Mgr-a	. . .	44Fh	N-H	2	15-30	N	F-G-N	A
Lynbrook, N. Y.	17	120	120	40.5	County	A	D-a	P	40N	N-T	2‡	N-. .	Y	N-A-N	U
Lyndhurst tp, N. J. . .	20	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . .	35½Fh	N-H	2	N-. .	Y	P-N-G	N
McAlester, Okla.	18	132	111	23.7	None	N	Mgr-a	PFWU	44Fh	H-H	3	15-30	Y	FP-N-G	FU
McAllen, Tex.	20	142	111	39.7	None	N	Mgr-..	PFU	40Fh	N-S	2	7-30	Y	N-F-N	N
McKees Rocks, Pa. . .	16	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3C	FP	. . . .	. . .	36Sh	N-S	2	14-. .	Y	FP-N-N	F
McKinney, Tex.	11	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	S-..	None	44S	S-S	2	N-. .	N	N-FPG-N	N
Macomb, Ill.	11	56	43	10.8	None	N	. . . .	None	44Sh	N-S	2	6-. .	N	N-A-N	A
Madera, Calif.	13†	119	109	32.3	None	N	D-..	None	37½Sh	N-T	2	12-30	Y[8]	N-N-A	N
Madison, N. J.	10	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	D-a	PFU	44Fh	H-H	2‡	12-84	Y	N-FPG-N	N
Madisonville, Ky. . . .	11	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	PF	44Fh	N-S	2	7-7	Y	FP-N-G	N
Mahanoy City, Pa. . . .	11	67	67	6.3	B3C	P	M-..	None	. . .	N-N	..	. .-. .	N	P-N-G	N
Mamaroneck, N. Y. . .	15	104	102	30.7	County	A	Mgr-a	None	40N	N-H	2‡	10-30	N	P-A-N	N
Manhattan, Kan.	19	125	108	25.4	B3M[3]	A	Mgr-a	NPF	44Fh	T-S	2	6-18	Y	FP-N-G	N
Manhattan Bch., Calif..	26†	163	123	50.7	County	A	K-a	PF	40N	H-H	2	12-60	Y	N-A-N	N
Mankato, Minn.	19	160	140	43.1	B3M	FP	Mgr-g	. . .	44Fh	T-S	2	12-30	Y	FP-G-N	AF
Maple Heights, Ohio . .	16	153	114	38.1	. . .	. .	. . . .	None	40Sh	T-H	2	10-. .	Y	FP-G-N	U
Maplewood, Mo.	13	93	93	21.2	B2C	A	K-a	PF	41Fh	N-H	2	30-. .	Y	FP-N-G	N
Marblehead t, Mass. .	14	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . .	40N	S-S	2‡	15-150	N	N-A-N	N
Marietta, Ga..	21	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B[3]X	FP	K-a	PF	40Sh	H-S	2	6-. .	Y[10]	N-N-N	N
Marietta, Ohic	16	130	105	26.2	B3M	FPO	X-a	P	44Fh	N-S	2	15-90	Y	N-FPG-N	FU
Marinette, Wis.	14	146	131	34.9	B5M	FP	M-g	PX	36½Fh	T-H	2	12-. .	Y	N-FPG-G	AF
Marion, Ill.	10	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	C-a	. . .	44Fh	N-N	2	N-. .	..	FP-G-N	N
Marlborough, Mass. . .	16	169	139	37.4	State	A	D-..	. . .	32N	N-H	2	. .-. .	Y	A-N-N	U
Marquette, Mich.	17	223	148	62.0	None	N	Mgr-a	PF	39½Fh	X-X	2	12-90	N	N-A-N	AFU
Marshall, Tex.	22	175	144	31.2	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	PF	44Fh	T-S	2	15-90	Y[9]	N-FG-N	AF
Marshalltown, Iowa. . .	20	136	113	33.9	B3..	FPO	D-g	. . .	44Fh	N-H	2	. .-. .	..	FP-G-N	FU
Marshfield, Wis.	12	153	105	34.7	B5M	FP	S-..	None	44Fh	S-H	2	. .-. .	N	N-A-A	AFU
Martinsburg, W, Va. . .	16	79	65	15.6	B3X[3]	FP[1]	C-..	None	40Fh	S-H	1	0-0	N	FP-N-G	FG
Martinsville, Va.	17	190	147	47.6	None	N	D-..	None	44Fh	N-H	2	6-90	Y[8]	N-A-A	N
Massena, N. Y.	13	216	205	39.4	County	A	C-..	None	44Fh	N-S	2‡	. .-. .	Y	N-A-N	N
Mattoon, Ill.	18	112	94	30.4	B3C	FP	D-..	None	41½Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	N	N-FPG-N	F
Maywood, Calif.	13†	62	62	18.8	County	A	K-a	P	40N	S-S	2	30-. .	Y[10]	N-N-A	U
Meadville, Pa.	19	122	100	28.1	B3C	FPO	K-a	. . .	48Fh	T-T	2	. .-. .	..	FP-N-N	F
Medford, Ore.	17	151	113	47.6	B3M	F	Mgr-g	PF	44Fh	T-H	2	14-14	Y	N-A-N	N
Melrose Park, Ill. . . .	13	130	114	23.7	B3C	FP	K-..	None	38Fh	N-S	2‡	. .-. .	Y	FP-G-N	N
Menasha, Wis.	12	176	125	45.3	B5M	FP	. . . .	None	40N	N-X	2‡	5-. .	Y[8]	FP-G-G	AF
Menlo Park, Calif. . . .	22†	73	73	18.2	B5C	A	Mgr-..	P	40Sh	T-T	2‡	12-90	Y	N-A-N	N
Menominee, Mich. . . .	11	104	89	23.6	None	N	D-a	None	40Sh	T-H	2	10-60	Y	FP-G-N	AFU
Merced, Calif.	18†	140	140	45.6	B5C	A	Mgr-a	PF	40N	T-S	2	12-90	N	N-N-A	N
Mercedes, Tex.	10	51	41	6.7	None	N	. . . .	None	44Fh	H-H	2	15-30	N	N-N-N	N
Mesa, Ariz.	17	220	185	52.4	B5C	A	S-a	None	44Fh	T-T	2	12-55	N	FP-N-G	N
Methuen t, Mass.	24	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	None	35Sh	N-T	2	15-. .	Y	N-A-N	U
Mexico, Mo.	12	62	62	14.3	None	N	Mgr-a	X	44Fh	N-S	2	14-14	Y[6]	N-N-A	N
Miami, Okla.	12	108	77	25.6	None	N	C-a	PF	44Fh	N-S	2	30-30	Y[7]	N-FP-G	F

TABLE X—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1954—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll For October, 1953 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Departments Conducting Training	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Gen'l Gov't Only		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served								
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Middlesborough, Ky. . .	14	50	50	$ 8.2	B3..	FP	. . . .	. . .	40Fh	N-N	2	. .-. .	Y	FP-N-N	N
Middleborough t, Mass.	10	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	Mgr-a	None	36N	T-H	2	10-10	Y	N-A-N	U
Middletown, N. Y. . . .	23	182	172	42.1	B3M	A	D-a	None	40N	N-..	2	12-180	N	N-A-N	AF
Midland, Mich.	14	180	165	58.3	B3C	A	Mgr-a	None	40N	S-X	2‡	12-60	Y[7]	N-A-N	U
Midland, Tex.	22	347	303	93.5	None	N	PA-a	NPFW	44Fh	T-S	2	12-. .	Y	N-A-N	N
Midwest City, Okla. . .	10	101	82	23.0	None	N	Mgr-a	PFU	40Sh	T-T	2	11-11	N	N-F-G	N
Milford t, Mass.	15	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	. . . .	P	35¼ Fh	N-S	2	0-0	Y	N-A-N	N
Millburn tp, N. J. . . .	15	. . .	. . .	. . . .	State	A	. . . .	. . .	40N	N-H	2‡	15-. .	N	N-FPG-N	N
Millville, N. J.	16	114	97	17.3	B5X	A	. . . .	None	44Sh	S-T	2	15-. .	Y	N-FPG-N	N
Milton t, Mass.	22	. . .	. . .	. . . .	State	A	. . . .	. . .	37N	N-H	2	N-. .	N	A-N-N	N
Mineola, N. Y.	15	80	71	21.4	County	A	. . . .	None	35N	N-S	2‡	12-120	Y	N-A-A	N
Minot, N. D.	22	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3C	A	Mgr-a	X	44Fh	T-H	2	14-60	Y[10]	A-N-N	A
Mission, Tex.	11	83	71	7.7	None	N	D-..	F	44Fh	T-T	2	11-11	Y	N-F-N	N
Missoula, Mont.	22	118	118	31.6	B3C	FP	M-g	PF	44Fh	N-H	3	10-. .	Y	FP-G-N	FU
Mitchell, S. D.	12	78	66	17.3	None	N	X-..	None	41Fh	S-..	2	5-. .	Y[8]	N-N-A	AF
Moberly, Mo.	13	123	96	23.1	None	N	Mgr-a	None	44Fh	T-S	2	12-. .	N	N-N-A	A
Modesto, Calif.	17	300	282	88.7	B5C[3]	A	Mgr-a	PF	40N	T-T	2	7-35	Y	N-A-N	SU
Monessen, Pa.	18	90	90	21.3	B3C	P	. . . .	None	35N	N-H	2‡	30-. .	Y[6]	N-P-G	GU
Monmouth, Ill.	10	173	163	26.9	B3C	FP	M-..	None	44Fh	N-N	2	14-. .	Y	N-FPG-N	N
Monroe, Mich.	21	193	168	59.6	B3C	A	X-..	None	38½Fh	T-H	2	12-60	Y	A-N-N	FS
Monroe, N. C.	10	99	70	22.4	None	N	Mgr-..	F	40Fh	N-X	1	7-35	N	N-A-N	N
Monrovia, Calif.	23†	155	138	43.1	None	N	Mgr-a	PX	40N	N-S	2	12-30	Y	N-A-N	AU
Montebello, Calif. . . .	26†	174	144	50.8	B5C	A	Mgr-a	NPFX	40N	T-S	2	12-. .	Y	N-A-N	U
Monterey, Calif.	19†	203	203	56.5	None	N	Mgr-a	NPFR	40N	S-S	2	12-100	Y	N-A-N	U
Monterey Park, Calif. .	25†	112	97	32.3	B5C	A	Mgr-a	PF	40N	T-T	2‡	6-36	Y	N-FP-G	U
Moorhead, Minn.	15	160	113	35.6	B3C	P	K-..	None	40Sh	H-X	2	12-. .	Y	FP-G-N	N
Morristown, N. J. . . .	17	150	122	38.3	State	A	D-..	. . .	38Fh	S-S	2‡	15-. .	Y	N-FPG-N	N
Morristown, Tenn. . . .	13	131	84	28.4	None	N	. . . .	F	44Fh	N-S	2	0-0	Y[9]	N-N-A	N
Moscow, Idaho	11	61	47	11.6	None	N	M-a	FP	38Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	Y[7]	N-N-A	N
Moultrie, Ga.	12	176	155	42.5	None	N	Mgr-a	. . .	39Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	N-N-N	F
Moundsville, W. Va. . .	15	54	45	10.3	B3. .	FP	M-..	None	48Fh	N-. .	2	. .-. .	Y	FP-N-G	FU
Mount Carmel, Pa. . . .	14	24	24	4.4	B3C	P	. . . .	None	48Sh	N-H	2	10-30	N	P-N-G	N
Mount Clemens, Mich..	17	185	155	43.1	None	N	S-..	None	44Fh	N-H	2	0-0	Y	A-N-N	AFG
Mount Pleasant, Mich..	11	91	82	19.0	None	N	Mgr-a	FP	38Sh	N-S	2	N-. .	Y	N-A-N	A
Mount Rainier, Md. . .	11	34	34	5.3	. . .	. . .	. . . .	P	44Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	N	N-A-N	N
Mount Vernon, Ill. . . .	16	52	52	14.0	B3. .	FP	C-g	P	44Fh	T-H	2	30-60	Y[10]	FP-G-N	F
Mount Vernon, Ohio . .	12	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3M	FPO	X-..	. . .	44Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	..	FP-G-N	F

Murfreesboro, Tenn.	13	123	74	$ 28.9	None	N	Mgr-..	None	44Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	N	N-N-A	N
Muscatine, Iowa	19	165	91	46.7	B3M	FP	S-..	None	44Fh	N-N	2	15-30	N	FP-G-N	F
Muskegon Hts., Mich.	19	157	142	45.0	None	N	. . . .	None	41Sh	T-H	2‡	12-60	Y	N-A-N	F
Nacogdoches, Tex.	12	184	169	31.5	None	N	Mgr-..	None	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	Y	N-A-N	N
Nampa, Idaho	16	143	131	33.2	None	N	. . . .	None	38Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	Y	N-F-G	F
Nanticoke, Pa.	20	76	76	10.2	B3C	FP	. . . .	. . .	40N	..-..	..	. .-. .	..	N-N-N	N
Napa, Calif.	14	150	116	43.7	None	N	Mgr-a	F	40N	S-S	2‡	12-65	Y	N-A-N	N
National City, Calif.	27†	121	121	35.8	B5C	A	Mgr-a	None	40N	T-T	2	12-60	Y[8]	N-A-N	U
Naugatuck, Conn.	17	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	D-..	F	35N	T-S	2	N-. .	Y	A-N-N	AU
Needham t, Mass.	16	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	FP	37½N	N-H	2‡	5-. .	N	N-A-N	N
Neenah, Wis.	12	159	143	43.7	B3M[1]	FPG	K-g	. . .	40N	S-H	2	10-60	Y[7]	N-A-N	F
Neptune tp, N. J.	14	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	None	38Sh	T-S	2	. .-. .	Y	N-FPG-N	N
Newark, N. Y.	10	93	81	15.8	County	FP	. . . .	None	40Sh	S-S	2	14-14	Y	N-A-N	U
New Bern, N. C.	16	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3C	P	Mgr-g	. . .	39Fh	S-X	2	10-60	Y	N-A-N	N
New Braunfels, Tex.	12	111	93	21.0	None	N	M-..	. . .	44Fh	T-S	1	30-45	N	N-N-N	N
Newburyport, Mass.	14	248	228	36.9	State	A	M-..	None	33Fh	N-..	2	. .-. .	N	A-N-N	F
New Castle, Ind.	18	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	D-..	FPU	40N	T-S	2	30-. .	Y	FP-N-N	N
New Philadelphia, Ohio	13	102	88	20.8	B3M	A	X-..	None	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	FP-G-N	N
Newport Beach, Calif.	17†	256	230	65.2	B3C	FP	Mgr-..	None	40N	N-S	2	0-0	Y	N-A-N	U
Newton, Iowa	12	178	159	38.1	B3M	FP	K-a	FPX	44Fh	N-S	2	7-14	Y	FP-G-G	N
Newton, Kan.	12	101	92	23.3	None	N	Mgr-a	FP	44Sh	N-H	2	12-90	Y	FP-N-G	F
Niles, Mich.	13	168	108	54.8	None	N	. . . .	None	40N	T-X	2	21-180	H	A-N-N	AF
Niles, Ohio	17	137	87	37.7	B3M	A	S-..	. . .	40Sh	T-T	2‡	21-90	Y	N-N-G	AF
Norfolk, Neb.	11	72	64	14.3	B3M	FP	M-a	F	40Fh	S-S	2	0-0	N	P-N-G	AF
North Adams, Mass.	22	187	177	51.9	State	A	D-..	FP	37½N	T-X	2‡	15-90	N	N-A-N	N
N. Arlington, N. J.	16	175	171	24.9	State	A	K-a	X	35Sh	N-N	2‡	12-. .	Y	N-A-N	N
North Braddock, Pa.	15	123	123	22.7	B3C	FP	. . . .	None	44Fh	S-S	2	10-. .	N	N-N-O	U
Northbridge t, Mass.	10	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	. . . .	. . .	38N	..-..	2	. .-. .	N	. . . .	N
North Miami, Fla.	11	152	123	46.5	. . .	. .	. . . .	FP	41¼N	T-T	2‡	12-48	N	N-N-G	U
N. Plainfield, N. J.	13	102	102	21.9	None	N	M-..	None	42½N	N-S	2	N-. .	Y	FPG-N-N	N
N. Providence t, R. I.	14	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	P	35½Sh	S-H	2	. .-. .	..	N-N-G	N
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	25	217	193	66.1	B3M	A	K-..	FP	38Sh	N-S	2‡	14-. .	N	N-A-N	N
Norwich, Conn.	23	490	313	115.0	B5X	A	PB-a	FPWU	35N	T-X	2‡	12-60	Y[8]	A-N-N	AFGU
Norwood t, Mass.	17	. . .	. . .	. . . .	State	A	Mgr-a	None	40N	H-H	2	15-150	Y	N-A-N	N
Ocala, Fla.	12	389	327	74.7	None	N	Mgr-..	X	44Fh	N-X	1	N-. .	Y	A-N-N	N
Oceanside, Calif.	18†	209	160	59.9	B5C	A	Mgr-a	FPX	40N	T-S	2	12-36	Y[8]	N-N-O	U
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16	138	117	29.3	B3C	. .	. . . .	. . .	38Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	N	N-A-N	F
Oil City, Pa.	20	170	135	41.7	. . .	. .	. . . .	None	44Sh	N-S	2‡	. .-. .	Y	A-N-N	F
Okmulgee, Okla.	18	153	139	25.8	None	N	D-..	FP	40Sh	N-T	2	. .-. .	Y	FP-N-N	N
Olean, N. Y.	23	218	190	52.1	B3M	A	D-..	None	33½N	N-S	2‡	15-45	N	N-A-N	N
Olympia, Wash.	16	150	133	41.7	B3M	FP	D-..	FP	40N	N-H	2	N-. .	N	F-PG-N	F
Oneida, N. Y.	11	289	281	48.7	B3M	FPO	. . . .	None	33Fh	S-S	2	. .-. .	N	N-A-N	F
Oneonta, N. Y.	14	115	99	24.2	B3M	A	K-a	. . .	38Fh	N-H	2	14-90	N	N-A-N	A
Ontario, Calif.	26†	215	189	37.1	None	N	Mgr-a	FPX	40N	T-S	2	12-60	Y	N-A-N	AF
Opelika, Ala.	12	131	95	24.1	None	N	K-a	. . .	45Fh	S-S	2	15-. .	Y[6]	N-N-A	N
Opelousas, La.	12	125	92	24.2	. . .	. .	. . . .	NFPW	37Sh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	P-N-G	N
Orange, Calif.	12†	132	109	28.5	None	N	. . . .	. . .	40N	N-S	2	14-14	Y	N-N-A	N
Orange, Tex.	21	217	217	50.0	None	N	M-..	. . .	44Sh	S-S	2	14-60	..	F-N-N	N

Table X—Personnel Data for Cities Over 10,000: 1954—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll For October, 1953 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Departments Conducting Training	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems—Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Gen'l Gov't Only		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served								
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Orangeburg, S. C. . . .	15	448	409	$ 74.6	None	N	. . . .	FP	44Fh	N-H	2	12-30	Y	N-GP-N	N
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11	83	68	14.7	B3M	FP	M-..	None	44Fh	N-T	2	N-. .	N	FP-G-G	F
Ossining, N. Y.	16	117	101	29.4	B3M	A	. . . .	. . .	35½Sh	N-..	2	. .-. .	..	N-A-N	N
Oswego, N. Y.	23	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3M	A	D-..	. . .	36N	N-N	2	N-. .	Y	N-A-N	AFU
Ottawa, Ill.	17	115	102	20.2	B3. .	FP	D-g	None	40N	T-T	2	N-. .	Y	N-FPG-N	AF
Ottawa, Kan.	10	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	. . . .	F	44Fh	N-H	2	6-60	Y	N-N-A	N
Overland, Mo.	12	55	55	11.6	None	N	M-..	None	44Fh	T-S	2	10-. .	Y	N-N-A	N
Owatonna, Minn.	10	222	166	51.1	B..C	A	PC-a	NWU	41Sh	T-X	2‡	10-36	Y	N-A-N	A
Owosso, Mich.	16	121	108	33.3	None	N	. . . .	None	44Sh	N-S	2	. .-. .	Y	A-N-N	F
Oxnard, Calif.	26†	169	153	51.5	None	N	Mgr-a	None	40N	T-T	2‡	12-30	Y	N-FP-G	U
Painesville, Ohio	14	209	137	68.8	B3C	FPO	Mgr-a	FP	40Fh	T-H	2‡	15-90	Y	FP-G-N	F
Palestine, Tex.	13	105	94	23.3	B3M	FP	M-g	None	44Fh	S-S	1‡	15-90	N	N-A-N	FU
Pampa, Tex.	17	155	127	41.1	None	N	K-a	FPWU	44Fh	S-S	2‡	12-90	Y	F-N-N	N
Paris, Tex.	22	168	150	26.4	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	NPWU	44Fh	T-S	2	15-30	Y	N-A-N	F
Park Ridge, Ill.	17	125	108	21.0	B3M[1]	A	S-a	NFP	40Fh	S-S	2	6-6	Y	FP-G-N	A
Parsons, Kan.	15	123	75	24.4	B3C	FP	X-a	None	40N	N-H	2	N-. .	N	FP-N-G	F
Pasadena, Tex.	22	168	126	41.5	None	N	C-..	. . .	44Fh	N-S	2	0-0	..	N-N-A	N
Pascagoula, Miss. . . .	11	123	107	22.3	None	N	S-..	. . .	41Fh	N-N	0	N-. .	N	FP-N-N	N
Pasco, Wash..	10	119	98	24.0	B3. .	FP	M-..	. . .	40Sh	S-..	2	. .-. .	..	N-N-N	A
Peabody, Mass.	23	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	None	32½N	N-H	2	15-. .	N	A-N-N	F
Peekskill, N. Y.	18	150	150	46.1	B3M	A	. . . .	. . .	38Sh	S-H	2	N-. .	Y	N-A-N	A
Pekin, Ill.	22	81	63	23.7	B3C	FP	C-g	None	40Fh	T-H	2	15-. .	N	FP-G-N	F
Pendelton, Oregon . . .	12	151	146	28.5	B3C	F	Mgr-a	FPW	44Fh	N-H	2	12-30	Y	N-A-A	N
Peru, Ind.	13	189	109	48.2	None	N	. . . .	None	40Sh	N-H	2	0-0	Y	N-FPG-G	AF
Petaluma, Calif.	10	103	103	18.4	None	N	Mgr-a	NFP	40N	T-S	2	12-50	Y	N-A-N	U
Phenix City, Ala.	23	309	255	52.4	B3G	FP	M-..	. . .	44Fh	S-..	2	. .-10	..	FP-N-N	N
Phillipsburg, N. J. . . .	19	79	79	19.8	State	A	D-a	UX	40N	T-H	2‡	15-. .	N	N-FPG-N	U
Phoenixville, Pa.	13	47	39	12.8	B3C	P	Mgr-g	None	40N	N-H	2‡	15-30	Y[6]	P-N-G	U
Piedmont, Calif.	10	109	109	32.7	B3C	A	S-..	None	40N	N-S	2‡	N-. .	Y	FPG-N-G	N
Piqua, Ohio	17	171	99	54.3	B3A	FP	Mgr-a	FPUR	41½FH	T-X	2‡	15-90	H	FP-G-N	FU
Pittsburg, Calif.	13	115	107	36.4	None	A	K-a	P	36Sh	T-T	2	. .-60	Y	A-N-N	N
Pittsburg, Kan.	19	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	Mgr-a	FP	40N	T-T	2	12-. .	Y	FP-N-G	F
Pittston, Pa.	15	127	127	19.1	B3C	FP	M-a	None	44Fh	N-H	2	14-45	N	P-N-G	F
Plainview, Tex.	14	98	91	20.0	None	N	D-..	FPU	42Sh	T-S	2	N-. .	Y[7]	N-F-N	N
Plattsburgh, N. Y. . . .	18	189	141	46.2	B3M	A	D-..	None	38Sh	N-S	2‡	12-90	Y	N-A-N	A
Plymouth t, Mass. . .	14	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	None	36½Sh	N-S	2	. .-. .	N	A-N-N	. .
Plymouth, Pa.	13	45	45	5.8	B5C	FP	S-..	None	44Fh	N-S	2	15-. .	N	P-N-G	N

Ponca City, Okla.	20	208	144	$ 57.9	None	N	D-..	FP	44Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	Y[8]	FP-N-G	N
Port Angeles, Wash. . .	11	. . .	. . .	37.2	B3M	FP	. . . .	FPU	40Sh	H-X	2	12-104	Y	F-G-N	AFU
Port Chester, N. Y. . .	24	163	163	46.2	County	A	C-..	None	33Sh	T-X	2‡	12-60	Y	N-A-N	U
Portsmouth, N.H. . . .	19	213	180	51.4	B3X	A	Mgr-a	None	37½N	N-H	2	10-30	N	N-A-N	AU
Pottstown, Pa.	23	112	91	24.2	B3C	P	Mgr-g	None	40Sh	N-X	2	30-60	N	P-N-G	N
Pottsville, Pa.	24	92	92	19.3	B3C	PO	. . . .	. . .	40Fh	N-S	2	14-14	Y	GP-N-N	N
Prichard, Ala.	19	126	97	25.9	County	A	. . . .	None	40N	T-S	2	12-. .	Y	N-N-A	N
Princeton, N. J.	12	105	105	21.5	None	N	. . . .	None	35N	T-H	2‡	20-80	Y	N-PG-N	N
Pullman, Wash.	12	64	59	11.7	B3M	P	S-..	None	40Fh	N-H	2	12-30	N	N-A-N	N
Puyallup, Wash.	10	106	101	22.2	B3M	FP	Mgr-a	None	40N	T-H	2	12-36	Y[8]	N-FG-N	F
Radnor tp, Pa.	15	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	P	. . . .	None	37Sh	T-X	2‡	20-80	Y	N-PG-N	N
Rahway, N. J.	21	311	278	76.6	State	A	S-a	. . .	35N	N-X	2‡	15-. .	H	N-FPG-N	F
Reading t, Mass.	14	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3C	A	S-..	None	37½N	S-H	2	15-15	Y	A-N-N	U
Red Bank, N. J.	13	81	66	24.6	None	N	. . . .	None	40Sh	N-S	2	. .-. .	Y	N-GP-N	N
Redding, Calif.	10	169	140	50.4	None	N	Mgr-a	FP	40N	S-..	2	10-30	Y	N-A-N	U
Redlands, Calif.	20†	221	195	60.8	None	N	Mgr-a	None	40N	T-S	2	10-30	Y	N-A-N	U
Red Wing, Minn.	11	149	131	36.2	None	N	D-..	FP	45Fh	T-H	2	N-. .	N	FP-G-N	A
Reidsville, N. C.	12	135	120	23.2	None	N	Mgr-..	None	42Fh	N-N	2	N-. .	Y[9]	N-P-G	N
Rensselaer, N. Y. . . .	11	152	135	34.4	B3M	A	PB-a	None	40Sh	T-S	2	10-. .	Y	N-A-N	N
Renton, Wash.	16	147	133	43.0	B3M[1]	FP	D-g	FP	40N	N-X	2	5-30	Y	N-A-N	AFU
Richfield, Minn.	18	95	95	25.6	B3C	FP	Mgr-..	None	40N	T-T	2‡	12-90	Y	N-A-N	U
Richmond, Ky.	10	86	67	11.5	None	N	M-..	None	45Fh	N-..	2	10-. .	N	PF-N-N	N
Richmond Heights, Mo.	15	108	108	23.2	None	N	D-a	P	40½Sh	N-S	2‡	14-. .	Y	FP-N-G	N
Ridgefield Park, N. J. .	12	65	65	14.7	None	N	D-..	FPW	40Sh	T-S	2‡	N-. .	Y	N-PG-N	N
Ridgewood, N. J.	17	178	150	54.4	State	A	Mgr-a	None	37½Sh	S-S	2	15-. .	Y	N-FGP-N	N
River Forest, Ill. . . .	11	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3. .	FP	C-g	. . .	41Sh	S-H	2	. .-. .	N	FP-G-N	N
River Rouge, Mich. . .	21	184	180	61.3	B3X[1]	FPG	PB-g	None	38½Sh	X-X	2‡	12-60	Y[8]	A-N-N	AF
Robbinsdale, Minn. . .	11	92	90	16.9	None	N	. . . .	None	40N	H-H	2	12-21	N	N-A-N	N
Rochester, N. H.	14	107	91	20.5	None	N	. . . .	None	40Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	N-FPG-N	N
Rock Hill, S. C.	25	245	199	51.1	None	N	Mgr-a	FPU	42Fh	N-S	2	12-42	Y	N-PG-N	N
Rock Springs, Wyo. . .	11	60	60	12.3	B3C	FP	. . . .	None	40Fh	T-T	2	15-30	N	P-F-G	N
Rockville Ctre., N. Y. .	22	235	161	77.4	County	A	D-..	None	37½N	S-T	2‡	12-. .	N	N-A-N	U
Rocky River, Ohio . . .	11	104	104	29.2	B3. .	FPO	X-a	None	35½N	T-S	2	15-. .	Y	FP-G-N	F
Roselle, N. J.	18	110	110	28.5	None	N	. . . .	P	35N	T-H	2‡	N-. .	Y	N-FPG-N	FN
Roselle Park, N. J. . .	12	55	55	11.9	None	N	. . . .	None	40N	N-S	2	. .-. .	H	N-FPG-N	N
Roseville, Mich.	16	145	125	41.4	None	N	K-a	None	40Fh	T-S	2‡	10-. .	Y	A-N-N	N
Ross tp, Pa.	16	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3C	P	Mgr-g	. . . .	35N	N-H	2	10-. .	Y[8]	P-N-G	N
Ruston, La.	10	113	77	21.5	. . .	. .	. . . .	FPUR	44Fh	..-X	2	. .-. .	Y	N-N-G	N
Rutherford, N. J.	17	. . .	. . .	. . . .	State	A	. . . .	None	37½N	T-H	2‡	15-. .	Y	N-A-N	N
Rutland, Vt.	18	166	150	30.6	None	N	. . . .	FPR	37½Sh	N-H	2	14-. .	Y	A-N-N	U
Rye, N. Y.	12	103	103	38.5	. . .	. .	D-..	None	35Sh	N-S	2‡	15-365	Y	N-A-N	N
Saco, Me.	10	95	95	11.0	None	N	C-..	. . .	33Fh	N-N	1	0-0	Y	N-N-A	N
St. Augustine, Fla. . . .	14	140	131	31.5	B5C	FP	Mgr-..	FP	40N	T-T	2	5-5	Y	FP-N-N	F
St. Charles, Mo.	14	105	75	20.1	None	N	S-..	None	40Fh	T-H	2	N-. .	Y	N-N-A	U
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	20	161	144	53.0	B3X	A	Mgr-a	FPX	40N	T-X	2	12-90	Y[6]	FP-N-G	AU
St. Joseph, Mich.	10	109	100	35.1	None	N	Mgr-..	. . .	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	Y[8]	A-N-N	N
St. Louis Park, Minn. .	23	135	120	46.2	B3M[1]	FP	K-g	None	40N	H-H	2‡	12-120	Y	N-A-N	N
Salem, Ohio	13	97	85	22.3	B3M	A	X-..	. . .	41Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	..	FP-G-N	F

TABLE X—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1954—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll For October, 1953 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Departments Conducting Training	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Gen'l Gov't Only		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served								
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Salinas, Calif.	18†	170	170	$ 48.7	None	N	Mgr-a	FPWX	40N	T-T	3	15-90	Y	N-FP-G	U
Salisbury, Md.	15	150	143	38.3	None	N	D-a	FP	40N	S-S	2	12-90	N	N-A-N	N
Salisbury, N. C.	20	202	172	46.1	None	N	Mgr-..	FP	39Fh	T-X	2	10-30	H	N-A-N	N
San Benito, Tex.	13	126	103	15.6	None	N	Mgr-..	None	44Sh	N-S	2	0-0	N	N-N-N	N
San Bruno, Calif.	12	94	87	28.3	B3C	A	S-a	. . . .	40Sh	S-S	2	12-60	Y	N-A-N	N
Sna Buenaventura, Cal.	17	212	166	62.2	None	N	Mgr-a	FPW	40N	T-H	2	12-60	Y	N-A-N	U
San Carlos, Calif. . . .	17†	107	107	26.7	B5. .	A	K-a	FP	40N	T-S	2	12-60	Y[8]	N-A-N	N
San Fernando, Calif. . .	14†	122	112	35.4	County	A	K-a	None	40N	S-S	2‡	12-. .	Y	N-A-N	U
Sanford, Fla.	12	131	116	27.1	B3X	A	PB-a	FP	41Fh	T-..	2	12-. .	Y[6]	N-FP-G	N
Sanford t, Me.	15	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	None	38Fh	S-H	2	0-0	N	N-N-A	N
Sanford, N. C.	10	92	82	15.9	None	N	Mgr-..	None	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	Y	P-N-G	N
San Gabriel, Calif. . . .	20	127	127	36.3	B5C	FP	PA-g	FP	40N	T-T	2‡	10-. .	Y[8]	N-A-N	U
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	16†	107	98	31.0	None	N	S-..	FPX	40N	T-H	2	12-60	Y	N-A-N	U
San Marino, Calif. . . .	11	126	126	36.5	None	N	D-a	PW	35N	N-T	2	N-. .	Y	N-A-N	U
San Pablo, Calif.	14	53	53	15.1	None	N	C-..	None	37½N	N-T	2	12-12	Y	N-N-A	FA
San Rafael, Calif. . . .	15†	101	101	30.3	None	N	K-..	P	40N	S-H	2	12-60	Y	N-N-A	N
Santa Clara, Calif. . . .	14†	161	123	48.0	B5C	A	K-a	None	40N	T-H	2	12-. .	Y	N-A-N	N
Santa Cruz, Calif. . . .	22	264	227	64.4	B3C	A	Mgr-a	FPX	40N	T-T	2	10-75	Y	N-A-N	U
Santa Maria, Calif. . .	10	130	113	33.6	None	N	S-..	None	40N	N-S	2	10-. .	Y	N-N-A	U
Santa Paula, Calif. . . .	11	78	78	16.1	None	N	X-a	. . .	40N	S-S	2	12-30	Y	N-A-N	N
Santa Rosa, Calif. . . .	18	253	224	64.4	None	N	Mgr-a	FPRX	40N	S-S	2	12-90	Y	N-N-A	FU
Sapulpa, Okla.	13	85	75	15.5	None	N	Mgr-a	FP	44Fh	S-S	2	N-. .	Y	FP-N-G	N
Sarasota, Fla.	19	485	433	89.4	B3M	FP	Mgr-g	FP	38Fh	T-S	2	14-. .	Y	FP-N-G	N
Saratoga Sprgs., N. Y..	15	231	210	51.1	B3M	A	. . . .	None	44Fh	N-S	2	. .-30	Y	N-A-N	AFU
Saugus t, Mass.	17	. . .	. . .	. . . .	State	A	S-a	None	37½N	N-H	2‡	10-75	N	A-N-N	F
Slt. Ste. Marie, Mich. .	18	187	173	53.8	None	N	Mgr-..	FP	35½Fh	N-X	2‡	12-36	N	FP-G-N	F
Sayreville, N. J.	10	94	70	19.6	None	N	C-..	None	40Sh	S-S	2	15-. .	Y	N-PG-N	N
Scarsdale, N. Y.	13	203	190	74.3	County	A	S-a	None	35N	N-H	2‡	N-. .	Y	N-A-N	G
Scottsbluff, Neb.	13	131	120	29.2	B3A	F	Mgr-..	FP	44Fh	T-S	2	15-60	N	N-F-G	N
Sedalia, Mo.	20	134	134	26.0	None	N	S-..	. . .	38Fh	N-T	1	. .-. .	..	F-N-G	AF
Selma, Ala.	23	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	D-a	FP	40Fh	S-S	2	. .-. .	Y	N-N-A	N
Seminole, Okla.	12	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	D-..	. . .	44Fh	N-T	2	. .-. .	Y	FP-N-G	N
Shaler tp, Pa.	16	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3C	P	Mgr-..	None	43Sh	S-S	2	30-. .	Y	N-P-G	U
Shamokin, Pa.	17	47	47	9.5	. . .	. .	. . . .	None	40Sh	N-H	2	15-. .	N	P-N-G	U
Shawnee, Okla.	23	236	208	49.5	None	N	Mgr-a	FPU	44Fh	N-S	2	14-30	Y	FP-N-G	U
Sheffield, Ala.	11	155	99	33.6	B3. .	FPO	. . . .	F	40Fh	N-S	2	0-0	Y[6]	N-A-A	U
Shelby, N. C.	16	135	108	30.2	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	..-..	..	. .-. .	..	. . .	. . .

Shelbyville, Ind.	12	. . .	. . .	$	None	N	M-a	None	40Fh	S-T	1	N-. .	N	G-FP-N	N
Shelton, Conn.	13	92	92	14.8	None	N	X-..	. . .	40Sh	N-S	2	N-. .	Y	P-N-G	N
Sheridan, Wyo.	12	88	78	22.5	B3C[1]	FP	K-..	None	33Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	P-F-G	AF
Sherman, Tex.	20	164	135	36.1	B3A	FP	X-a	PF	44Fh	T-T	2	14-14	Y[8]	N-FPG-N	N
Shorewood, Wis.	16	151	146	48.0	B3M[1]	FPG	Mgr-g	PFW	40N	T-H	2‡	12-60	Y	FP-G-G	FU
Sidney, Ohio	11	88	72	21.1	B3M	A	. . . .	PF	40Fh	N-S	2	12-12	Y	FP-G-N	F
Sikeston, Mo.	12	86	48	17.9	None	N	M-..	None	48F	N-S	..	. .-. .	Y	N-N-A	N
Skokie, Ill.	24†	127	116	35.6	B3. .	FP	C-g	PF	38Fh	T-H	2	N-. .	Y	FP-G-N	U
Snyder, Tex.	12	51	32	13.9	. . .	. . .	. . . .	PFU	44Fh	T-S	2	12-60	N	N-F-N	N
Somerville, N. J.	12	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	. . . .	None	30N	N-X	2‡	10-30	Y	N-PG-N	N
Southbridge t, Mass. .	18	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	. . . .	. . .	30N	N-S	2	14-14	Y	A-N-N	N
South Charleston, W. Va.	17	127	127	25.6	B3X	FP	C-..	None	44Fh	N-N	2	15-. .	Y	FP-N-N	F
South Euclid, Ohio . . .	15	122	122	29.0	B3M	FP	. . . .	None	40Sh	N-S	2	N-. .	H	FP-G-N	FU
S. Kingstown t, R. I. .	10	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	P	38Sh	S-H	2	. .-. .	H[6]	N-N-A	U
South Milwaukee, Wis..	13	161	149	40.4	B5M	FP	D-g	None	44Sh	N-H	2‡	N-. .	Y[8]	PF-G-G	N
South Norfolk, Va. . . .	10	142	142	31.7	None	N	Mgr-..	None	40Sh	T-H	2	10-. .	N	N-N-A	N
South Orange, N. J. . .	15	155	143	51.0	State	A	X-a	. . .	35N	T-H	2‡	15-. .	Y	N-FPG-N	F
South Pasadena, Calif..	18†	166	144	57.7	None	N	Mgr-a	NPF	40N	S-S	2‡	12-40	Y	N-A-N	U
South Portland, Me. . .	22	230	230	29.6	B5C	A	Mgr-a	. . .	38½Fh	. . .	2	14-14	H	N-A-N	N
South River, N. J. . . .	11	171	138	25.0	None	N	. . . .	None	40Fh	N-..	2	14-30	N	N-PG-N	N
South St. Paul, Minn. .	16	129	121	37.1	B3M[1]	FP	C-..	None	40Sh	S-X	2‡	15-. .	Y	FP-G-N	F
So. San Francisco, Calif.	19	138	138	42.8	B5. .	A	S-a	None	40N	S-S	2	12-30	N	N-A-N	U
Springfield, Ore.	11	84	68	23.6	None	N	Mgr-..	NPF	40Fh	N-T	2	0-0	N	N-N-A	N
Springfield tp (Delaware Co.), Pa. .	11	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3C	P	. . . .	NP	40Sh	N-H	2‡	N-. .	Y	P-N-G	N
Springfield tp (Montgomery Co.), Pa.	11	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	None	44Fh	N-H	2	. .-. .	Y	P-G-O	N
State College, Pa. . . .	17	40	31	8.8	B3M	P	Mgr-g	None	41Sh	T-S	2	. .-. .	Y	A-N-A	N
Statesville, N. C.	17	209	155	39.4	B3X	FP	Mgr-g	PFU	40Fh	T-H	2	30-30	Y[6]	N-P-G	N
Staunton, Va.	20	175	142	33.1	None	N	Mgr-..	None	40Sh	S-..	2	30-. .	Y[8]	N N-A	N
Steelton, Pa.	13	61	46	14.5	B3C	P	C-a	None	50Fh	N-N	2	. .-. .	N	N-N-A	N
Sterling, Ill.	13	152	152	37.8	B3C	FP	. . . .	None	40Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	N	FP-G-N	N
Stevens Point, Wis. . .	17	145	121	35.7	B5M	FP	M-g	None	44Sh	N-X	2	12-30	Y	N-FPG-G	AF
Stillwater, Okla.	20	156	126	36.9	None	N	. . . .	NPF	44Fh	N-N	2	15-. .	Y	FP N-G	N
Stoneham t, Mass. . .	13	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	P	40N	N-H	3‡	N-. .	Y	A-N-N	AU
Stoughton t, Mass. . .	11	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	S-..	None	35N	T-H	2	. .-. .	Y	N-A-N	N
Stowe tp, Pa.	12	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	44Fh	S-S	2	10-10	N	P-N-A	N
Streator, Ill.	16	51	51	14.9	B4C	FP	C-..	None	44Fh	N-T	2	. .-. .	Y	N-FPG-N	AF
Struthers, Ohio	12	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3M	FPO	D-..	. . .	45Fh	N-H	2	0-0	N	FP-G-N	N
Suffolk, Va.	12	166	166	35.7	None	N	Mgr-..	PF	44Fh	N-S	1‡	6-30‡	Y	FPG-N-N	N
Summit, N. J.	18	201	201	. . . .	None	N	S-..	None	40N	N-..	2	14-28	Y	N-FPG-N	N
Sumter, S. C.	20	180	163	40.3	None	N	Mgr-a	PR	40Sh	N-S	2	N-. .	N	N-GP-N	N
Sunbury, Pa.	16	54	54	8.9	B3C	A	. . . .	None	40Fh	S-S	2	14-28	N	P-N-G	N
Swampscott t, Mass. .	12	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	. . . .	None	37N	N-H	2	N-. .	N	N-A-N	N
Sweetwater, Tex.	14	198	167	38.2	B3C	FP	Mgr-a	PF	44Fh	N-S	2	15-15	Y	N-G-N	N
Swissvale, Pa.	16	81	81	15.0	B3C	FP	C-a	. . .	40Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	..	P-N-N	N
Takoma Park, Md. . .	13	88	88	19.1	B4X	F	. . . .	PFW	40Sh	T-S	2‡	15-. .	N	N-A-N	U
Talladega, Ala.	13	90	72	13.3	None	N	. . . .	. . .	44Fh	N-H	2	N-. .	N	N-N-A	N

TABLE X—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1954—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll For October, 1953 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Departments Conducting Training	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office—Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave—Cumulation	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems-Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Gen'l Gov't Only		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served								
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Tamaqua, Pa.	12	48	43	$ 9.6	B3C	P	. . . .	. . .	40Sh	T-T	1	N-. .	..	FP-N-N	N
Terrell, Tex.	12	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	S-..	. . .	44Fh	S-S	2	15-. .	Y^8	F-N-N	N
Texarkana, Ark.*	16	. . .	85	17.4	B5C	FP	D-g	None	45Fh	N-N	2	N-. .	N	N-FP-G	F
Texarkana, Tex.	25	190	128	43.4	B3C	FP	M-..	None	44Fh	N-N	2	N-. .	N	N-FP-N	F
Texas City, Tex.	17	140	130	35.8	None	N	K-..	None	40N	S-S	2	10-. .	Y^6	N-FP-N	N
Thomasville, Ga.	14	154	83	33.4	None	N	Mgr-a	PF	44Fh	T-S	2	15-45	Y^7	A-N-N	N
Thomasville, N. C.	11	109	93	20.6	None	N	Mgr-a	PF	44Fh	S-S	2‡	10-30	Y	N-P-G	N
Tiffin, Ohio	19	93	93	27.9	B3M	FPO	X-..	. . .	40Fh	N-S	2	14-90	Y	FP-G-N	F
Tonawanda, N. Y.	15	165	143	. . . .	B3M	A	. . . .	None	38Sh	N-..	2‡	15-90	N	N-A-N	A
Torrance, Calif.	45†	303	251	91.6	B3. .	A	Mgr-a	PF	40N	H-H	2‡	12-60	Y	N-A-N	FGU
Traverse City, Mich.	17	261	151	57.9	None	N	S-..	None	40Sh	N-H	2‡	12-90	Y	N-A-N	F
Trinidad, Colo.	12	128	76	29.6	B3X^3	A	S-..	None	40Fh	S-H	2	12-24	Y^8	FP-N-G	AF
Troy, Ohio	11	139	84	47.8	B4M	A	. . . .	None	44Fh	S-X	2‡	N-. .	Y	FP-G-N	N
Tulare, Calif.	12	143	130	27.0	None	N	Mgr-..	None	44Fh	N-S	2	15-30	Y^8	N-N-G	N
Tupelo, Miss.	12	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	None	44Fh	S-..	1	. .-. .	N	FP-N-G	U
Twin Falls, Idaho	18	163	147	39.7	None	N	Mgr-..	None	38Sh	N-S	2	12-60	Y^8	N-F-G	N
Two Rivers, Wis.	10	236	208	44.7	B5A	FP	Mgr-..	PFW	40N	N-H	2	12-120	Y^9	FP-G-G	F
Uniontown, Pa.	20	129	129	32.9	B3C	FPO	C-a	None	41Fh	N-S	2	10-30	Y	FP-N-G	FU
University Hts., Ohio	12	104	104	24.1	B3M	A	. . . .	PF	35N	S-S	2	15-. .	Y	FP-G-N	N
University Park, Tex.	24	176	166	45.4	None	N	D-..	PF	40N	N-S	2	15-90	Y	F-G-N	N
Urbana, Ill.	23	68	68	15.1	B3M	A	. . . .	. . .	44Fh	N-N	2	14-14	N	FP-G-N	F
Valdosta, Ga.	20	230	209	47.9	None	N	D-..	None	44Fh	N-N	2	10-10	Y	G-P-N	U
Valparaiso, Ind.	12	113	93	23.9	None	N	. . . .	PFWUR	40Sh	T-T	2	10-80	Y	FP-N-G	F
Van Wert, Ohio	10	75	69	16.5	B3M	FP	M-..	None	44Fh	N-..	2	15-90	N	FP-G-N	F
Vernon, Tex.	13	98	65	19.1	None	N	M-..	None	44Fh	N-S	2	15-30	N	N-A-N	N
Verona, N. J.	11	128	123	20.7	State	A	K-a	PF	40N	S-H	2‡	15-. .	N	N-P-N	N
Victoria, Tex.	16	152	125	33.4	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . .	44Fh	..-X	2	. .-. .	N	F-N-N	N
Vincennes, Ind.	19	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	S-..	None	44Fh	N-S	2	N-. .	Y	N-FP-G	F
Virginia, Minn.	12	502	407	125.1	None	N	C-a	. . .	40N	S-H	2‡	14-30	N	FP-G-N	F
Visalia, Calif.	12	199	199	48.2	None	N	Mgr-a	None	40N	N-S	2	6-. .	Y^8	N-N-A	N
Wabash, Ind.	11	61	61	15.2	None	N	. . . .	PF	40Fh	S-S	2	. .-. .	Y	FP-N-G	N
Wakefield t, Mass.	20	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	D-a	PF	35N	N-. .	2	10-45	Y	A-N-N	N
Walla Walla, Wash.	24	233	202	61.7	B3C	FP	D-..	. . .	35N	S-S	2	12-60	N	F-G-N	AF
Wallingford, Conn.	12	173	125	40.5	None	N	. . . .	. . .	38Fh	N-N	2	. .-. .	..	N-A-N	U
Warren, Pa.	15	71	71	19.2	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	None	38Sh	S-X	2	N-. .	Y	P-N-G	F
Washington, Ind.	11	124	71	26.5	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	44Fh	N-N	1	6-. .	N	N-FP-G	F
Washington Ct. Hse. O.	11	55	55	12.1	B3C	FP	Mgr-..	None	38½Fh	N-S	2	15-90	N	FP-G-N	F

Watertown t, Conn. . .	11	. . .	. . .	$. . . .	B. . .	P	. . . .	. . .	35N	. . .	2	15-. .	..	N-	U
Watertown, S. D.	13	147	98	29.4	B3M	A	PM-..	None	40Sh	S-..	2	12-. .	Y[8]	N-F-G	AF
Watertown, Wis.	12	114	106	26.6	B5M	FP	Mgr-g	None	44Fh	S-H	2	N-. .	Y	PF-G-G	AF
Waterville, Me.	18	182	182	18.0	None	N	. . . .	. . .	33Fh	N-S	2	7-. .	N	FP-N-G	N
Watervliet, N. Y.	15	144	123	27.3	B3M	A	. . . .	. . .	38Fh	T-H	3	N-. .	Y[8]	N-A-N	F
Watsonville, Calif. . .	12	164	137	34.2	None	N	C-a	. . .	40N	T-S	2	15-30	Y	N-A-N	U
Waukesha, Wis.	21	467	445	105.9	B5M	FP	D-g	None	37½N	N-S	2	N-. .	Y	N-A-A	A
Waxahachie, Tex. . . .	11	78	55	16.0	None	N	Mgr-..	. . .	44Fh	N-S	2	12-. .	N	F-N-N	N
Waycross, Ga.	19	166	142	32.7	None	N	Mgr-..	None	40N	N-S	2	N-. .	N	A-N-N	N
Waynesboro, Pa.	10	50	39	10.4	B3C	FP	Mgr-..	None	38Fh	S-S	2	0-0	H	P-N-G	N
Waynesboro, Va.	12	133	103	26.2	None	N	Mgr-..	None	44Fh	S-H	2	12-60	H[6]	N-N-A	N
Webster Groves, Mo. .	23	121	111	28.3	None	N	K-..	. . .	44Fh	N-N	2	30-. .	Y	FP-N G	N
Wellesley t, Mass. . .	21	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	None	35N	T-X	2‡	. .-. .	N	N-A-N	N
Wenatchee, Wash. . .	13	322	283	96.9	B3M[1]	FP	K-g	None	40N	T-S	2	12-24	N	F-G-N	F
Westbrook, Me.	12	185	185	17.1	None	N	M-..	PFWR	40Fh	..-H	2	N-. .	..	A-N-A	N
West Chester, Pa. . . .	15	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3C	P	. . . .	. . .	40Sh	N-X	2	15-. .	N	P-N-G	N
Westerly t, R. I.	12	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	None	36Sh	N-H	2	0-0	Y	P-N-A	F
Westfield, Mass.	21	375	293	83.2	State	A	D-..	. . .	35½N	N-H	2	15-. .	N	A-N-N	FU
Westfield, N. J.	21	. . .	. . .	. . . .	State	A	D-..	None	40N	N-X	2‡	. .-. .	H	N-FPG-N	N
West Frankfort, Ill. . .	11	39	22	8.8	None	N	D-..	None	44Sh	N-N	2	10-30	Y[6]	N-A-N	A
West Lafayette, Ind. .	12	41	41	13.6	None	N	D-..	. . .	44Sh	T-..	2	. .-. .	Y	FP-G-N	N
West Mifflin, Pa.	18	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3C	P	. . . .	. . .	40Fh	N-X	2	14-14	..	N-N-N	N
West Monroe, La. . . .	10	80	66	13.7	None	N	. . . .	None	40N	T-T	2	0-0	Y[8]	N-N-A	N
Westport t, Conn. . . .	12	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . .	40Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	N	N-FP-N	F
W. Springfield t, Mass.	20	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . .	37½N	N-H	2	N-. .	N	A-N-N	A
W. University Pl., Tex.	17	85	65	23.5	B..C[3]	A	K-..	PF	42Sh	S-S	2	12-12	Y	F-G-N	N
West Warwick t, R. I. .	19	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	D-a	PF	40N	. . .	2	. .-. .	Y	N-N-N	N
Wethersfield t, Conn. .	13	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	M-a	None	37½N	N-H	2	10-. .	H[8]	N-N-A	N
Wheaton, Ill.	16†	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3. .	P	D-g	. . .	40Fh	N-S	2	. .-. .	..	FP-G-N	N
Whitefish Bay, Wis. . .	15	141	141	46.1	B3M[1]	FPG	S-g	PFW	40Sh	T-H	2	9-60	Y	N-FPG-A	FG
Whitehall tp, Pa.	11	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	PF	48. .	S-S	2	N-. .	Y[8]	P-N O	N
White Settlement, Tex.	11	46	34	5.8	None	N	. . . .	None	44Fh	. . .	2	. .-. .	N	N-N-N	N
Whittier, Calif.	29†	549	490	151.3	B5C	A	PC-a	None	40N	T-H	2‡	12-30	Y	N-A-N	U
Willimantic, Conn. . . .	14	106	89	25.3	. . .	. .	. . . .	. . .	33Fh	N-X	2	. .-. .	..	FP-N-N	F
Wilmette, Ill.	18	146	135	41.7	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	None	40N	T-H	2‡	N-. .	Y	FP-G-N	F
Wilson, N. C.	23	406	272	74.4	None	N	Mgr-..	PF	40N	S-S	2	10-90	Y	A-A-N	N
Winchester t, Mass. .	16	. . .	. . .	. . . .	None	N	C-a	None	40N	N-H	2‡	N-. .	N	A-N-N	N
Winchester, Va.	14	119	104	23.8	None	N	Mgr-..	PFW	38Fh	T-H	2	N-. .	Y	N-A-A	N
Windsor t, Conn. . . .	12	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	P	35N	T-H	2	12-30	Y	N-A-N	N
Winfield, Kan.	10	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	. .	. . . .	None	44F	T-S	2	12-90	Y	N-N-A	U
Winnetka, Ill.	12	147	109	51.8	None	N	S-a	NPFX	40Sh	H-H	2‡	12-30	Y	FP-G-N	N
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	13	189	150	45.9	B5M	FPG	M-..	None	38½Fh	N-H	2‡	N-. .	Y[10]	N-A-A	AFU
Woburn, Mass.	20	248	228	51.6	State	A	. . . .	None	37½N	N-N	2	N-. .	N	A-N-N	F
Wood River, Ill.	10	58	48	12.1	B3C	FP	M-..	. . .	40N	..-T	2	. .-30	..	FP-G-N	N
Woodbury, N. J.	11	76	58	18.3	None	N	D-a	. . .	37½N	T-X	2	N-. .	..	N-FPG-N	N
Wooster, Ohio	14	267	257	50.0	B3M	FPO	X-fpo	None	40Fh	S-S	2	15-90	Y	FP-G-N	F

TABLE X—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1954—Continued

City	Pop. 1950 (000 omitted)	Number of Employees Other Than School		Total Payroll For October, 1953 (in thousands)	PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT			Departments Conducting Training	Work Hours per Week; Saturdays	Overtime Pay; Office–Skilled	No. Wks. Paid Vacation	No. Days Sick Leave–Cumulation	Hosp. and Surg. Insurance	Retirement Systems–Employees Covered	Employee Organizations
		Total	Gen'l Gov't Only		Orgn.; No. Board Members; How Appointed	Employees Under Civil Service	Personnel Officer; Employees Served								
10,000 to 25,000—continued															
Xenia, Ohio	13	96	86	21.5	B3C	FP	Mgr-g	None	40Fh	T-H	2	15-90	Y	FP-G-N	FU
Yeadon, Pa.	11	. . .	. . .	. . . .	B3C	P	. . . .	None	44F	N-..	2	N-. .	H[7]	P-N-N	N
Ypsilanti, Mich.	18	192	171	55.1	B3X	F	Mgr-g	PFWR	42Sh	T-S	2	12-180	Y	N-A-N	AFU

[1] City has two or more civil service or merit system boards. The composition of the board with broadest coverage is shown in the first column under PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT. Code letters in the second column indicate those employees covered by all of the civil service boards.

[2] Civilian employees of the District of Columbia are under the jurisdiction of the United States Civil Service Commission for all personnel matters.

[3] Civil service board is advisory only; such boards usually are limited to hearing employee appeals and making reoommendations to appointing authorities.

[4] Overtime paid at fixed hourly rate not related to base pay.

[5] Overtime paid at double time.

[6] City pays 100 per cent of premium.

[7] City pays 55 to 75 per cent of premium.

[8] City pays 50 per cent of premium.

[9] City pays 26 to 45 per cent of premium.

[10] City pays 10 to 25 per cent of premium.

[11] City council acts as civil service commission.

[12] All employees except fire and police are under the federal employees' retirement system.

[13] Data are for April, 1953.

[14] Data are for July, 1953.

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Sources of Statistics: Personnel

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Part Three

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Developments in Finance Administration

Assessment Administration

Public Purchasing in 1953

Trends in Municipal Finances

Revenues, Expenditures, and Debt

Municipal Finance

Summary of 1953 developments in:

ADMINISTRATION ASSESSMENT PURCHASING

Finance Administration

By Joseph F. Clark

Executive Director, Municipal Finance Officers Association, Chicago

DURING 1953 the efforts of municipalities to provide services and capital improvements required for a society on wheels and for increasingly urbanized concentrations of population was especially reflected in the record bond sales and mounting debt of municipalities.

Use of revenue bonds by municipalities appears to be predicated not so much on the fact that debt limitations hamper use of general obligation bonds but rather on a growing acceptance of the philosophy that revenue producing facilities should be financed solely from the revenues which they produce. In some instances this has led to financing the acquisition or construction of buildings for industrial purposes to be leased to private business which many strongly feel is not a proper responsibility or function of municipal government.

The year 1953 was significant for the amount of legislation adopted which directly or indirectly affected the financial operations of municipalities. Few broad revenue authorization bills were approved although some amendments to existing authorizations occurred which will tend to increase yields of taxes presently being used by municipalities. In some instances, as in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, further encroachments occurred with respect to the property tax base which may lead to increased burdens on real and personal property still subject to local taxation.

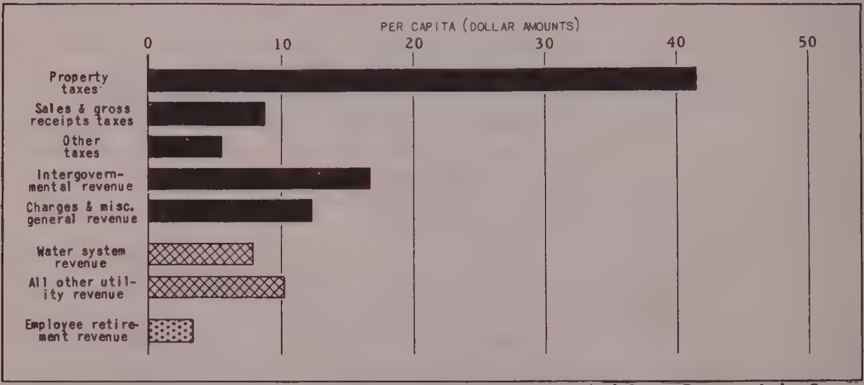
Other legislation adopted during 1953 clarified existing bond laws and in a number of instances increased the purposes for which revenue bonds could be issued. Still other acts, above average in number, related to procedural aspects of fiscal management including preparation of claims, accounting, budgeting and the use of reserve funds to finance capital improvements or equipment replacements.

Bond Sales and Debt. The big story of municipal finance continues to be in the field of debt and bond sales. States and municipalities issued bonds at such a pace during 1953 that a new record for sales in any one year was established. For the first time in history bond sales reached a total in excess of $5 billion. According to tabulations of "The Bond Buyer," bonds sold in 1953 reached a total of $5,551,317,269. The amount of bonds sold by states and municipalities in the single year of 1953 exceeded total state debt outstanding in 1950. Sales made in December, 1953, alone, exceed the total bond sales made in the entire year of 1944. Sales of revenue bonds also established a new record with a total of $1,566,244,570 being marketed in 1953. Revenue bond sales for 1953 were in excess of the total state and municipal bonds sold in 1946 and accounted for 28 per cent of the total sales of 1953.

The record revenue bond sales was in part due to large issue sales by state authorities for toll roads and other purposes and to a lesser extent due to the increasing use made of this financing device by municipalities. Legislation adopted in recent years by states which permits municipalities to impose sewer rental charges and to finance acquisition of sewer facilities with revenue bonds has caused many municipalities to turn to this means of financing for this purpose.

The flood of state and municipal bonds brought into play the inevitable law of supply and demand. Coupled with the record breaking volume of bond sales was a tightening up of the federal government's monetary policy. As the result of these and other factors the interest rates for municipal bonds rose during 1953. For the first time since June, 1940, the Bond Buyer's Index of the average yield of twenty municipal bonds was 3.00 per cent or better. On July 5, 1953, the index reached a peak of 3.09 per cent, but from that point it declined steadily until it was 2.58 per cent on December 28. Reversal in the upward trend was partly due to a slight easing in the federal government monetary policy, an easing in reverse requirements of the banking system, and a resumption of open market buying of federal government obligations by the federal reserve banks, which had been temporarily stopped during the year.

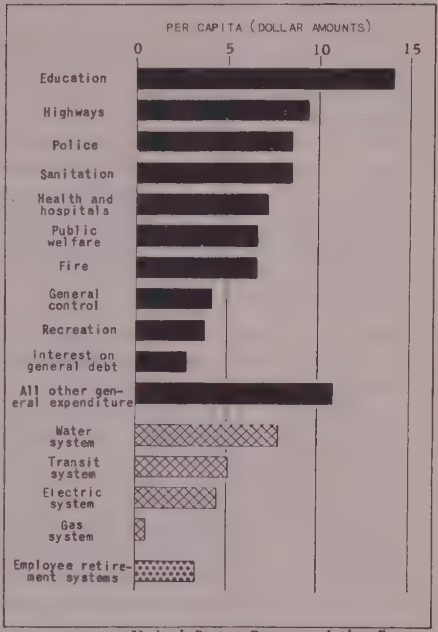
The increasing use of bond financing by municipalities caused at least eight states to adopt or amend existing bond authorization statutes. In some instances legislation was enacted to clarify existing statutes, as in New Jersey, but in many instances legislative enactments in 1953 could lead to increased use of bond financing.



United States Bureau of the Census

PER CAPITA AMOUNTS OF CITY REVENUE, BY SOURCE: 1952

New Hampshire appears to have completely revamped its old municipal bond laws by repealing previous laws dealing with municipal finance and enacting a bond act establishing new conditions governing municipal indebtedness. Among the provisions in the new act are a requirement that payments of all loans shall be annual; the first payment is to be made not later than two years after issuance and the last payment not later than thirty years thereafter; bonds or notes cannot be issued for current maintenance or operation; cities cannot incur indebtedness, except for school purposes, exceeding 3 per cent of assessed valuation; and school debt is limited to 5 per cent of assessed valuation and county and town indebtedness to 3 per cent. Provision is made for emergency borrowing beyond established limits in the event of local or national disaster or war. Special provision is made also for sewerage systems and sewage treatment works construction and for issuance of tax anticipation notes.



United States Bureau of the Census

PER CAPITA AMOUNTS OF CITY EXPENDITURE FOR VARIOUS FUNCTIONS: 1952

New Jersey adopted several acts in 1953 amending or clarifying existing bond statutes. One act established a detailed listing of projects by character with an indication of the approximate periods of usefulness for each category, and bonds cannot be issued for a term longer than indicated in this list. Another act provided that if part of the proceeds of a bond issue are not needed to finance the project for which issued, the balance may be transferred to a sinking fund for retirement of debt or it may be appropriated to finance the cost of projects having the same or longer period of usefulness than that for which the issue was originally sold.

Montana expanded the purposes for which its cities may incur indebtedness. Cities may now use general obligation bonds to construct, reconstruct and repair city streets. This statute mitigates the effects of a Montana Supreme Court decision rendered in May, 1950 (Deitrich v. City of Deer Lodge, 174 Mont. 8).

Four states—California, Florida, Maine and Washington—took legislative action to broaden the use of revenue bonds by municipalities. California broadened and improved the practical possibilities of general use of revenue bonds to finance sewage facilities. One act provides for the collection of a sewer rental charge as a part of general property taxes and subject to the same lien provisions and remedies for collection. Rights of property owners are protected by provisions for a protest hearing and abandonment of proceedings for collection of such charges on the tax bill upon protest of the owners of a majority of the separate parcels of land involved.

Florida passed an act authorizing cities, counties and port authorities to issue revenue bonds to finance projects on a self-liquidating basis. The authorization is reported to be on a very broad basis. Maine granted cities and towns the power to issue revenue bonds for the purchase, acquisition, construction, improvement, extension or repair of any revenue producing public improvement. Washington adopted an act providing that revenue bonds be negotiable instruments and permitting cities issuing bonds to provide by ordinance that bonds thereafter issued be on a parity without regard to date of issue. It is believed that this action will make revenue bonds more saleable and the interest rate more favorable to cities.

Despite action by national organizations, which have registered complete disapproval of the issuance of aid-to-industry bonds, two states adopted legislation which could lead to further issues of this entirely unacceptable use of local public credit for private purposes. Tennessee, which previously permitted municipalities to issue revenue bonds to construct, reconstruct, or improve any industrial building to be leased to private business, extended this authority to counties. Nebraska was added to the slowly increasing number of states in which aid-to-industry bonds may be used. That state enacted legislation authorizing municipalities to acquire, own, and lease projects and to issue revenue bonds for promoting industry and trade by inducing manufacturing, industrial and commercial enterprises to locate in the state.

Not all municipalities are using bonds exclusively to finance public improvements. Some are requiring a down payment even though much of the balance is to be financed from bond sale proceeds. For example, during 1953 Philadelphia initiated a new policy whereby 5 per cent or more of the financing required for each new capital improvement project will be from current revenues. Philadelphia is also following a policy of shortening the term for which bonds are issued. Instead of 30-year or 50-year bonds the city is now issuing bonds which will mature on an average in 25 years.

Another device being used extensively is to finance at least a part of the cost of capital improvements from capital reserve funds or to finance equipment replacement in this fashion. Concord, New Hampshire, has established a depreciation reserve fund to finance replacement of obsolete or worn out equipment. The city charges itself rental fees as it uses its own equipment, and such sums are placed in the depreciation reserve fund. Wisconsin municipalities have used this approach for some time. During 1953 three separate court actions were brought against the city of Madison with respect to some of the reserve funds maintained by that city. One of the major issues related to the city's segregation of approximately $600,000 in a "city-county nonlapsing building reserve fund." The Wisconsin supreme court ruled favorably for Madison in all three cases.

Capital improvement and equipment replacement funds have been used extensively in Washington, but legislation enacted in 1953 in that state will probably lead to increased use of this means of accumulating such funds.

One act amends the Washington cumulative reserve fund law by authorizing creation of a cumulative reserve fund for several different municipal purposes instead of for a single purpose only. Purpose of the new law is to obviate the need to create a multiplicity of funds and to provide for greater flexibility in handling reserves. Another new law in Washington authorizes cities to create an equipment rental fund to cover salaries, wages, operations, materials, supplies, and other costs required for the repair and replacement of city-owned vehicles and equipment. This law provides a systematic way for cities to charge various departments for use of motor vehicles and other equipment held in a central pool.

Revenues. In terms of new nonproperty tax adoptions by municipalities, the year 1953 was one of the quietest since the end of World War II. As in the past much of the inaction stemmed from lack of legislative authority. However, some new authorizations resulted from state legislation enacted during 1953, and in some instances modifications adopted in existing authorizations will serve to bolster municipal coffers.

One of the few states to grant permission to use several new sources was Illinois. Municipalities may now use three new sources of revenue: a cigarette tax not to exceed one cent per pack, a rubbish collection charge, and permission to lease space on parking meters for advertising purposes. Cities in other than Cook County were granted permission to increase their motor vehicle license taxes (wheel taxes). This authority had already been granted to Cook County municipalities. A 1953 West Virginia act permits the governing body of a municipality to impose a license tax not to exceed $500 per day on horse racing conducted within the corporate limits of the municipality. At present this would benefit only two cities in the state.

New York City received permission to impose an income tax but with a string attached—the new tax could be imposed only if the city accepted a state proposal to establish a transit authority. To date the city has not levied the new tax which would apply equally to employer and employee at a rate of one-quarter of one per cent for each. Employees whose income is less than $30 per week or $1,200 per year and domestic employees are exempt. Government agencies, religious and charitable institutions are also exempted from the tax, if imposed.

While new authorizations were few and for relatively moderate yield sources, a number of states modified existing authorizations so that cities can obtain higher yields. The Florida legislature modified a restriction relating revenues from the locally imposed and state-collected cigarette tax to municipal property tax levies. The cities sought to have the restriction completely removed, but legislation adopted provided only that the city need not reduce its ad valorem tax to less than the amount levied during the three-year period before January 1, 1950.

Local governments in Maryland will get increased state aid as the result of the state increasing its gasoline tax from 5 to 6 cents per gallon. The amounts distributed by the state to local governments are based on a percentage of the state's collection from gasoline taxes. Pennsylvania municipalities will get an assist from the state in financing municipal streets and roads. The state appropriated $14,000,000 for 1954 and 1955 to be paid to cities, boroughs, towns and townships from the state's liquid fuel tax. Sixty per cent is allocated on a mileage basis and 40 per cent on a population basis. An additional $4,000,000 is to be distributed on a mileage basis for street, road and bridge improvements where one-half or more of the cost is paid by the municipality from funds obtained other than from the motor license fund, federal aid highway moneys, or liquid fuel tax sums. Tennessee enacted a wholesale beer tax act under which municipalities will receive about $1,000,000 more per year tax than was obtained under the old retail beer act.

Two states adopted modifications relating to ad valorem property taxes. North Dakota amended a law providing for an ad valorem tax on all real and personal property within a county, proceeds of which went into a county road fund, by providing that 20 per cent of such tax collected on property within incorporated cities shall be returned to the cities for use on local streets. New Hampshire adopted an act providing for payments in lieu of taxes by the state to towns and cities in which land has been acquired by the federal government for flood control purposes. The amount of reimbursement is equal to the taxes that would have been paid, had the property remained taxable, based on 1939 assessed valuations. Payments can be made for 16 years after the federal government acquires the land, and are net after deducting any amounts that may be paid by the federal government as taxes or in lieu of tax payments on such land.

During 1953 the courts rendered several decisions affecting municipal revenues. A Philadelphia mercantile tax was upheld as was Louisville's right to impose and collect its 1 per cent income tax from workers in a federal naval ordnance plant. On the other hand the New Jersey Supreme Court held a gross receipts license tax adopted by Jersey City to be unconstitutional. Also ruled illegal was a new property tax for sewage purposes which had been adopted by Salt Lake City under authority granted in 1953 by the Utah legislature. At a special session held in December, 1953, the Utah legislature again granted permission to impose a 4-mill ad valorem tax over and above the 18-mill limitation in effect on first class cities but limited the authorization to a period of 10 years.

Adoptions of new revenue sources by municipalities under old and new authorizations were sporadic. Five Illinois municipalities adopted one cent cigarette taxes: Carbondale, Chicago, Murphysboro, Peoria, and Pekin. Three cities in Alabama—Athens, Demopolis, and Lanett—also imposed cigarette taxes. Two other Alabama cities—Jackson and Talladega—adopted sales taxes. These are technically business licenses based on gross receipts. Maumee, Ohio, adopted a 1 per cent payroll-income tax effective January 1, 1953, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, adopted a 1 per cent payroll-income tax effective March 1, 1954. The Pittsburgh tax applies to income earned in Pittsburgh whether by a resident or nonresident and applies to wages, income of unincorporated businesses, and professions. Indications are that a large number of the suburbs of Pittsburgh may impose the same kind of tax in order to keep "at home" taxes paid by their residents that would otherwise go to Pittsburgh.

Financial Administration, Budgeting, Accounting, Auditing. Not only did state legislatures concern themselves with municipal bond and revenue legislation but they also amended or enacted new legislation relating to general problems of municipal financial administration. Illinois and South Dakota amended acts relating to municipal audits. Illinois amended its 1951 act relating to the mandatory audit of municipalities to require that cities under 500,000 must have an annual or biennial audit, depending upon whether or not the municipality owns utilities. The audit must be made by an independent accountant authorized to practice accounting under the laws of Illinois, or by an accountant retained by the state auditor. The 1953 amendment also established a municipal audit advisory board to be appointed by the state auditor. The board is to devise forms to be used by cities to supply such information, supplemental to the audit, as may be requested by the state auditor.

South Dakota amended its municipal audit act to require that independent municipal audits be made biennially. Minnesota modified its audit acts to permit a cash audit by the state public examiner when so petitioned by a municipality. The step was taken to cut the cost of independent audits particularly for the smaller municipalities.

Action to improve claim payment procedures were taken by at least three states—Minnesota, Oregon and South Dakota—through the sanctioning of the use of warrant-checks instead of by warrant alone. When such warrant-checks are properly authenticated by the municipal treasurer they become comparable to bank checks and consequently can be processed as bank checks through usual banking channels.

Under legislation approved in 1953, Texas cities may now provide workmen's compensation for their employees. Texas also sanctioned group insurance programs for municipalities when premiums are paid by the employees. Minnesota authorized its local governments to procure public liability insurance. Other legislative action included modification of some of the budgetary procedures in Minnesota, Oregon and Washington; permission to establish contingent funds up to 2 per cent of total estimated expenditures in Connecticut; and permission to combine waterworks and sewage disposal systems for administrative purposes in Kansas.

An important piece of municipal legislation enacted by Minnesota was a new uniform special assessments code for all municipalities except first class cities. The new act supersedes a large number of over-lapping and alternative provisions and provides basic machinery for construction of public improvements to be financed wholly or partly on a special assessment basis. Among its provisions are those providing for payment of part of the cost of improvements from general funds, for issuing general obligations without an election wherever at least 20 per cent of the cost is to be assessed, for spreading both assessments and municipal contributions over a period as long as 20 years, and other flexible procedures.

While legislation was being adopted which will affect future financial procedures of municipalities, many cities were taking action to modify and strengthen financial administrative procedures under existing authorizations. Following adoption of the city manager plan in 1953, Tacoma, Washington, among others took immediate steps to improve its financial organization and procedures. A centralized purchasing division was established under the finance department. Purchasing procedures and budgetary control were correlated to facilitate complete and actual reporting of departmental budget operations. A central mailing bureau was established in the finance department. Steps were taken to centralize collections under the supervision and responsibility of a single office. Responsibility for business and occupation taxes, license fee collections and admission taxes were transferred from three separate divisions to the treasurer's office, thus consolidating all collection activities under jurisdiction of the treasurer except those relating to fines and penalties.

Utility billing procedures were streamlined in Arcadia and San Diego, California, and in Ishpeming and Lapeer, Michigan. Bank deposit procedures and methods for processing cancelled bonds and coupons were improved in Phoenix, Arizona. Cudahy, Wisconsin, streamlined its municipal claim procedure by adopting a plan to eliminate council approval of each bill and to permit this to be done by city officials within proper safeguards. Park Forest, Illinois, successfully used a competitive bid procedure to obtain workmen's compensation, general and automobile liability insurance, automobile comprehensive insurance, fidelity bonds, and money and securities insurance.

Many municipalities adopted improved accounting procedures or turned to machine accounting to obtain better financial accounting. Among those improving accounting methods during the year were 20 cities in Michigan and seven cities in Tennessee. Phoenix, Arizona, adopted new accounting procedures for its utilities, and San Diego, California, extended cost accounting to its finance department.

Budgeting, particularly performance budgeting, continued as a major concern of cities. Long Beach, California, now has this type of budget as does Manchester, Connecticut. Providence, Rhode Island, took the first step toward such a budget when the budget submitted for its division of sanitation and public works was on a performance basis. Other municipalities, such as Chicago and New York, were seriously studying their budget operations to determine how and where they could be improved.

Improved financial reporting also continued to be of considerable interest to municipalities. During the year, at the request of its members, the Municipal Finance Officers Association reviewed financial reports of one state, two counties, two special authorities and 20 cities. Certificates of Conformance for financial reports that conformed to the high standards established by the Association and its National Committee on Governmental Accounting were awarded to Beloit, Wisconsin; San Diego, California; and University City, Missouri.

Professional Organization. The Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) comprises over 2,500 members representing governmental units in the United States, Canada, Alaska, District of Columbia, Guam, Hawaii, Mexico, Philippines, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands. During 1953 the Association published special bulletins on accounting for fluoridation of water, assessments at present day market values, municipal security analysis and bank investment problems, criteria for evaluating retirement systems for public employees, insuring against hazards common in public administration, and the value of manuals. The National Committee on Government Accounting, which is sponsored and financed by the Association, released its latest volume "A Standard Classification of Municipal Accounts."

Assessment Administration

By Albert W. Noonan

Executive Director, National Association of Assessing Officers, Chicago

A REVIEW of the events which occurred in 1953 in the field of assessment administration shows a substantial deepening of the professional spirit evidenced by the activities of the National Association of Assessing Officers and the state and provincial associations.

In at least 19 states the state association cooperated with the state university authorities and the state tax agency in the development and conduct of in-service training schools for assessors. Eleven state associations and two provincial associations were publishing a periodic news bulletin. In some cases the association was solely responsible; in others the publication was prepared and distributed in cooperation with the state tax department. At least two associations adopted codes of ethics, and many more have committees engaged in the preparation of codes.

The Ontario Association of Assessing Officers organized an Institute of Municipal Assessors, to which admission is given only after taking a two-year prescribed course of study and passing examinations held at the completion of the course. State and provincial associations were also greatly improving the discussion programs at their annual meetings, increasing committee responsibility and activity, and working more effectively with state tax departments and state universities, and in general were alert to opportunities for improving assessment administration.

Legislation. In the legislative field one of the most significant acts was that adopted in Illinois, under which counties with populations of 150,000 or less were given the right to appoint either a county supervisor of assessments or a county assessor. The act also provided that appointment be restricted to candidates who passed an examination given under the auspices of the county board of supervisors. It was reported that in 1953 at least eight counties had taken advantage of this legislation.

New Jersey took a big step forward when it created the local property tax bureau in the state division of taxation. This bureau was created for the forthright purpose of assisting local assessors. It began functioning early in 1953 and had a splendid record of accomplishments. Among other things, it established an information and consulting service for assessors, began the publication of a monthly news bulletin, encouraged the organization of district organizations of assessing officers, promoted the development of in-service training courses at two universities within the state, and is working on the production of an assessors' manual. As originally set up, the bureau had a staff consisting of a supervisor and two assistant supervisors and a field staff of 10 persons. It is expected that this staff will be enlarged as the need appears.

In Georgia the city of Atlanta and the county of Fulton consolidated assessing work into one agency known as the joint city-county board of assessors. Louisiana abolished the tax on household furniture, bringing to 14 the number of states in which such property is fully exempt. It is partially exempt in 25 states and fully taxable in nine.

Wyoming followed the example set by Arizona and Nevada and granted an exemption to goods held in storage within the state awaiting shipment to buyers out of state. In the aftermath of a court decision invalidating the equalization order predicated on a fractional assessment ratio, the Nebraska legislature changed the legal assessment ratio from 100 per cent to 50 per cent.

Kansas created a special commission to make a comprehensive study of the tax laws of the state, with special emphasis on property tax administration. The Indiana legislature ordered the state board of tax commissioners to carefully review the assessment of tangible personal property, with a view to placing taxation of this type of property on the same basis as the assessment of real estate.

Assessment Ratios. Assessments in most jurisdictions were still lagging far behind current values as indicated by sales and construction costs. The annual survey of assessed values conducted by the NAAO, based on returns from 72 assessment jurisdictions with populations over 100,000, revealed an average increase of 7.36 per cent over 1952.

One of the remarkable cases turned up in this survey was that of Erie, Pennsylvania. As a result of a complete reassessment the assessed value of the real estate was increased from $165 million to $380 million, a gain of 130 per cent. This was a direct result of shifting from a prewar base to a 1953 base. Even more remarkable, as revealed in an article by City Assessor Clifford Zilch published in the "Assessors' News Letter," was that the predicted tremendous opposition to the shift failed to materialize. The big increase in assessed value was followed by proportionate decreases in the tax rates, with the result that the Erie taxpayer paid substantially the same tax as before, although the distribution under the new valuation was much more equitable.

Court Decisions. Perhaps most significant was the decision of the Nebraska supreme court involving the equalization orders of the state board of equalization. At issue was an order directing counties to raise or lower county assessment totals to achieve a level indicated by 50 per cent of the average sales prices over a 20-year period. The order was set aside because "the record shows that the board did not value farm land and improvements on the basis of actual value. . . .This being so, the final orders of the board are in violation of the positive direction of the applicable statutes" (Laflin v. State Bd. of Equal. and Assessment, Neb. Sup. Ct., Jan., 1953). As a direct result of this decision, the legislature changed the legal standard of assessment from full value to 50 per cent of actual value.

In a case involving the personal property of military personnel, the United States Supreme Court overruled a decision of the Colorado supreme court to hold that personal property owned by military personnel on active duty at a location outside of their legal domicile was exempt under the provisions of the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940 (Dameron v. Brodhead, U. S. Sup. Ct., April, 1953).

The Michigan supreme court drew a proper distinction between the function of assessing and that of reviewing, holding that a board of review is not an assessing agency and that a horizontal raise or cut of the entire assessment roll is an act of assessing and beyond the authority of the board of review to make (City of Negaunee v. State Tax Commission, Mich. Sup. Ct., June, 1953).

Professional Organization. The National Association of Assessing Officers (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago) approved a plan for conferring the designation of Certified Assessment Evaluator on members who met the prescribed qualifications. The Association also set up a special in-service training program in which the trainees received their training by spending two weeks in a modern assessment office, where they learned the best techniques at first hand. The NAAO also established the Donehoo Essay Award, given annually to the member submitting the best essay on a suitable subject in the field of assessment practice. The winner in 1953 was Leonard B. Krueger, city assessor, Madison, Wisconsin. The Association established committees on assessment standards, in-service training, and ethics.

Public Purchasing

By Albert H. Hall

Executive Director, National Institute of Governmental Purchasing, Inc., Washington, D.C.

A HIGH level of business activity was sustained throughout 1953, with a sharp decline in the final two months. Supplies and materials were plentiful, and the price structure remained relatively steady. Price and wage controls were eliminated, and material and product controls were ended, except with respect to defense priorities and scarce and critical items essential to defense. The Controlled Materials Plan ended on June 30 while the Defense Production Act was extended for two years. This Act placed in effect the plan of materials controls known as the Defense Materials System. Under the Act producers were enabled to supply civilian buyers on a free market basis after defense demands were met. The Defense Production Administration was merged with the Office of Defense Mobilization, and current defense activities and future emergency planning were placed in the Office of Defense Mobilization.

At the end of 1953 the big economic fact was that the economy of the United States was in a downturn. Increases in unemployment and decreases in automobile production, car loadings, mail order business, and steel operating rates pointed to the fact that the economy was receding from the earlier heights of the year. The 14-year-old sellers' market was gone. Many industries were adjusting their operations to meet a buyers' market. The new trend in merchandising represented a closer approach to normal business operations. The public purchasing executive, alert to the changing scene ahead, should find it possible to gain price advantages, increases in quality, and broadened sources of supply, and 1954 should offer the public purchasing profession an unparalleled opportunity to obtain more value for the tax dollar.

Organization. The movement toward centralization of public purchasing continued throughout the country on an accelerated basis. Among the public purchasing jurisdictions which set up central purchasing systems in 1953 were the cities, towns, and villages of Homewood, Alabama; Arlington, Massachusetts; Mt. Clemens, Michigan; Clinton, South Carolina; Ottawa, Canada; Orlando, Florida; Norwalk, Connecticut; Holland, Michigan; Peekskill, New York; Chelsea, Massachusetts; Brinkley, Arkansas; Fort Lauderdale, Florida; Rutherford, New Jersey; Topeka, Kansas; Warwick, Rhode Island; Abbeville, Louisiana; Parma, Ohio; Santa Maria, California; St. Cloud, Minnesota; and Richfield, Minnesota.

Among the counties establishing central purchasing systems were Clark County (Las Vegas), Nevada; Berks County (Reading), Pennsylvania; Columbus County (Whiteville), North Carolina; Madera County (Madera), California; Valencia County (Los Lunas), New Mexico; Henrico County (Richmond), Virginia; Oakland County (Pontiac), Michigan; Pima County (Tucson), Arizona; Nevada County (Nevada City), California; Suffolk County (Riverhead, Long Island), New York; Quay County (Tucumcari), New Mexico; and Miami County (Paolo), Kansas.

Procedures. The city of Bristol, Connecticut, promulgated new rules of procedure for its purchasing agency and using departments. The commissioners of the District of Columbia established a procurement office to take over the personnel and functions of the purchasing office. The procurement officer was authorized to approve purchases up to $25,000 without referral to the commissioners; the old limitation was $3,000. A general trend was noted throughout the country to increase purchasing limits to meet problems created by the shrinking value of the tax dollar and also to enlarge the authority and responsibility of the public purchasing agent.

Several states developed during the new year systems and procedures for their purchases. A new department of administration was set up in the state of Kansas. The director of purchases was given authority to make all purchases for the state including the requirements of the state highway commission. In Texas the state board of control was reorganized to function on a part-time basis and an executive director was selected to give full time administrative direction to this agency which makes all purchases for the state government. In Delaware, at the direction of the governor, state officials are studying the possibility of establishing, for the first time, a centralized procurement system for the state.

The Maine legislature reorganized the fiscal management machinery of the state by creating a department of finance and administration, with bureaus of accounts, purchases, and taxation. In Florida the state legislature created a state purchasing council to supervise state purchasing. The council, including representatives of the largest state agencies and boards, will set maximum prices payable for supplies after studying standards, bids, prices, and other relevant data. Price lists prepared by the council will be available to cities and counties of Florida to enable them, if desired, to make bulk purchases arranged by the state.

A task force was appointed by the chairman of the Commission on Reorganization of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government to study the use and disposal of 25 billion dollars of surplus or obsolete government property.

Plans were developed for an extensive program of joint buying for the county, city and the communities of Milwaukee County. The city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, established a new municipal warehouse. The city of Philadelphia began study of the establishment of a central stores system. In Chicago the city purchasing agency developed a new scientific method for purchasing street marking paint. Great interest developed during the year among public purchasing agencies in the rental of automotive vehicles as opposed to ownership. During the year more than 20 governmental units rented motor vehicles and many others studied the possibility of adopting such a plan.

Publications. The American Association of State Highway Officials issued revised publications dealing with standard specifications for highway materials including methods of sampling and testing. The Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada presented a study of the insurance practices of 90 cities, "How Municipalities Place Insurance." S. P. Kaidanovsky, a retired federal purchasing executive, launched a new monthly column on government standards which will appear in the magazine "Standardization," official publication of the American Standards Association. (For other publications, see New Books and Pamphlets below.)

New manuals on purchasing procedures were issued by the city of Austin, Texas, and the San Diego, California, united school district. Several city purchasing agencies issued small booklets designed to acquaint vendors and citizens generally with the organization and procedures of their agencies. Among them were Berkeley, California; Kansas City, Missouri; and Portsmouth, Virginia. Annual reports were issued by purchasing agencies of Richmond, California; Augusta, Georgia; Chicago, Illinois; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Miami, Florida; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Cincinnati, Ohio; Middletown, Ohio; and Jackson, Michigan.

Specifications. The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing continued to develop its large specifications library. The development of specifications continued throughout state and local governments as well as in the Federal Supply Service of the General Services Administration and the Commodity Standards Division of the National Bureau of Standards. Professional societies of the country were also active in the preparation of specifications including the American Society for Testing Materials, the American Water Works Association, and the American Standards Association. The American Standards Association established a new Sectional Committee on Institutional Textiles under the sponsorship of the American Hotel Association.

Professional Organization. The National Institute of Governmental Purchasing (1001 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.) held its eighth annual conference and products exhibit in Cincinnati, Ohio, in November, 1953, with an attendance of 850. Eighty-five leading American business firms displayed their products to the group. During the year state chapters of NIGP were formed in Connecticut and a Carolinas Chapter was established by public purchasing agents of the states of North and South Carolina. State chapters of the Institute in Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, New Jersey, and Wisconsin carried on active programs of professional improvement.

The Institute continued its program of requesting leading automotive manufacturers to grant discounts in lieu of the 8 per cent excise tax on automotive parts from which public agencies are exempt. This action resulted in enormous savings to state and local governments, since they were not generally receiving the exemption to which they are entitled. The Institute sought amendments to the Internal Revenue Act to require the amount of the excise tax in dollars and cents to be shown as a separate item in all price lists and to provide authority to the Internal Revenue Service to assign an over-all symbolic designation to states, counties, and cities whereby the need for a separate tax exemption certificate in each transaction would be eliminated.

The Institute also sought an amendment to the Federal Civil Defense Act to provide for full federal financial responsibility for the installation of public warning systems in prime target areas instead of the present 50 per cent matching program.

NIGP established a committee of its member agencies to develop a specifications and standardization program for the Institute. The Institute also conducted, during the year, special studies on the manufacture of traffic paints by state governments and the nation-wide trend toward increasing purchasing limits and responsibilities.

Trends in Municipal Finances *

BY ALLEN D. MANVEL

Chief, Governments Division, United States Bureau of the Census

THE financial scale of American municipal governments increased again in 1952, continuing the marked upward trend of city revenue, expenditure, and debt which has marked the period since the end of World War II.

Information is available on a consistent basis for the past decade as to finances of the municipal corporations of the 481 cities in the United States which had over 25,000 inhabitants in 1950. These municipalities account for over one-third of all local government revenue and nearly one-half of all local public debt in the nation. Although there are over 16,000 other municipal governments serving smaller communities, the cities of over 25,000 account for about four-fifths of all city government revenue and expenditure (see Table 1).

Total revenue of the 481 largest cities during their fiscal years ended in 1952 amounted to $6,583 million, 8.8 per cent more than in 1951. This total comprises all revenue received from external sources by the city corporations and their dependent agencies, including utilities and insurance trust systems. General revenue alone—i.e. excluding utility and insurance trust amounts—totaled $5,257 million in 1952, up 9.2 per cent.

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*This summary article, summary Tables 1 to 3, and detailed Table XI are adapted from the Census Bureau report, Compendium of City Government Finances in 1952.

Total expenditure was $6,721 million in 1952, as against $6,227 million in 1951. General expenditure—comprising all external city government spending exclusive of utility and insurance trust amounts—totaled $5,184 million, 8.1 per cent more than in the previous year.

Borrowing by these cities in 1952 amounted to $1,138 million, 6.8 per cent more than in 1951, and nearly as much as the record 1950 total of $1,156 million. Debt redemption was $534 million in 1952, about the same as the 1951 amount. Outstanding debt at the end of fiscal 1952 was at a new high of $10,592 million, as compared with $9,975 million a year earlier. Following is a distribution, by size class, of these cities covered and their population:

Population Size Class	Number of Cities	Population 1950
Over 1,000,000	5	17,404,450
Excluding New York City	(4)	(9,512,493)
500,000 to 1,000,000	13	9,186,945
250,000 to 500,000	23	8,241,560
100,000 to 250,000	65	9,478,662
50,000 to 100,000	126	8,930,823
25,000 to 50,000	249	8,710,867
Total	481	61,953,307

General Revenue. Local taxes of the 481 cities provided $3,462 million, nearly two-thirds of their total general revenue in 1952. Tax revenue was up 8.6 per cent from the previous year. Property taxes supplied $2,580 million, about three-fourths of all tax revenue or nearly half of all general revenue. Sales and gross receipts taxes—including selective excises such as those on gasoline, cigarettes, and amusements, as well as general sales taxes—produced $544 million, and city licenses and other taxes $338 million in 1952.

Intergovernmental revenue—predominantly fiscal aid and reimbursements from state governments, but including some amounts directly from the federal government and from other local governments—amounted to $1,034 million in 1952, or 6.6 per cent more than in 1951.

General revenue from charges and miscellaneous sources was $760 million, up 15.9 per cent from the $656 million received in 1951.

General Expenditure. General expenditure of these 481 largest cities totaled $5,184 million in 1952, or 8.1 per cent more than in 1951. Spending was up somewhat for all major functions.

Education expenditure amounted to $902 million in 1952, up 12.7 per cent from the previous year. This function accounts for about one-sixth of all general expenditure of these cities taken together, even though the bulk of this spending is by the minority of these municipalities which directly administer local public schools.

The provision and maintenance of highway facilities ranks next as a major city function, with expenditure totaling $587 million in 1952, includ-

TABLE 1

NATIONAL SUMMARY OF CITY FINANCES: 1952 AND PRIOR YEARS

Item	Amount (in millions)			Per Cent change 1951 to 1952	Per Capita 1952
	1952	1951	1950		
REVENUE AND BORROWING					
Total revenue and borrowing	$7,720	$7,116	$6,823	8.5	$124.61
Total borrowing	1,138	1,065	1,156	6.8	18.36
Total revenue	6,583	6,050	5,666	8.8	106.24
General revenue, total	5,257	4,813	4,522	9.2	84.84
Taxes, total	3,462	3,187	2,998	8.6	55.88
Property	2,580	2,416	2,239	6.8	41.64
Sales and gross receipts	544	466	415	16.8	8.79
Licenses and other	338	304	293	11.0	5.45
Intergovernmental revenue, total	1,034	971	945	6.6	16.70
From state governments only	912	872	852	4.6	14.72
Charges and miscellaneous	760	656	579	15.9	12.27
Current charges	437	376	317	16.3	7.06
Special assessments	82	69	67	18.9	1.32
Other and unallocable	241	211	194	14.2	3.89
Utility revenue, total	1,118	1,054	976	6.1	18.04
Water system	487	443	414	9.9	7.85
Electric power system	275	250	217	10.2	4.44
Gas supply system	37	38	31	-0.5	.60
Transit system	314	319	310	-1.6	5.07
Liquor stores	5	5	4	3.9	.08
Insurance trust revenue	209	184	168	13.5	3.37
EXPENDITURE AND DEBT REDEMPTION					
Total expenditure and debt redemption	7,255	6,767	6,452	7.2	117.10
Total debt redemption	534	540	444	-1.2	8.61
Total expenditure	6,721	6,227	6,007	7.9	108.49
By character and object:					
Current operation	4,288	3,928	3,681	9.2	69.22
Capital outlay, total	1,493	1,412	1,483	5.7	24.10
Intergovernmental expenditure	60	44	37	35.5	.96
Assistance and subsidies	362	357	352	1.5	5.85
Interest on debt	287	278	268	3.3	4.63
Insurance trust benefits and withdrawals	231	208	187	10.9	3.72
Exhibit: Total personal services	3,243	2,967	...	9.3	52.35
By purpose:					
General expenditure	5,184	4,797	4,639	8.1	83.68
Utility expenditure	1,306	1,222	1,182	6.9	21.08
Insurance trust expenditure	231	208	187	10.9	3.72
DEBT OUTSTANDING, ISSUED AND RETIRED					
Debt outstanding at end of fiscal year, total	10,592	9,975	9,415	6.2	170.96
Long-term, total	10,099	9,628	9,023	4.9	163.00
Full faith and credit	8,374	8,123	7,740	3.1	135.16
Nonguaranteed	1,725	1,505	1,283	14.6	27.84
Short term	493	347	392	42.3	7.96
Exhibit: Net long-term	8,601	8,149	7,575	5.5	138.81
Long-term debt issued, total	1,015	1,076	1,272	-5.7	16.39
Original issues	992	1,020	1,109	-2.7	16.02
Refunding issues	23	57	163	-59.6	.37
Long-term debt retired, total	539	527	574	2.3	8.70
Redeemed	515	454	428	13.5	8.31
Refunded	24	73	146	-67.1	.39

ing $295 million of capital outlay. City spending for this function was up 8.5 per cent in 1952 from the previous year.

Expenditure for police protection amounted to $538 million, and sanitation cost $534 million (including $204 million of capital outlay). Fire protection spending amounted to $407 million. City-operated hospitals cost $317 million, or 16.9 per cent more than the year before, and other health and hospital expenditure of these cities amounted to $136 million.

A high percentage rise, though involving relatively minor amounts, appears for library expenditure, up 20.3 per cent from $66 million in 1951 to $80 million in 1952.

Expenditure by Character and Object. Nearly two-thirds of total expenditure of these cities in 1952 was for current operation, amounting to $4,288 million. This was up 9.2 per cent from the previous year. Capital outlay totaled $1,493 million, 5.7 per cent more than in 1951 but about the same as the 1950 amount. Assistance and subsidies (almost entirely for public welfare programs) amounted to $362 million, or about the same as in each of the two previous years. Interest on debt rose slightly to $287 million. Insurance trust benefits and repayments and intergovernmental expenditure accounted for the remaining minor amounts of total expenditure.

Spending for personal services was $3,243 million, or nearly one-half of total expenditure. Personal services costs are mainly for "current operation," but include also some amounts for force account construction.

City Utility Finances. Altogether, the 481 cities own and operate 501 utilities, comprising 391 water supply, 70 electric power, 23 gas supply, and 17 local transit systems. One city also operates a liquor store system, reported here as a "utility." Total revenue of these undertakings in

TABLE 2

FINANCES OF CITY OPERATED UTILITIES, BY TYPE OF UTILITY: 1952
(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Item	All Utilities	Water Supply Systems	Electric Systems	Gas Supply Systems	Transit Systems
Number	502[1]	391	70	23	17
Utility revenue[2]	$1,117,576	$ 486,541	$274,948	$37,476	$ 313,823
Utility expenditure, total[3]	1,306,336	576,680	296,179	29,317	400,192
Current operation[3]	734,303	241,635	151,646	22,010	315,044
Capital outlay	457,950	276,971	133,585	6,877	40,517
Interest paid on utility debt	114,083	58,074	10,948	430	44,631
Long-term utility debt outstanding, total	3,852,670	1,967,018	512,628	16,488	1,356,536
New long-term utility debt issued	330,179	173,287	93,350	1,140	62,402
Long-term utility debt redeemed	116,763	67,486	16,609	750	31,918
Exhibit: Utility services charged to parent city	18,225	9,382	8,420	266	157

[1] Includes one liquor store system (Asheville, North Carolina), with amounts (in thousands) as follows: revenue $4,788; expenditure (all current operation), $3,968.

[2] Net of receipts from utility services charged to parent city.

[3] Gross current operation expenditure minus any utility services charged to parent city, as shown below.

1952 was $1,118 million and their total expenditure was $1,306 million, comprising $734 million for current operation, $458 million for capital outlay, and $114 million for interest on debt incurred for utility purposes. Table 2 provides data on utility finances.

Employee Retirement Finances. Many of these cities operate employee-retirement systems. These systems had revenue of $203 million in 1952, in addition to employer contributions received from the parent cities amounting to $251 million. Total employee-retirement expenditure amounted to $229 million, including benefit payments of $203 million. The remainder represented withdrawals by employees and former employees.

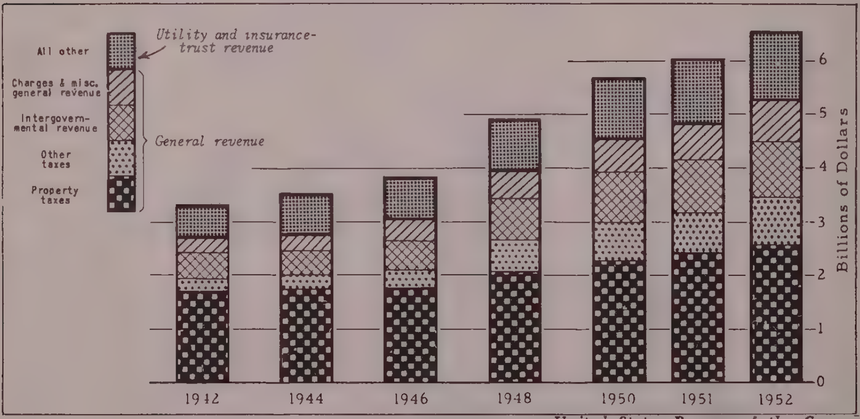
Indebtedness, Borrowing, and Debt Redemption. Outstanding gross debt of the 481 cities rose 6.2 per cent in 1952 to $10,592 million, or $170.96 per capita. In addition to $8,374 million of long-term debt pledging the cities' full faith and credit, $1,725 million of nonguaranteed debt was outstanding. The remaining $493 million represented short-term obligations. Net long-term debt also rose during the year, to $8,601 million or $138.81 per capita.

Of the gross debt total cited above, over one-third, or $3,853 million, represented obligations incurred specifically for city utilities.

Of city borrowing amounting to $1,138 million in 1952, $333 million was for utility purposes. Of city debt redemption totaling $534 million during this year, $119 million related to utility debt.

Cash and Security Holdings. Cash and security holdings of these 481 cities amounted to $6,086 million at the end of fiscal 1952. Of this total, $2,081 million represented employee-retirement system holdings, $1,498 million was held as offsets to long-term debt, $52 million represented unemployment compensation fund balances of Washington, D. C. held in the U. S. Treasury, and the remaining $2,455 million represented holdings of all other city funds, including public trust and investment funds.

Historical Trends. Between 1942 and 1952, as indicated in Table 3, total



United States Bureau of the Census

CITY GOVERNMENT REVENUE: 1942–1952

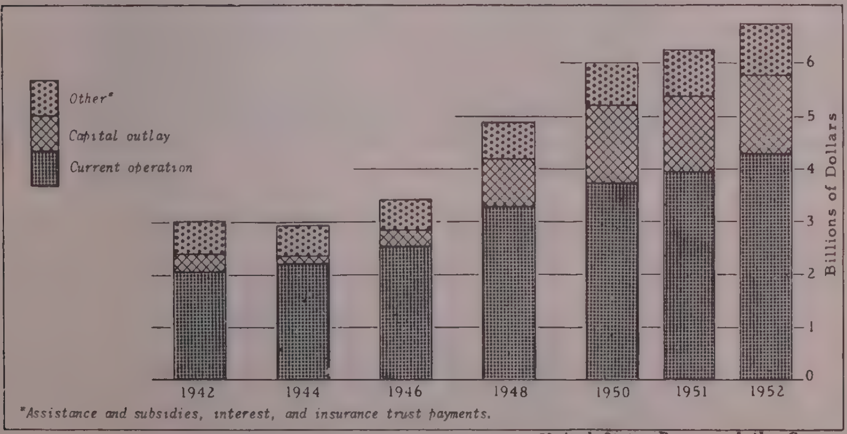
annual revenue of the 481 largest cities was nearly doubled, and their expenditure was up by an even larger percentage.

The historical figures in Table 3 cover a period in which, as is well known, there was a marked rise in population, economic activity, and price and salary levels. Between 1940 and 1950 the population of these 481 cities rose 15 per cent—from 53.8 million to practically 62.0 million. Trends in the economy as a whole, and in cost levels, are illustrated by the following figures:

Calendar Year	National Income (billions)	Gross National Product (billions)	Wholesale Price Index (1947-48= 100)	Consumers' Price Index 1935-39= (100)
1942	137.0	161.6	64.2	116.6
1944	183.8	213.7	67.6	125.7
1946	180.3	211.1	78.7	139.5
1948	223.5	259.0	104.4	171.9
1950	239.2	284.2	103.1	171.2
1952	290.4	346.3	111.6	189.8

The impact of inflation upon municipal costs is suggested by Census Bureau figures showing a rise from $126 to $245 in average monthly earnings of nonschool city employees, as computed for October, 1942, and October, 1952, respectively.

Two other factors besides population growth and higher cost levels deserve special mention as influencing the trends indicated in Table 3. One is the especially marked rise in capital outlay—up 362 per cent from the war-restricted level of 1942. The other is the fact that some change in scope of the 481 municipal corporations occurred during this decade. In particular, there was a shift of responsibility for local schools to separate school districts in Dallas (after 1946), Detroit (after 1948), and Louisville



United States Bureau of the Census

CITY GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE: 1942–1952

(after 1949). If the $41 million of 1942 education expenditure by these cities (and related revenue and debt figures) were deducted from the base in computing 1942-52 changes, a considerably higher rate of increase in city education expenditure would appear, with some difference also in trends shown for municipal taxes, intergovernmental revenue, and indebtedness.

Comparable information is lacking as to trends for other local governments, with the exception of taxes. Between 1942 and 1952 when tax revenue of these 481 cities rose 77 per cent, total local tax yields were up 105 per cent. In particular, the relatively rapid rise in school district taxes contributed to the reduction in the fraction of all local government taxes received by the 481 cities of over 25,000, from 42.3 per cent in 1942 to 36.6 per cent in 1952.

Timing and Scope of the Figures. The figures in the following tables are for municipal fiscal years ending within the calendar year indicated. Of the 481 cities, slightly over half end their fiscal years on December 31.

It is to be noted that these statistics relate only to municipal corporations and their dependent agencies, and do not include amounts for other local governments overlying city areas. Thus, expenditure figures here for "education" do not include spending by the separate school districts which administer public schools within a majority of these 481 areas. Variations in the assignment of governmental responsibility for public assistance, health, hospitals, and some other functions to a lesser degree, also have an important effect upon reported amounts of city expenditure and revenue.

The Census Bureau's "Compendium of City Government Finances in 1952," upon which this discussion and the following tables are based, contains more detailed figures and also explicit definitions of concepts and terminology.

Attempted comparisons of per capita financial data for individual cities and city size-groups should take particular account of the differences among the cities in their responsibilities for various functions and activities, as indicated above. For example, the per capita totals herein for the cities of 500,000 to 1,000,000 are generally much higher than those for other city size groups. It is to be noted that the 13 cities in this group include a high proportion which provide governmental services more commonly provided in other city areas by county or state governments or by independent school districts.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF CITY FINANCES: 1942–52
(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Item	1952	1951	1950	1948	1946	1944	1942	Per Cent Change 1942 to 1952
Revenue and borrowing	$ 7,720	$7,116	$6,823	$5,639	$4,149	$3,627	$3,555	117.2
Borrowing	1,138	1,065	1,156	741	287	102	215	429.3
Revenue	6,583	6,050	5,666	4,898	3,863	3,525	3,339	97.2
General revenue	5,257	4,813	4,522	3,928	3,040	2,762	2,690	95.4
Taxes	3,462	3,187	2,998	2,657	2,094	1,994	1,957	76.9
Property	2,580	2,416	2,289	2,078	1,777	1,740	1,699	51.9
Sales and gross receipts	544	466	415	347	148	120	124	338.7
Licenses and other	338	304	293	232	169	135	134	152.2
Intergovernmental revenue	1,034	971	945	764	558	467	461	124.3
From State govt. only	912	872	852	684	510	421	419	117.7
Charges and miscellaneous	760	656	579	507	387	301	273	179.5
Utility revenue	1,118	1,054	976	844	732	676	565	97.9
Water supply only	487	443	414	379	332	311	268	81.7
Insurance trust revenue	209	184	168	126	92	87	84	148.8
Employee retirement only	203	179	163	123	89	82	76	167.1
Expenditure and debt redemption	7,255	6,767	6,452	5,318	3,819	3,373	3,429	111.6
Debt redemption	534	540	444	432	406	457	424	25.9
Expenditure	6,721	6,227	6,007	4,887	3,414	2,915	3,004	123.7
General expenditure	5,184	4,797	4,639	3,769	2,645	2,257	2,378	118.0
Police	538	495	461	393	306	268	257	109.3
Fire	407	378	351	300	228	199	190	114.2
Public Welfare	424	421	426	320	205	187	264	60.6
Education	902	800	770	678	498	455	462	95.3
Libraries	80	66	62	51	36	32	30	166.7
Highways	587	542	506	420	248	183	227	158.6
Health and hospitals	454	395	376	282	203	169	156	191.0
Sanitation	534	517	501	371	224	174	164	225.6
Recreation	234	231	222	181	125	85	89	162.9
General control	260	246	245	212	169	143	144	80.6
Interest on general debt	173	167	163	154	163	186	205	-15.6
All other expenditure	593	538	555	407	241	177	191	210.5
Utility expenditure	1,306	1,222	1,182	953	629	538	524	149.2
Water supply only	577	509	503	375	258	215	235	145.5
Insurance trust expenditure	231	208	187	165	139	120	102	126.5
Employee retirement only	229	206	183	162	138	119	100	129.0
Total expenditure by character and object:								
Current operation	4,348	3,972	3,718	3,280	2,512	2,195	2,053	111.8
Capital outlay	1,493	1,412	1,483	912	326	156	323	362.2
Construction	1,233	1,167	1,258	730	222	110	...	...
Purchase of land and existing structures	146	119	101	62	51	14	...	...
Equipment	114	126	124	120	53	31	...	...
Assistance and subsidies	362	357	352	276	170	155	210	72.4
Interest on debt	287	278	268	254	266	290	315	-8.9
Insurance trust benefits	231	208	187	165	139	120	102	126.5
Debt outstanding at end of fiscal year:								
Total	10,592	9,975	9,415	8,125	7,603	7,924	8,551	23.9
Long-term	10,099	9,628	9,023	7,805	7,446	7,753	8,310	21.5
Full faith and credit	8,374	8,123	7,740	6,900	6,706	7,012	7,602	10.2
Net long-term	8,601	8,149	7,575	6,511	6,219	6,567	7,203	19.4

TABLE XI

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1952

This table includes the 481 cities of 25,000 population or more according to the 1950 census. Data are not included for New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships shown in other sections of the Year Book. Data are for fiscal years ending in calendar year 1952, except where a single dagger (†) indicates data for 1951 fiscal years, and are taken from the United States Bureau of the Census report, "Compendium of City Government Finances in 1952." Under GENERAL REVENUE, "Total" comprises all tax and nontax revenues except utility and insurance trust revenue; "Taxes—Total" includes all city-imposed taxes—property, income, sales, gross receipts, etc.—including licenses and permits; "Taxes—Property" includes both real and personal property; "Intergovernmental Revenue" includes all amounts received from any other government as fiscal aid or as reimbursement for services performed; "Charges and Miscellaneous" includes current charges, special assessments, and all other general revenue. Under GENERAL EXPENDITURE, "Total" includes all expenditures except utility and insurance trust expenditures; "All Functions" includes highways, education, sanitation, police, fire, health, welfare, recreation, libraries, and other general expenditures. The next three columns are shown for information only and do not include capital outlay for these functions. Under LONG-TERM DEBT, "Gross" comprises all long-term (issued for more than one year) credit obligations outstanding at the end of the fiscal year for all city government purposes (general, utility, and insurance trust) including general obligation, revenue, and special assessment bonds; "Net" shows gross debt less assets held specifically for debt retirement. Data under UTILITY FINANCES are limited to water, electricity, gas, transit, and liquor stores; "Revenue" includes direct amounts from sale of utility service but does not include any revenues from sales to other city departments or contributions from general revenue; "Expenditures" include direct operating costs, capital outlay, and interest on utility debt but do not include in-lieu tax payments, contributions to the general city government, or services provided for other city departments; "Gross Long-Term Debt" includes only credit obligations issued specifically for utility purposes; the amount shown is that outstanding at the end of the fiscal year. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not available.

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands)					LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)		
	Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total less Capital Outlay				Gross	Net	Revenue	Expend-itures	Gross Long-term Debt
		Total	Property				All Functions	High-ways Only	Sani-tation Only	Educa-tion Only					
Over 1,000,000															
Chicago, Ill.	$ 181,803	$139,554	$ 89,813	$ 32,441	$ 9,808	$ 181,147	$ 146,080	$12,615	$16,365	$ 0	$ 199,881	$ 173,928	$ 28,700	$ 21,234	$ 47,697
Detroit, Mich.	165,636	97,182	93,909	38,454	30,000	143,933	114,733	8,494	15,674	0	283,888	249,167	54,023	49,990	92,917
Los Angeles, Calif.	123,777	72,163	47,059	26,303	25,311	109,915	88,732	8,424	8,679	0	319,057	308,938	77,423	85,101	225,164
New York, N. Y.	1,414,356	934,997	600,463	316,187	163,172	1,315,677	1,054,933	38,411	59,208	272,439	4,030,377	3,048,643	253,034	359,920	1,973,927
Philadelphia, Pa.	152,217	111,671	58,665	6,976	33,570	159,229	122,827	8,471	10,224	0	518,463	467,826	9,168	10,762	36,825
500,000 to 1,000,000															
Baltimore, Md.	117,183	68,029	58,338	38,886	10,268	129,164	100,608	6,662	6,171	30,787	225,335	188,758	9,168	11,621	61,127
Boston, Mass.	155,354	103,312	100,045	42,024	10,018	157,467	145,069	4,871	6,549	25,613	132,142	68,539	4,795	2,807	84
Buffalo, N. Y.	55,189	32,520	30,639	16,591	6,078	54,779	47,497	2,402	4,893	19,968	63,945	52,616	3,300	2,913	13,417
Cincinnati, Ohio	43,569	22,520	20,038	7,515	13,534	42,162	32,169	2,588	2,522	6,564	102,273	85,926	4,880	5,368	14,601
Cleveland, Ohio	62,314	36,827	34,881	15,078	10,409	61,771	48,821	4,789	6,715	0	143,393	130,842	44,379	52,137	52,480
Houston, Tex.	30,908	23,920	21,678	1,621	5,367	35,360	21,578	1,000	9,853	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Milwaukee, Wis.	$50,465	$25,761	$22,312	$18,345	$6,359	$50,258	$36,762	$5,159	$7,252	$ 0	$22,656	$ 20,434	$4,296	$3,871	$ 200
Minneapolis, Minn.	34,109	24,769	22,425	2,845	6,495	30,703	25,854	2,446	1,724	0	58,527	54,847	3,168	3,638	8,162
New Orleans, La.	37,259	21,736	10,686	6,915	8,608	42,779	28,689	2,855	3,871	332	68,059	64,034	3,051	3,763	0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	35,796	29,963	24,978	2,285	3,548	43,652	30,570	2,530	4,707	0	60,138	59,504	7,068	4,184	849
St. Louis, Mo.	49,907	39,695	24,698	1,937	8,275	48,708	44,877	2,330	2,708	0	23,337	22,211	4,864	4,882	0
San Francisco, Calif.	101,412	59,255	51,529	35,051	7,106	97,717	81,882	2,257	2,449	0	187,768	185,696	31,580	38,504	97,008
Washington, D. C.	132,802	107,594	48,954	18,038	7,170	123,215	106,279	3,513	5,407	25,490	0	0	4,856	6,840	0
250,000 to 500,000															
Akron, Ohio	16,023	6,676	6,153	4,845	4,502	14,682	11,405	1,545	1,387	2,791	15,642	14,488	2,264	1,985	6,317
Atlanta, Ga.	22,877	16,368	11,843	1,670	4,839	22,269	18,012	1,524	3,003	0	38,155	37,588	4,800	4,794	7,006
Birmingham, Ala.	12,993	7,679	3,941	3,029	2,285	10,055	8,391	795	964	0	43,606	40,003	3,219	23,357	24,990
Columbus, Ohio	16,943	9,335	4,468	4,849	2,759	17,181	11,828	1,262	2,015	0	28,433	26,770	4,806	5,923	9,006
Dallas, Tex.	24,849	17,931	14,688	1,646	5,272	29,715	18,351	1,902	2,809	0	91,917	87,946	8,926	7,099	27,369
Denver, Colo.	45,052	20,518	13,329	17,841	6,693	49,207	38,205	1,788	1,807	0	68,466	68,284	6,027	5,488	39,650
Fort Worth, Tex.	13,848	8,318	7,269	1,475	4,055	17,456	10,106	1,131	1,466	0	49,024	48,401	3,829	5,218	23,062
Indianapolis, Ind.	18,858	14,104	13,569	2,604	2,150	20,157	15,694	1,223	1,915	0	19,060	18,310	0	0	0
Jersey City, N. J.	36,511	31,865	28,945	1,459	3,187	35,105	33,649	718	1,454	11,107	38,063	28,869	2,728	3,007	13,400
Kansas City, Mo.	23,349	17,781	10,016	2,232	3,336	26,834	18,601	1,690	1,126	0	49,771	49,106	3,614	3,352	13,198
Long Beach, Calif.	46,386	4,964	3,675	2,990	38,432	23,477	13,296	949	1,176	0	14,303	8,255	9,031	5,889	8,330
Louisville, Ky.	24,739	15,655	8,183	1,402	7,682	31,815	21,811	1,046	2,067	4,141	71,832	56,249	3,154	2,679	
Memphis, Tenn.	26,171	13,569	9,847	7,721	4,881	30,323	22,617	1,024	2,458	8,012	39,507	36,511	30,125	28,029	4,040
Newark, N. J.	59,557	52,834	45,037	3,772	2,951	52,664	50,916	1,165	4,382	18,060	47,288	44,024	4,143	3,631	9,608
Oakland, Calif.	25,014	15,650	10,106	4,100	5,264	23,063	17,998	1,952	1,039	0	17,018	16,495	0	0	0
Omaha, Neb.	10,051	7,412	5,389	1,161	1,478	8,953	6,549	1,141	426	0	14,029	13,431	0	0	0
Portland, Ore.	20,483	13,138	9,260	1,989	5,356	22,369	15,123	1,666	954	0	18,840	14,282	2,945	2,781	4,420
Rochester, N. Y.	37,102	19,399	18,380	13,363	4,340	37,491	31,559	2,805	3,251	11,756	17,732	17,697	2,885	3,539	3,405
St. Paul, Minn.	26,477	17,819	15,873	5,264	3,394	28,086	22,543	2,060	981	9,451	24,090	18,603	1,969	2,189	4,404
San Antonio, Tex.	9,440	5,747	4,789	849	2,844	13,750	10,363	1,024	1,206	0	48,058	44,295	22,514	23,659	28,217
San Diego, Calif.	20,295	10,750	6,681	5,270	4,275	18,969	12,240	1,055	1,547	0	32,820	32,735	5,773	6,011	24,821
Seattle, Wash.	26,942	15,386	9,116	5,621	5,935	27,248	19,239	1,600	1,657	0	168,840	163,089	40,729	60,235	143,636
Toledo, Ohio	20,455	12,100	2,738	4,053	4,302	21,217	14,976	1,553	2,146	1,942	11,075	4,619	3,171	2,240	2,799
100,000 to 250,000															
Albany, N. Y.	11,443	9,095	8,785	1,854	494	12,634	9,060	970	541	3,601	22,206	20,127	1,480	1,282	8,207
Allentown, Pa.	3,767	2,628	2,024	385	754	2,962	2,465	457	417	0	10,149	9,691	1,002	1,487	3,785
Austin, Tex.	9,885	5,499	5,172	2,456	1,930	17,147	10,085	426	552	4,298	32,127	30,734	6,339	5,179	10,596
Baton Rouge, La.	5,864	3,998	1,473	304	1,562	6,574	4,146	651	674	0	6,661	6,482	0	0	0
Berkeley, Calif.	6,013	3,608	2,785	1,437	968	5,671	4,511	329	591	0	536	488	0	0	0
Bridgeport, Conn.	14,434	11,992	11,802	1,480	962	13,634	12,478	643	766	4,064	8,179	8,179	0	0	0
Cambridge, Mass.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	...	....	....	.....	....	....	....
Camden, N. J.	10,366	8,310	6,848	530	1,526	13,454	8,723	391	551	3,140	27,465	27,465	880	524	458
Canton, Ohio	4,428	2,238	1,320	1,158	1,032	3,960	2,328	713	450	0	4,450	3,209	738	617	224
Charlotte, N. C.	9,841	5,336	4,823	3,498	1,007	9,567	7,363	711	740	2,104	19,207	18,881	1,810	990	6,171
Chattanooga, Tenn.	11,554	5,495	4,333	3,485	2,574	10,819	10,092	390	459	3,373	27,643	26,501	10,703	10,925	10,382
Corpus Christi, Tex.	6,091	2,942	2,529	590	2,559	6,665	4,129	329	602	0	20,135	17,946	2,834	2,296	5,530

TABLE XI—REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1952—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands)					LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)		
	Total	Taxes		Inter-gov't'l Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total less Capital Outlay				Gross	Net	Revenue	Expend-itures	Gross Long-term Debt
		Total	Property				All Functions	High-ways Only	Sani-tation Only	Educa-tion Only					
100,000 to 250,000—continued															
Dayton, Ohio	$14,240	$9,744	$4,987	$2,129	$2,367	$13,072	$10,300	$1,132	$1,732	$ 0	$25,411	$24,456	$2,101	$4,783	$7,643
Des Moines, Iowa	7,705	5,700	4,907	834	1,171	7,325	6,033	1,477	762	0	11,195	10,378	1,770	1,396	2,272
Duluth, Minn.	4,966	2,969	2,683	926	1,071	5,219	4,058	529	401	0	2,867	2,830	1,976	2,656	1,086
Elizabeth, N. J.	10,714	9,726	8,757	469	519	9,863	9,403	387	654	4,312	9,779	9,023	951	759	2,399
El Paso, Tex.	10,958	6,057	5,498	3,824	1,077	9,608	8,417	372	310	4,638	8,046	7,110	1,154	1,399	357
Erie, Pa.	4,978	4,038	2,656	347	593	4,658	3,862	679	600	0	5,891	5,805	1,212	1,214	1,101
Evansville, Ind.	4,328	2,846	2,620	752	730	3,409	3,238	497	188	0	7,366	7,237	1,282	750	888
Fall River, Mass.	12,334	7,138	6,858	4,798	398	12,263	11,094	450	276	2,984	4,416	3,981	555	414	66
Flint, Mich.	11,124	3,747	3,503	2,307	5,070	11,338	8,507	679	687	0	14,119	13,249	1,484	2,174	7,155
Fort Wayne, Ind.	5,719	3,525	3,370	675	1,519	4,819	3,988	228	810	0	9,834	9,327	4,050	3,697	6,398
Gary, Ind.	4,789	3,820	3,602	753	216	5,250	3,999	491	668	0	6,923	6,719	0	0	0
Grand Rapids, Mich.	7,546	3,559	3,250	2,619	1,368	7,215	5,582	773	414	0	4,620	3,640	1,554	1,576	1,530
Hartford, Conn.	20,189	16,548	16,388	2,130	1,511	19,536	16,694	1,273	587	5,881	12,809	10,447	0	0	0
Jacksonville, Fla.	5,928	4,599	2,313	85	1,244	10,165	9,286	1,176	1,280	0	26,609	25,448	16,033	9,982	20,781
Kansas City, Kan.	5,798	3,073	2,605	2,094	631	5,224	4,485	458	239	0	5,617	5,303	0	0	0
Knoxville, Tenn.	8,897	5,877	4,874	2,421	599	9,689	8,438	336	218	3,933	34,016	33,607	10,088	11,319	11,900
Little Rock, Ark.	3,100	1,696	822	394	1,010	2,542	2,448	289	316	0	7,125	6,079	1,051	1,233	6,181
Miami, Fla.	18,249	15,099	8,971	24	3,126	18,481	13,578	1,013	2,047	0	45,684	43,116	3,454	3,372	19,605
Mobile, Ala.	4,973	2,598	801	872	1,503	6,631	3,700	475	248	0	17,799	16,840	1,313	727	1,850
Montgomery, Ala.	4,039	3,068	856	234	737	3,202	3,091	450	273	0	13,715	12,634	908	835	7,126
Nashville, Tenn.	13,550	7,614	6,127	4,407	1,529	15,701	12,865	540	665	4,462	39,289	37,562	12,942	15,013	20,422
New Bedford, Mass.	13,360	7,032	6,771	5,813	515	13,564	12,441	664	330	3,249	3,766	2,744	530	455	470
New Haven, Conn.	14,229	12,457	12,286	1,413	359	13,351	13,025	450	754	5,264	12,359	12,293	0	0	0
Norfolk, Va.	19,263	12,768	7,875	4,140	2,355	20,356	15,554	625	877	5,157	39,813	36,419	3,112	4,554	15,289
Oklahoma City, Okla.	7,690	5,225	4,413	517	1,948	14,064	5,097	398	488	0	51,692	48,339	3,472	16,463	15,140
Pasadena, Calif.	7,022	3,717	2,657	1,725	1,580	7,158	6,152	716	350	0	5,476	5,476	5,517	5,655	0
Paterson, N. J.	10,903	9,783	8,346	720	400	10,976	9,544	290	1,022	4,465	11,618	11,618	310	226	0
Peoria, Ill.	4,611	3,159	2,529	531	921	4,083	3,778	481	280	0	1,867	1,821	0	0	0
Phoenix, Ariz.	7,155	3,993	2,180	1,440	1,722	8,392	5,871	811	823	0	29,499	28,608	3,788	2,621	8,260
Providence, R. I.	26,424	18,988	18,371	5,054	2,382	24,013	21,579	1,996	1,436	6,576	64,642	49,386	2,173	2,540	15,000
Reading, Pa.	3,025	2,603	1,976	212	210	2,834	2,658	454	242	0	2,302	2,302	1,092	845	583
Richmond, Va.	25,329	17,746	12,319	5,160	2,423	27,648	22,690	1,040	1,228	8,081	51,825	35,774	4,214	5,365	14,776
Sacramento, Calif.	9,292	5,086	4,411	1,367	2,839	7,486	6,669	861	598	0	17,061	17,061	1,049	996	1,907
Salt Lake City, Utah	7,498	4,932	3,853	684	1,882	7,415	6,231	1,253	199	0	2,998	1,128	1,808	1,468	2,128
Savannah, Ga.	4,411	3,736	2,598	182	493	4,936	3,755	271	910	0	14,469	13,412	996	840	6,713

Scranton, Pa.	$3,912	$3,493	$2,670	$ 317	$ 102	$3,438	$3,254	$304	$464	$ 0	$ 2,501	$ 2,394	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Shreveport, La.	5,759	4,260	3,323	373	1,126	4,739	3,874	819	502	0	12,990	11,542	1,386	992	4,322
Somerville, Mass.	11,687	7,732	7,503	3,717	238	11,050	10,833	301	740	3,223	2,646	2,646	499	178	20
South Bend, Ind.	4,473	3,486	3,360	614	373	3,671	3,415	699	186	0	3,082	3,060	926	930	700
Spokane, Wash.	7,709	3,487	2,349	1,656	2,566	6,393	5,296	900	741	0	5,085	3,203	1,562	1,038	0
Springfield, Mass.	25,086	16,768	16,295	6,523	1,795	22,050	20,329	1,045	1,627	5,869	17,666	17,666	1,946	2,280	5,506
Syracuse, N. Y.	21,097	14,308	10,892	5,169	1,620	21,147	17,949	1,170	1,658	7,385	6,604	6,604	1,847	1,212	2,363
Tacoma, Wash.	7,894	4,040	1,888	1,604	2,250	7,159	5,361	931	999	0	36,688	36,359	10,183	13,595	28,627
Tampa, Fla.	7,861	5,332	2,848	43	2,486	10,263	6,527	843	886	0	23,592	22,828	1,826	1,510	6,789
Trenton, N. J.	12,653	10,706	9,289	634	1,313	12,150	10,810	681	636	4,156	15,765	15,765	1,591	2,260	4,361
Tulsa, Okla.	5,357	3,068	2,179	334	1,955	5,516	4,827	552	578	0	24,898	22,465	2,849	3,854	17,952
Utica, N. Y.	5,455	4,196	3,905	884	375	5,810	4,807	804	484	0	12,823	12,622	884	559	5,692
Waterbury, Conn.	10,499	8,991	8,861	861	647	10,695	9,237	773	390	3,769	19,632	19,632	863	532	5,791
Wichita, Kan.	8,061	4,223	3,176	831	3,007	12,110	5,852	335	848	0	15,235	15,235	664	326	1,660
Wilmington, Del.	8,874	4,464	4,083	3,158	1,252	11,265	8,159	296	594	3,878	12,936	11,650	1,020	1,833	4,270
Worcester, Mass.	27,635	17,324	16,791	7,188	3,123	27,928	23,034	1,130	711	6,767	19,197	19,197	1,870	2,106	4,530
Yonkers, N. Y.	16,246	11,780	11,182	3,373	1,093	14,212	12,262	276	897	5,365	22,706	22,693	1,297	1,152	2,141
Youngstown, Ohio	6,464	4,151	1,941	1,591	722	5,470	4,898	838	423	0	4,520	3,923	1,518	1,505	0
50,000 to 100,000															
Alameda, Calif.	2,088	1,010	723	843	235	2,787	1,885	343	30	0	1,269	1,201	1,595	948	
Albuquerque, N. M.	2,979	1,921	823	24	1,034	3,939	2,600	275	454	0	18,793	18,668	1,303	1,691	6,724
Alexandria, Va.	5,617	4,109	3,233	1,204	304	5,775	4,670	236	225	2,000	11,020	11,020	0	0	0
Alhambra, Calif.	2,281	1,359	827	465	457	2,061	1,782	274	191	0	1,159	1,087	399	350	410
Altoona, Pa.	2,417	1,907	1,127	206	304	3,669	2,005	485	239	0	3,949	3,363	424	366	150
Amarillo, Tex.	3,236	2,140	1,804	1	1,095	6,794	2,806	340	453	0	12,878	12,415	1,340	1,636	5,159
Asheville, N. C.	2,229	1,512	1,288	519	198	2,737	2,404	331	194	389	15,271	14,674	5,523	4,538	4,292
Atlantic City, N. J.	10,428	9,437	6,691	364	627	8,799	7,862	244	426	2,340	15,971	15,971	579	476	1,098
Augusta, Ga.	6,102	2,756	1,958	88	3,258	6,112	5,353	250	283	0	6,436	6,017	926	535	4,120
Aurora, Ill.	1,437	1,076	795	209	152	1,466	1,127	113	65	0	471	297	424	341	110
Bay City, Mich.	3,163	1,323	1,223	861	979	4,492	3,198	434	201	0	8,007	7,715	1,275	2,621	2,000
Bayonne, N. J.†	9,104	8,407	7,941	446	251	7,884	7,693	272	506	3,201	10,516	9,146	966	969	1,336
Beaumont, Tex.	2,614	2,190	1,954	63	361	2,702	2,314	320	337	0	9,650	9,043	881	539	2,458
Berwyn, Ill.	1,118	836	522	198	84	928	751	132	77	0	1,021	910	390	299	0
Bethlehem, Pa.	2,571	1,715	1,522	125	731	3,388	1,492	255	88	0	9,002	8,499	621	485	1,375
Binghamton, N. Y.	7,527	3,498	3,066	1,642	2,387	7,970	6,935	754	417	0	2,488	2,488	476	583	520
Brockton, Mass.	8,830	4,916	4,742	3,342	572	10,395	8,133	402	450	2,034	3,209	3,209	369	343	379
Burbank, Calif.	4,452	2,621	1,967	750	1,081	4,393	3,289	335	461	0	604	435	4,208	4,433	67
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	3,194	2,219	2,012	313	662	3,427	2,393	360	441	0	3,158	3,141	809	726	1,154
Charleston, S. C.	2,510	1,972	1,400	198	340	2,681	2,568	219	505	0	6,143	5,565	886	632	1,305
Charleston, W. Va.	2,331	1,990	853	7	334	2,179	2,142	424	350	0	3,213	3,042	0	0	0
Chester, Pa.	1,907	1,559	1,278	179	169	1,867	1,322	191	279	0	19,861	18,573	1,351	1,917	16,921
Cicero, Ill.	2,533	1,925	1,521	283	325	2,503	2,107	141	409	0	5,356	4,979	720	734	660
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	3,331	2,264	1,340	477	590	2,292	2,224	428	489	0	1,856	1,697	573	573	0
Clifton, N. J.	5,552	4,813	4,235	425	314	5,353	4,426	197	367	2,350	8,432	8,432	184	159	507
Columbia, S. C.	3,001	2,359	1,741	224	418	3,356	2,637	358	592	0	3,719	3,579	667	417	2,119

TABLE XI—REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1952—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands)					LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)		
	Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total less Capital Outlay				Gross	Net	Revenue	Expend-itures	Gross Long-term Debt
		Total	Property				All Functions	High-ways Only	Sani-tation Only	Educa-tion Only					
50,000 to 100,000—continued															
Columbus, Ga.	$4,342	$2,711	$1,450	$ 96	$1,535	$4,459	$3,493	$544	$256	$ 0	$ 6,587	$ 6,232	$1,073	$2,103	$2,500
Covington, Ky.	1,992	1,636	1,254	0	356	1,724	1,683	183	256	0	4,494	4,344	685	407	1,081
Cranston, R. I.	4,111	3,150	3,060	668	293	5,778	3,547	475	150	1,480	10,599	10,599	0	0	0
Davenport, Iowa	3,294	2,299	1,980	337	658	3,225	2,199	229	354	0	3,823	3,757	0	0	0
Dearborn, Mich.	8,399	5,418	5,219	1,757	1,224	7,934	6,170	688	671	0	9,545	4,474	1,003	970	1,945
Decatur, Ill.	1,288	968	711	254	66	1,278	1,093	103	19	0	2,497	2,473	525	470	2,200
Durham, N. C.	3,782	2,545	2,377	524	713	4,203	3,559	403	465	984	8,227	7,472	908	847	3,567
East Chicago, Ind.	2,517	2,148	2,095	340	29	2,401	2,247	242	404	0	2,700	2,700	592	467	1,113
East Orange, N. J.	6,873	6,336	5,741	307	230	5,750	5,632	223	455	2,398	4,888	4,765	868	719	3,935
East St. Louis, Ill.	2,503	1,424	889	160	919	2,244	2,065	507	105	0	11,861	11,382	0	0	0
Evanston, Ill.	2,734	2,179	1,749	300	255	3,586	2,426	336	290	0	5,418	5,298	742	331	2,755
Fresno, Calif.	6,073	3,824	1,955	1,058	1,191	6,303	4,839	895	508	0	3,045	3,045	970	819	1,163
Gadsden, Ala.	1,807	1,319	337	92	396	1,708	1,403	264	179	0	5,133	4,763	572	244	929
Galveston, Tex.	7,455	1,710	1,484	25	5,720	6,994	5,833	254	299	0	8,208	7,855	829	475	1,160
Glendale, Calif.	3,732	2,292	1,394	987	453	4,476	3,979	650	275	0	959	940	4,226	3,326	10
Green Bay, Wis.	5,491	2,789	2,662	2,413	289	5,805	4,903	493	310	2,283	2,864	2,864	339	411	683
Greensboro, N. C.	5,331	4,130	3,827	747	454	4,589	3,496	348	269	873	10,995	9,808	982	1,027	3,766
Greenville, S. C.	2,617	1,933	1,340	232	452	2,644	2,039	361	272	0	7,335	7,244	778	1,052	4,920
Hamilton, Ohio	2,473	1,432	740	639	402	2,265	1,894	220	196	0	6,383	5,931	3,333	3,990	3,082
Hammond, Ind.	2,948	2,318	2,148	542	88	3,377	2,885	453	553	0	7,699	7,326	589	577	354
Harrisburg, Pa.	2,586	2,170	1,697	244	172	2,434	2,420	530	373	0	1,713	1,713	634	355	950
Hoboken, N. J.	6,562	6,170	5,789	284	108	5,132	4,943	167	284	1,847	3,586	3,086	417	402	
Holyoke, Mass.	6,301	3,665	3,479	2,370	266	7,072	6,049	165	310	1,608	5,207	5,207	3,124	3,421	2,539
Huntington, W. Va.	2,456	1,951	641	33	472	2,246	2,104	352	171	0	2,055	1,684	0	0	0
Irvington, N. J.	6,288	5,339	4,908	195	754	7,590	5,390	153	312	2,024	5,914	5,640	0	0	0
Jackson, Mich.	3,428	1,197	1,058	796	1,435	3,045	2,787	382	208	0	624	624	283	239	89
Jackson, Miss.	4,659	3,280	2,252	209	1,170	6,446	3,064	493	290	0	13,917	13,152	758	1,006	2,643
Johnstown, Pa.	1,989	1,758	1,078	92	139	1,765	1,621	297	135	0	409	332	0	0	0
Joliet, Ill.	1,297	1,059	670	119	119	1,255	1,005	154	80	0	4,353	4,072	660	699	172
Kalamazoo, Mich.	2,693	1,427	1,306	977	289	2,979	2,187	365	99	0	0	0	604	921	0
Kenosha, Wis.	6,009	3,387	3,217	2,183	439	6,513	5,452	512	344	2,792	3,612	3,577	317	758	300
Lakewood, Ohio	3,773	1,559	1,393	597	1,617	3,685	3,410	370	388	0	3,775	3,688	368	343	2
Lancaster, Pa.	1,568	1,136	958	143	289	1,512	1,449	300	218	0	1,766	1,766	478	377	0
Lansing, Mich.	6,266	3,381	3,192	1,540	1,345	5,746	3,914	863	505	0	2,720	2,640	9,719	6,997	55
Laredo, Tex.	1,275	767	665	44	464	1,636	1,219	293	105	0	5,355	5,275	402	284	2,220

Lawrence, Mass.	$8,624	$5,288	$5,116	$3,037	$ 299	$8,536	$8,286	$546	$394	$1,813	$ 2,392	$ 2,392	$ 429	$ 420	$ 146
Lexington, Ky.	2,399	1,921	1,437	31	447	4,315	2,207	245	232	0	3,450	3,450	0	0	0
Lima, Ohio	1,321	591	409	377	353	1,706	1,338	359	102	0	2,814	2,814	559	866	1,590
Lincoln, Neb.	4,816	2,271	1,809	177	2,368	4,729	3,666	325	46	0	1,657	1,511	1,280	1,467	15
Lorain, Ohio	2,004	1,099	1,009	653	252	4,395	1,550	337	174	0	4,779	4,779	420	800	673
Lowell, Mass.	12,008	6,681	6,426	4,906	421	11,926	11,427	470	297	2,652	3,207	3,207	480	568	501
Lubbock, Tex.	2,442	1,944	1,713	0	498	4,355	2,343	265	314	0	16,941	16,374	2,488	4,584	9,959
Lynn, Mass.	13,909	8,756	8,402	4,598	555	15,502	12,344	428	564	3,300	9,865	9,865	740	450	53
McKeesport, Pa.	1,298	1,084	968	119	95	1,468	1,355	218	246	0	1,678	1,678	543	317	223
Macon, Ga.	3,474	1,781	943	58	1,635	3,690	3,226	272	173	0	2,508	2,500	893	971	0
Madison, Wis.	12,427	7,010	6,737	3,252	2,165	12,602	10,157	640	967	4,519	15,085	14,919	826	937	501
Malden, Mass.	7,545	4,936	4,803	2,417	192	7,113	6,577	348	415	1,823	1,410	1,410	305	234	0
Manchester, N. H.	5,755	5,257	4,803	250	248	5,862	5,409	630	365	1,528	3,642	3,642	562	526	0
Medford, Mass.	8,613	5,712	5,665	2,512	389	7,382	7,110	304	392	2,353	1,469	1,469	305	171	84
Mount Vernon, N. Y. . .	4,215	3,180	2,972	679	356	3,932	3,632	236	357	0	7,300	7,300	503	321	61
Muncie, Ind.	1,631	1,114	1,053	291	226	1,419	1,390	221	220	0	889	889	0	0	0
New Britain, Conn. . . .	6,870	5,637	5,466	717	516	7,457	5,688	384	303	2,394	5,265	5,230	510	397	800
New Rochelle, N. Y. . . .	5,207	4,030	3,787	629	548	4,957	4,732	332	563	0	9,125	9,125	0	0	0
Newton, Mass.	13,800	10,690	10,559	2,658	452	14,046	10,913	1,350	933	3,887	13,739	13,739	551	613	602
Niagara Falls, N. Y. . . .	7,246	5,825	3,708	651	770	7,317	5,857	449	1,092	0	15,384	15,384	1,159	3,912	7,873
Oak Park, Ill.	2,105	1,590	1,302	341	174	2,313	2,006	278	379	0	771	738	633	424	
Ogden, Utah	1,980	1,251	969	201	528	1,656	1,524	283	81	0	2,786	2,786	538	360	1,398
Orlando, Fla..	2,906	2,530	1,318	16	360	3,062	2,728	391	544	0	13,343	12,193	4,195	3,861	8,400
Passaic, N. J.	5,804	5,276	4,764	311	217	6,024	5,099	93	480	2,190	6,176	6,171	0	0	0
Pawtucket, R. I.	5,430	4,038	3,865	1,265	127	5,604	5,590	380	216	2,466	15,944	14,354	727	639	2,845
Pittsfield, Mass.†	6,399	4,207	4,011	1,996	196	5,529	5,245	257	257	1,748	4,293	4,293	368	215	2,881
Pontiac, Mich.	6,335	2,390	2,266	865	3,080	7,910	4,412	298	273	0	6,552	5,436	414	284	0
Port Arthur, Tex.	2,194	1,526	1,377	239	429	1,834	1,396	190	308	0	8,070	7,704	679	1,465	3,916
Portland, Me..	6,687	5,923	5,713	466	298	6,908	5,678	665	189	2,028	4,088	4,072	0	0	0
Portsmouth, Va.	5,571	2,831	1,555	1,797	943	7,179	4,788	158	396	1,693	11,381	9,861	862	887	261
Pueblo, Colo.	2,261	1,787	1,230	99	375	2,251	1,978	537	106	0	1,400	1,207	0	0	0
Quincy, Mass.	13,338	8,526	8,260	2,958	1,854	13,445	11,088	1,019	598	2,950	6,589	6,589	467	587	0
Racine, Wis.	7,697	4,011	3,776	3,018	668	7,341	6,597	448	409	3,202	6,041	5,696	656	551	288
Raleigh,N. C.	4,326	2,516	2,261	1,270	540	3,880	2,882	310	324	932	5,838	5,838	685	1,347	3,875
Richmond, Calif.	4,678	2,935	2,250	1,266	477	4,159	3,400	472	128	0	3,443	3,443	0	0	0
Roanoke, Va.	10,101	6,356	3,909	2,424	1,321	11,415	8,373	446	559	3,494	23,216	22,779	999	1,728	8,897
Rockford, Ill.	3,387	2,470	1,646	523	394	2,881	2,724	324	378	0	1,056	1,056	832	717	236
Saginaw, Mich.	4,626	2,244	2,076	1,344	1,038	4,140	3,128	385	119	0	14,445	13,681	780	868	4,958
St. Joseph, Mo.	2,490	2,176	1,378	98	216	2,426	2,110	380	70	0	1,675	1,609	0	0	0
St. Petersburg, Fla. . . .	7,663	5,598	3,411	23	2,042	8,454	5,641	763	588	0	20,266	18,274	3,593	2,874	2,772
San Angelo, Tex.	1,447	892	716	33	522	1,906	1,334	201	243	0	8,071	8,014	716	1,032	5,840
San Bernardino, Calif. .	2,932	1,933	777	570	429	2,852	2,373	538	184	0	257	257	753	844	82
San Jose, Calif.	5,395	3,401	2,278	1,001	993	5,254	3,828	620	186	0	6,311	6,311	0	0	0
Santa Monica, Calif. . . .	5,380	3,608	2,158	701	1,071	4,608	3,843	411	423	0	4,613	4,396	2,207	2,005	1,829
Schenectady, N. Y.	5,756	4,127	3,896	801	828	5,004	4,694	783	821	0	8,857	8,851	646	355	0
Sioux City, Iowa	3,355	2,337	1,981	407	611	3,774	2,726	626	291	0	4,824	4,802	465	560	325

TABLE XI—REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1952—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands)					LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)		
	Total	Taxes		Inter-gov't Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total less Capital Outlay				Gross	Net	Revenue	Expenditures	Gross Long-term Debt
		Total	Property				All Functions	Highways Only	Sanitation Only	Education Only					
50,000 to 100,000—continued															
Sioux Falls, S. D.†	$2,358	$1,606	$1,426	$ 172	$ 580	$1,832	$1,686	$352	$148	$ 0	$ 2,333	$ 2,271	$ 418	$ 928	$1,900
South Gate, Calif.	1,626	712	541	494	420	1,484	1,260	245	168	0	52	0	372	359	0
Springfield, Ill.	2,471	1,728	1,222	117	626	2,547	1,942	104	370	0	8,085	7,837	2,907	2,877	7,891
Springfield, Mo.	2,194	1,784	942	148	262	2,026	1,830	308	286	0	4,329	3,673	4,670	4,036	3,950
Springfield, Ohio	5,238	2,886	842	677	1,675	4,777	3,919	477	266	0	5,297	4,998	364	391	0
Stamford, Conn.	8,627	7,820	7,731	631	176	7,499	7,026	491	393	3,291	8,408	7,954	0	0	0
Stockton, Calif.	5,609	3,740	2,451	1,039	830	5,097	4,138	558	359	0	3,014	3,014	0	0	0
Terre Haute, Ind.	2,395	1,708	1,555	360	327	2,084	1,682	241	43	0	518	518	0	0	0
Topeka, Kan.	4,306	2,655	2,195	464	1,187	6,373	2,429	565	161	0	6,246	4,397	1,038	1,097	0
Troy, N. J.	3,492	2,612	2,355	484	396	6,685	3,065	316	429	0	2,861	2,692	463	478	312
Union City, N. J.	5,140	4,538	4,067	348	254	4,888	4,566	151	370	1,936	6,149	5,757	0	0	0
Waco, Tex.	2,437	2,086	1,789	26	325	2,169	1,931	255	261	0	6,882	6,428	849	1,102	1,664
Waterloo, Iowa	3,500	2,558	2,301	295	647	3,070	2,152	383	290	0	3,773	3,731	386	373	0
Wheeling, W. Va.	2,105	1,477	728	155	473	1,765	1,565	337	125	0	1,092	803	498	457	31
Wichita Falls, Tex.	2,520	1,330	1,062	1	1,189	2,867	2,424	173	300	0	8,541	8,439	1,087	1,167	4,365
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	2,011	1,690	1,412	231	90	2,036	1,672	240	217	0	1,704	1,704	0	0	0
Winston-Salem, N. C.	7,965	4,075	3,766	1,074	2,816	7,267	6,637	216	523	1,550	10,987	10,694	710	589	5,150
Woonsocket, R. I.	3,617	2,705	2,576	715	197	3,404	3,340	391	102	996	3,380	3,380	287	191	302
York, Pa.	1,502	1,245	852	135	122	1,377	1,307	263	183	0	814	790	0	0	0
25,000 to 50,000															
Abilene, Tex.	3,729	1,985	1,792	1,070	674	4,915	3,054	157	263	1,571	12,772	12,481	821	1,727	4,533
Albany, Ga.	902	705	419	4	193	1,197	855	65	129	0	2,573	2,513	1,711	1,333	1,570
Alexandria, La.	834	556	333	137	141	2,943	1,455	219	397	0	2,398	2,231	2,924	2,441	0
Aliquippa, Pa.	797	721	486	57	19	745	706	233	102	0	743	728	12	11	0
Alliance, Ohio	944	450	354	283	211	1,392	628	111	50	0	1,551	1,417	317	261	481
Alton, Ill.	640	517	312	66	57	601	592	123	53	0	206	191	0	0	0
Amsterdam, N. Y.	1,252	964	902	223	65	1,105	1,072	83	300	0	1,045	983	279	247	209
Anderson, Ind.	1,658	1,093	1,041	229	336	1,725	1,665	317	303	0	1,039	1,039	3,455	3,054	0
Ann Arbor, Mich.	2,117	919	807	655	543	2,916	1,223	113	186	0	3,895	3,493	389	518	1,219
Anniston, Ala.	1,734	809	236	53	872	1,716	1,563	192	127	0	3,962	3,794	483	947	2,094
Appleton, Wis.	3,694	1,837	1,725	1,373	484	4,274	2,990	277	249	1,452	3,213	3,122	244	322	84
Ashland, Ky.	794	684	481	0	110	705	675	101	126	0	2,124	1,453	275	190	410
Athens, Ga.	514	431	151	19	64	661	648	84	91	0	2,448	2,345	244	318	1,051
Auburn, N. Y.	2,097	1,316	1,197	736	45	2,339	2,178	210	199	0	1,220	1,220	319	351	10

Bakersfield, Calif.	$3,065	$2,192	$1,377	$ 593	$ 280	$2,653	$2,123	$386	$211	$ 0	$ 1,183	$ 1,183	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Bangor, Me.	2,575	2,249	2,164	193	133	2,238	2,068	232	78	823	1,344	1,344	283	248	18
Barberton, Ohio	1,173	541	485	420	212	1,424	780	158	135	0	2,138	1,988	277	213	400
Battle Creek, Mich. . . .	2,803	1,411	1,316	706	686	2,335	1,769	207	128	0	2,255	1,930	322	294	1,393
Belleville, Ill.	990	620	468	125	245	635	635	107	38	0	1,897	1,842	0	0	0
Belleville, N. J.	1,329	1,283	1,055	35	11	1,188	1,115	92	148	0	1,820	1,820	275	237	249
Bellingham, Wash.	1,315	739	401	342	234	1,163	1,107	170	115	0	1,987	1,801	408	248	1,200
Beloit, Wis.	4,007	1,822	1,722	1,188	997	3,832	3,571	134	87	1,644	2,925	2,925	0	0	0
Bessemer, Ala.	855	582	180	170	103	806	731	259	0	0	2,831	2,410	856	731	1,485
Beverly, Mass.	3,934	2,673	2,631	1,024	237	3,722	3,241	333	106	1,130	2,535	2,535	106	202	250
Beverly Hills, Calif. . . .	2,156	1,538	888	352	266	2,146	1,926	239	350	0	2,082	2,082	541	460	550
Billings, Mont.	1,835	1,382	1,194	15	438	1,537	1,288	186	285	0	1,487	1,424	406	389	0
Biloxi, Miss.†	750	560	318	39	151	589	528	132	60	0	1,245	1,223	102	98	186
Bloomfield, N. J.	4,654	4,141	3,774	254	259	5,512	4,194	129	297	2,211	4,695	4,695	420	424	686
Bloomington, Ill.	1,097	679	452	111	307	945	922	247	98	0	3,187	2,892	646	494	675
Bloomington, Ind.	843	572	483	124	147	692	684	148	87	0	2,342	2,090	269	1,443	1,878
Boise City, Idaho	1,539	1,200	1,010	76	263	1,413	1,313	207	82	0	1,705	1,705	0	0	0
Bremerton, Wash.	1,354	528	215	308	518	1,151	1,080	145	117	0	861	736	467	448	231
Bristol, Conn.	3,741	3,203	3,165	284	254	3,249	3,113	401	119	1,402	4,569	3,972	352	452	615
Brownsville, Tex.	771	591	548	4	176	1,369	1,010	197	164	0	9,868	9,868	1,461	3,699	7,199
Burlington, Iowa.	1,319	782	700	136	401	918	862	160	145	0	1,586	1,586	287	321	350
Burlington, Vt..	2,092	1,708	1,629	107	277	2,168	2,126	399	98	641	6,783	6,783	964	672	4,075
Butte, Mont.	1,077	935	734	24	118	878	766	151	60	0	414	414	0	0	0
Champaign, Ill.	1,712	629	514	117	966	1,452	1,239	108	45	0	388	388	0	0	0
Charlottesville, Va. . . .	1,885	1,286	853	477	122	2,015	1,648	220	123	548	3,911	3,261	595	406	1,905
Chelsea, Mass.	4,726	3,077	2,972	1,590	59	4,718	4,245	208	267	1,182	2,171	1,417	212	96	43
Cheyenne, Wyo.	1,028	663	308	91	274	943	836	168	107	0	3,345	3,081	440	722	1,850
Chicopee, Mass.	4,621	2,822	2,760	1,463	336	4,547	4,316	414	176	1,375	4,315	4,315	1,603	2,315	3,519
Clarksburg, W. Va. . . .	708	606	241	0	102	648	624	235	107	0	368	323	334	300	10
Clinton, Iowa	981	792	706	131	58	857	690	136	55	0	885	885	0	0	0
Colo. Springs, Colo. . . .	2,382	1,018	691	126	1,238	3,361	2,428	288	220	0	11,046	10,899	5,591	9,733	9,750
Columbia, Mo.	533	411	209	7	115	690	652	162	121	0	1,370	1,320	1,208	1,243	1,270
Compton, Calif.	1,479	790	625	515	174	1,198	985	263	22	0	1,124	1,070	301	289	1,110
Concord, N. H..	1,489	1,283	1,199	99	107	1,318	1,222	273	133	0	725	725	168	198	170
Council Bluffs, Iowa . . .	1,311	966	770	206	139	1,574	982	110	181	0	2,875	2,771	430	553	1,656
Cumberland, Md.	2,436	990	924	326	1,120	2,385	2,048	173	191	0	6,709	4,228	425	447	3,335
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio . .	916	404	326	248	264	1,074	809	121	201	0	2,087	2,064	1,222	1,725	496
Danville, Ill.	958	781	626	127	50	774	751	193	68	0	419	419	0	0	0
Danville, Va.	4,044	2,238	1,437	1,377	429	4,710	3,606	333	251	1,169	11,153	10,943	2,456	4,626	6,067
Daytona Beach, Fla. . . .	2,470	2,049	1,266	0	421	2,019	1,881	178	309	0	10,728	10,275	614	608	941
Dubuque, Iowa	2,234	1,508	1,351	227	499	2,165	1,312	240	157	0	873	851	305	413	245
East Cleveland, Ohio . .	1,253	669	588	373	211	1,213	1,103	159	212	0	403	309	215	226	0
Easton, Pa.	1,150	879	619	76	195	1,779	1,108	214	160	0	5,196	4,885	458	427	2,176
Eau Claire, Wis.	3,753	1,960	1,855	1,329	464	3,778	3,314	181	114	1,670	3,485	3,432	236	95	699
Elgin, Ill.	1,053	771	618	156	126	926	773	127	61	0	881	736	375	274	142
Elkhart, Ind.	1,504	1,048	987	182	274	2,318	1,293	223	63	0	5,261	5,158	221	236	1,054

Table XI—Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt for Cities over 25,000: 1952—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands)					LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)		
	Total	Taxes		Inter-gov't'l Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total less Capital Outlay				Gross	Net	Revenue	Expend-itures	Gross Long-term Debt
		Total	Property				All Functions	High-ways Only	Sani-tation Only	Educa-tion Only					
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Elmira, N. Y.	$2,479	$1,908	$1,585	$ 322	$ 249	$3,571	$2,321	$296	$325	$ 0	$ 3,792	$ 3,792	$ 483	$ 459	$ 0
Elyria, Ohio	1,356	788	697	345	223	1,171	982	210	163	0	2,813	2,157	548	327	1,276
Enid, Okla.	813	516	383	67	230	753	681	88	131	0	3,250	2,932	442	251	2,880
Euclid, Ohio	2,360	1,388	1,344	384	588	2,564	1,375	241	224	0	4,105	3,872	322	467	211
Eugene, Ore.	2,500	878	625	274	1,348	2,466	905	165	0	0	4,316	3,349	3,904	3,357	2,574
Everett, Mass.	6,642	4,529	4,441	1,990	123	6,548	6,379	373	277	1,791	610	610	521	157	5
Everett, Wash.	1,405	738	417	365	302	1,386	1,237	252	0	0	2,447	2,210	620	1,006	1,907
Fairmont, W. Va.	668	535	220	0	133	679	617	164	126	0	1,585	1,448	295	701	1,163
Fargo, N. D.	2,250	1,065	919	115	1,070	1,740	1,279	246	140	0	4,328	3,855	255	379	791
Fayetteville, N. C.	1,303	573	438	368	362	1,639	1,286	201	188	191	1,733	1,733	2,108	1,599	722
Ferndale, Mich.	1,457	771	690	418	268	1,241	1,032	148	223	0	895	846	214	196	235
Fitchburg, Mass.	6,696	3,672	3,566	1,627	1,397	6,445	5,869	457	144	1,145	3,641	3,641	280	571	1,148
Fond du Lac, Wis.	2,796	1,746	1,674	883	167	2,717	2,504	189	296	1,234	1,415	1,415	198	265	275
Fort Dodge, Iowa	1,377	680	606	128	569	1,235	743	115	132	0	1,313	1,313	257	242	50
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	4,467	3,028	1,627	0	1,439	3,813	3,075	289	341	0	10,953	10,006	901	1,230	4,393
Fort Smith, Ark,	1,086	612	261	166	308	1,115	930	64	93	0	4,348	3,957	492	321	3,231
Gainesville, Fla.	901	656	342	0	245	1,727	758	85	142	0	3,785	3,359	1,435	1,047	1,495
Galesburg, Ill.	536	457	361	35	44	630	604	104	55	0	1,043	1,020	296	277	1,002
Garfield, N. J.	2,202	1,933	1,790	209	60	1,781	1,491	60	82	841	2,427	2,427	310	167	482
Gloucester, Mass.	3,904	2,459	2,390	1,292	153	3,955	3,831	376	114	1,148	1,708	1,708	234	210	225
Grand Forks, N. D.	1,216	609	531	67	540	1,785	716	136	128	0	2,898	2,627	224	318	103
Granite City, Ill.	521	393	282	110	18	516	456	133	39	0	32	32	0	0	0
Great Falls, Mont.	2,422	1,213	1,016	63	1,146	1,717	1,388	241	165	0	2,423	1,965	394	324	0
Greenville, Miss.	941	553	448	129	259	1,167	907	204	106	0	8,397	8,362	250	176	0
Hackensack, N. J.	3,464	2,984	2,567	126	354	3,258	2,980	153	232	1,327	2,364	2,364	0	0	0
Hagerstown, Md.	1,002	506	389	200	296	1,319	990	151	92	0	4,921	4,921	1,438	1,126	3,466
Hamtramck, Mich.	3,099	2,379	2,321	392	328	2,607	2,591	96	404	0	2,399	1,712	350	282	250
Hattiesburg, Miss.	1,011	906	653	26	79	820	702	184	100	0	2,091	2,053	196	184	141
Haverhill, Mass.	6,820	3,596	3,501	2,339	885	6,166	5,991	310	115	1,372	677	677	296	244	317
Hazleton, Pa.	867	674	541	98	95	818	654	156	60	0	3,824	3,650	416	324	3,067
Hempstead, N. Y.	2,002	1,573	1,371	79	350	2,762	1,600	185	305	0	4,828	4,590	274	305	714
Highland Park, Mich.	5,090	2,095	2,027	394	2,601	5,218	4,986	476	347	0	325	325	369	293	0
High Point, N. C.	2,629	1,346	1,248	840	443	2,583	2,005	161	293	411	6,228	6,197	1,489	1,123	1,896
Hot Springs, Ark.	816	492	222	161	163	663	626	138	121	0	3,543	3,332	350	297	3,323
Huntington Pk., Calif.	1,408	1,049	488	306	53	1,240	1,023	83	58	0	182	182	248	144	9

Independence, Mo.	778	681	419	0	97	579	559	127	61	0	1,475	1,475	646	428	0
Inglewood, Calif.	2,102	1,396	758	432	274	1,882	1,640	496	95	0	470	377	378	362	98
Iowa City, Iowa	846	423	337	218	205	870	608	70	112	0	581	581	0	0	0
Ithaca, N. Y.	1,061	708	610	197	156	1,118	914	136	131	0	270	270	221	248	230
Jackson, Tenn.	2,042	634	406	718	690	2,826	1,867	80	64	613	4,232	4,232	1,233	1,137	809
Jamestown, N. Y.	3,525	1,753	1,629	832	940	3,565	3,439	310	166	0	2,230	2,230	2,167	1,726	2,150
Jefferson City, Mo.	598	574	259	0	24	525	494	134	6	0	744	709	0	0	0
Johnson City, Tenn.	1,546	605	448	870	71	1,733	1,385	78	91	732	4,567	4,567	1,974	1,551	3,093
Joplin, Mo.	1,121	962	601	14	145	927	833	111	119	0	1,660	1,127	0	0	0
Kankakee, Ill.	750	495	279	35	220	1,064	747	183	72	0	1,706	1,706	0	0	0
Kearny, N. J.	4,438	4,197	3,109	176	65	3,727	3,511	107	244	1,444	5,586	5,586	593	976	2,689
Key West, Fla.	983	693	415	24	266	823	665	121	129	0	6,235	5,991	1,171	1,196	4,820
Kingston, N. Y.	1,564	1,206	1,086	241	117	1,618	1,263	245	173	0	1,417	1,417	226	238	360
Kokomo, Ind.	1,190	783	724	221	186	1,165	1,111	218	145	0	367	252	0	0	0
Lackawanna, N. Y.	2,013	1,383	1,331	195	435	2,174	1,727	267	241	0	1,811	1,811	0	0	0
La Crosse, Wis.	4,857	2,696	2,508	1,617	544	4,277	3,654	190	183	2,008	3,571	3,571	339	310	293
Lafayette, Ind.	926	565	506	179	182	921	921	268	47	0	123	104	220	226	0
Lafayette, La.	792	473	305	131	188	818	689	195	44	0	8,827	8,246	1,341	1,918	6,895
Lagrange, Ga.	1,237	598	486	0	639	1,206	1,047	160	42	0	5,708	5,375	1,052	1,297	4,198
Lake Charles, La.	1,745	1,207	914	114	424	1,835	902	99	119	0	6,586	6,586	0	0	0
Lakeland, Fla.	2,275	1,177	613	13	1,085	2,620	2,039	60	231	0	12,988	12,001	2,391	1,812	5,582
Laurel, Miss.	908	640	385	78	190	668	549	118	25	0	2,772	2,746	132	132	214
Lawton, Okla.	644	407	296	98	139	554	509	56	122	0	4,908	4,634	453	169	2,408
Lebanon, Pa.	640	566	402	59	15	566	489	104	72	0	1,827	1,777	177	113	1,827
Lewsiton, Me.	2,001	1,801	1,717	129	71	2,097	1,971	282	21	532	1,824	1,824	154	107	494
Lincoln Park, Mich.	2,010	854	810	494	662	1,911	925	241	129	0	3,023	2,331	246	492	276
Linden, N. J.	4,741	4,220	3,944	282	239	4,597	4,064	242	186	1,730	5,852	5,709	0	0	0
Lockport, N. Y.	1,786	911	828	168	707	1,798	1,644	251	133	0	798	798	311	205	384
Lynchburg, Va.	4,493	2,915	1,855	1,388	190	5,222	3,392	208	181	1,305	7,774	6,244	438	409	1,479
Lynwood, Calif.	805	431	278	251	123	689	685	103	56	0	0	0	129	171	0
Manitowoc, Wis.	3,065	1,756	1,671	1,023	286	3,668	2,858	260	110	1,433	2,611	2,462	1,530	1,741	1,364
Mansfield, Ohio	1,710	797	649	508	405	1,454	1,144	176	200	0	2,032	1,737	538	330	1,746
Marion, Ind.	868	606	565	143	119	779	678	133	105	0	1,802	1,763	344	374	1,035
Marion, Ohio	3,400	397	300	2,104	899	2,072	1,427	149	121	0	1,413	1,381	0	0	0
Mason City, Iowa	1,214	912	817	126	176	1,034	851	210	58	0	279	268	221	240	0
Massillon, Ohio	920	348	251	318	254	737	724	128	133	0	344	263	0	0	0
Maywood, Ill.	879	515	392	292	72	676	548	95	76	0	523	485	325	248	418
Melrose, Mass.	3,494	2,359	2,328	951	184	3,045	2,837	154	89	1,098	0	0	127	143	0
Meriden, Conn.	3,465	2,876	2,785	357	232	3,267	3,003	218	66	1,310	3,637	3,637	251	203	0
Meridian, Miss.	1,454	1,066	883	140	248	1,360	878	145	99	0	6,520	6,428	308	436	998
Miami Beach, Fla.	7,022	6,471	4,498	0	551	7,945	4,907	390	875	0	14,724	14,423	1,306	962	1,814
Michigan City, Ind.	1,173	794	704	142	237	1,092	993	156	187	0	1,419	1,419	295	242	998
Middletown, Conn.	1,613	1,317	1,259	227	69	1,621	1,549	387	94	0	1,263	1,263	205	461	884
Middletown, Ohio	1,370	801	672	421	148	2,270	1,085	227	14	0	4,951	4,720	256	282	1,427
Mishawaka, Ind.	1,124	506	463	171	447	1,384	919	201	76	0	2,953	2,897	1,161	952	0
Moline, Ill.	2,087	862	601	38	1,187	2,155	1,928	163	87	0	2,112	2,112	288	275	1,640
Monroe, La.	1,303	1,061	792	124	118	2,678	1,502	250	160	0	11,878	11,044	1,923	1,662	4,845

TABLE XI—REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1952—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands)					LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)		
	Total	Taxes		Inter-gov't'l Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total less Capital Outlay				Gross	Net	Revenue	Expend-itures	Gross Long-term Debt
		Total	Property				All Functions	High-ways Only	Sani-tation Only	Educa-tion Only					
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Montclair, N. J.	$5,601	$5,217	$4,768	$ 176	$ 208	$6,307	$4,902	$157	$332	$2,261	$ 8,994	$ 8,968	$ 398	$ 402	$2,033
Morgantown, W. Va. . . .	708	414	139	0	294	601	507	91	133	0	2,686	2,526	289	191	2,500
Muskegon, Mich.	2,548	1,221	1,088	821	506	3,387	1,900	377	298	0	2,708	2,406	464	377	1,242
Muskogee, Okla.	880	159	57	94	627	1,124	1,084	82	133	0	1,648	1,648	431	186	976
Nashva, N. H.	3,178	2,825	2,635	122	231	2,571	2,468	198	154	1,080	540	540	0	0	0
New Albany, Ind.	601	449	389	146	6	507	506	146	59	0	153	146	0	0	0
Newark, Ohio	846	343	221	329	174	657	640	134	45	0	1,040	971	264	175	95
New Brunswick, N. J. . .	4,106	3,102	2,664	228	775	3,417	3,227	118	433	1,320	4,379	4,379	838	2,339	2,342
Newburgh, N. Y.	1,778	1,114	961	539	125	1,870	1,770	113	111	0	249	249	238	188	139
New Castle, Pa.	1,349	1,190	658	104	55	1,263	1,155	211	217	0	955	951	0	0	0
New Kensington, Pa. . . .	556	489	363	44	23	546	506	119	71	0	2,696	2,558	380	467	2,197
New London, Conn.	3,099	2,321	2,244	357	421	3,139	2,781	165	166	1,123	3,562	3,562	218	136	421
Newport, Ky.	933	883	582	10	40	882	868	158	107	0	1,310	1,263	314	203	270
Newport, R. I.	2,676	2,079	1,957	560	37	2,695	2,423	313	132	988	5,200	5,065	417	292	2,108
Newport News, Va. . . .	4,705	2,746	2,290	1,253	706	4,314	3,779	87	311	1,485	5,707	4,463	1,161	1,022	1,648
Norman, Okla.†	575	93	31	43	439	611	585	42	65	0	1,100	1,050	270	139	92
Norristown, Pa.	1,366	587	385	489	290	996	707	176	88	0	1,450	1,380	0	0	0
Northampton, Mass. . . .	2,915	1,740	1,665	778	399	2,815	2,238	248	86	852	1,427	1,427	131	124	101
North Little Rock, Ark. .	481	236	83	153	92	955	847	183	113	0	0	0	1,223	682	0
Norwalk, Conn.	4,223	3,733	3,702	411	79	6,057	3,586	259	192	1,837	6,712	6,623	0	0	0
Norwood, Ohio	1,341	864	698	323	154	1,580	1,081	149	238	0	3,461	3,204	281	244	942
Nutley, N. J.	1,068	936	754	78	54	1,013	907	116	145	0	787	787	175	152	150
Odessa, Tex.	1,296	863	699	3	430	1,626	1,094	126	196	0	3,721	3,579	685	788	2,585
Orange, N. J.	3,291	2,988	2,565	211	92	3,055	2,969	120	197	1,340	2,516	2,421	300	261	249
Oshkosh, Wis.	4,177	2,522	2,461	1,239	416	3,728	3,593	334	296	1,617	323	162	150	171	0
Ottumwa, Iowa	1,405	880	788	151	374	1,488	1,054	115	100	0	2,136	2,080	390	318	505
Owensboro, Ky.	1,597	510	400	43	1,044	2,082	1,963	222	204	0	8,872	8,494	1,967	3,798	6,413
Paducah, Ky.	2,232	1,241	654	2	989	3,982	1,880	209	67	0	5,745	5,331	379	341	2,307
Palo Alto, Calif.	2,004	817	682	95	1,092	1,875	1,647	197	234	0	4,431	4,431	2,344	1,888	2,015
Panama City, Fla.	771	658	132	4	109	2,187	865	184	92	0	4,847	4,834	276	384	3,532
Parkersburg, W. Va. . .	1,430	635	300	0	795	1,461	1,227	119	78	0	2,201	2,201	360	240	672
Parma, Ohio	2,133	1,390	1,131	211	532	1,254	778	166	103	0	2,736	1,287	0	0	0
Pensacola, Fla.	1,956	1,510	425	80	366	2,111	1,561	245	181	0	6,149	5,219	1,713	1,617	3,196
Perth Amboy, N. J. . . .	4,546	4,125	3,792	182	239	4,304	4,120	139	433	1,583	8,545	8,255	509	317	646
Petersburg, Va.	2,819	1,654	1,135	828	337	3,157	2,496	130	83	989	5,628	3,343	316	253	0

Pine Bluff, Ark.	$1,429	$ 441	$ 183	$ 139	$ 849	$1,813	$1,369	$133	$158	$ 0	$ 2,305	$ 2,221	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Plainfield, N. J.	4,815	4,229	3,780	273	313	4,930	3,691	219	114	1,924	4,982	4,853	0	0	0
Pocatello, Idaho	1,210	755	630	92	363	1,228	872	136	138	0	1,089	1,002	290	432	176
Pomona, Calif.	1,811	1,275	715	349	187	1,532	1,378	227	212	0	398	398	373	449	253
Port Huron, Mich.	1,796	812	754	577	407	2,441	1,295	331	92	0	4,126	3,902	251	223	135
Portsmouth, Ohio	1,765	887	788	356	522	1,418	1,285	146	88	0	2,342	2,023	322	220	1,365
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	3,419	2,366	1,544	906	147	3,087	3,020	363	256	0	1,159	1,159	368	289	0
Provo, Utah.	974	507	412	103	364	898	744	104	74	0	3,225	2,897	1,134	791	2,285
Quincy, Ill.	919	749	643	37	133	908	703	159	42	0	827	759	332	229	0
Rapid City, S. D.	1,271	682	596	96	493	1,316	889	204	74	0	2,474	2,394	208	658	864
Redondo Beach, Calif.	1,126	723	485	255	148	1,022	798	157	65	0	230	230	0	0	0
Redwood City, Calif.	1,558	835	702	184	539	1,396	1,137	239	180	0	1,440	1,440	549	402	0
Reno, Nev.	2,450	2,848	779	29	573	2,159	1,813	247	210	0	2,439	2,297	0	0	0
Revere, Mass.†	4,102	3,316	3,240	773	13	4,663	3,807	343	27	1,305	1,562	1,562	148	197	123
Richmond, Ind.	1,104	851	786	211	42	1,257	1,215	239	239	0	1,495	1,358	2,789	1,964	0
Riverside, Calif.	2,418	1,441	687	400	577	2,753	2,497	730	248	0	326	326	2,326	1,795	59
Rochester, Minn.	1,955	1,059	955	62	834	....	1,599	179	110	0	....	....	1,372	905	0
Rock Island, Ill.	1,603	1,089	770	96	418	1,317	1,145	140	234	0	4,994	4,994	371	347	1,272
Rocky Mount, N. C.	956	627	546	241	88	1,720	1,067	140	242	184	5,224	5,042	2,057	1,533	2,671
Rome, Ga.	880	773	487	5	102	805	787	156	93	0	1,612	1,556	311	312	395
Rome, N. Y.	2,056	1,288	1,192	286	482	3,750	1,777	232	147	0	1,132	1,132	276	160	65
Roswell, N. M.	685	341	127	13	231	516	448	56	102	0	1,089	1,050	334	261	354
Royal Oak, Mich.	3,031	1,312	1,175	734	985	2,839	1,947	264	331	0	6,048	5,711	282	501	1,265
St. Cloud, Minn.	1,110	810	733	117	183	870	770	167	56	0	300	285	100	162	0
Salem, Mass.	5,308	3,698	3,573	1,386	224	5,218	4,836	262	234	1,322	1,489	1,489	235	346	204
Salem, Ore.	1,735	983	742	289	463	2,215	1,231	283	4	0	4,288	3,945	464	486	1,900
Salina, Kan.	967	969	536	112	159	923	691	75	123	0	1,483	1,483	170	165	0
Sandusky, Ohio	978	491	389	345	142	1,002	811	124	57	0	1,254	1,254	277	276	498
San Leandro, Calif.	1,165	762	530	243	160	1,149	891	201	29	0	1,319	1,274	0	0	0
San Mateo, Calif.	2,704	1,224	947	274	1,206	2,725	1,501	289	97	0	1,032	1,032	0	0	0
Santa Ana, Calif.	2,639	1,757	1,159	410	472	2,448	1,930	283	395	0	1,673	1,480	546	557	0
Santa Barbara, Calif.	2,335	1,740	999	363	232	1,917	1,807	191	170	0	1,631	1,387	832	602	531
Santa Fe, N. M.	692	583	309	13	96	460	433	82	70	0	1,139	986	0	0	0
Shaker Heights, Ohio	1,968	1,119	943	583	266	1,734	1,486	276	340	0	2,794	2,643	1,200	904	1,480
Sharon, Pa.	975	783	401	47	145	856	683	167	117	0	625	529	0	0	0
Sheboygan, Wis.	4,769	2,739	2,635	1,600	430	5,045	4,263	396	403	1,978	1,365	1,365	282	332	0
Spartanburg, S. C.†	1,256	1,037	787	103	116	1,019	945	100	163	0	2,070	2,070	384	253	877
Steubenville, Ohio	1,466	807	672	507	152	1,468	1,266	269	210	0	465	456	211	249	0
Superior, Wis.	3,557	1,841	1,705	1,584	132	3,540	3,402	382	136	1,573	1,613	1,613	0	0	0
Tallahassee, Fla.	1,446	694	255	42	710	1,626	1,532	63	132	0	10,415	9,790	2,237	6,396	8,175
Taunton, Mass.	4,039	2,326	2,236	1,471	424	3,846	3,731	157	148	1,048	3,136	3,136	2,167	1,870	603
Temple, Tex.	1,812	837	724	757	218	1,447	1,364	111	104	654	2,294	2,201	366	318	696
Torrington, Conn.	2,289	1,947	1,897	249	93	2,423	2,011	291	72	942	882	882	0	0	0
Tucson, Ariz.	3,649	1,935	1,544	783	931	3,618	2,524	282	350	0	4,502	4,237	881	505	1,207
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	3,302	899	257	1,143	1,260	5,842	2,138	248	113	0	3,211	2,422	430	488	1,072
Tyler, Tex.	3,290	1,861	1,744	788	641	3,394	2,689	177	221	1,450	7,220	6,897	452	641	3,822

Table XI—Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt for Cities over 25,000: 1952—Continued

City	GENERAL REVENUE (in thousands)					GENERAL EXPENDITURES (in thousands)					LONG-TERM DEBT (in thousands)		UTILITY FINANCES (in thousands)		
	Total	Taxes		Inter-govt'l Revenue	Charges and Misc.	Total	Total less Capital Outlay				Gross	Net	Revenue	Expend-itures	Gross Long-term Debt
		Total	Property				All Functions	High-ways Only	Sani-tation Only	Educa-tion Only					
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
University City, Mo. . . .	$1,498	$1,226	$ 624	$ 106	$ 166	$1,168	$ 952	$222	$ 83	$ 0	$ 1,949	$ 1,804	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Vallejo, Calif.	1,351	827	284	446	78	1,556	1,451	148	24	0	4,600	4,600	1,458	2,050	4,600
Valley Stream, N. Y. . .	845	760	701	58	27	783	675	184	127	0	1,002	956	0	0	0
Vancouver, Wash.	1,539	564	288	528	447	1,272	1,216	204	128	0	767	565	445	492	2
Vicksburg, Miss.	925	757	448	75	93	1,092	659	73	145	0	2,624	2,501	638	383	0
Waltham, Mass.	5,826	3,823	3,695	1,785	218	5,784	5,356	350	417	1,565	1,673	1,673	338	355	357
Warren, Ohio	2,003	992	682	559	452	2,675	1,434	237	170	0	8,133	7,799	794	3,195	5,450
Warwick, R. I.	2,945	2,187	2,098	604	154	3,412	2,998	267	84	1,651	5,654	5,654	336	290	1,076
Washington, Pa.	603	470	387	86	47	621	559	132	49	0	110	110	0	0	0
Watertown, N. Y.	1,358	925	831	226	207	1,305	1,275	214	102	0	545	545	372	433	57
Waukegan, Ill.	888	759	489	41	88	922	838	195	69	0	1,027	1,014	313	258	395
Wausau, Wis.	3,457	2,009	1,874	1,210	238	3,138	2,755	235	201	1,470	2,677	2,622	223	219	442
Wauwatosa, Wis.	3,740	1,864	1,824	1,542	334	3,938	3,120	222	286	1,684	1,501	1,469	181	223	258
West Allis, Wis.	5,904	3,307	3,215	2,210	387	5,742	4,639	361	428	2,255	1,508	850	322	409	6
West New York, N. J. . .	3,850	3,418	3,207	297	135	3,413	3,322	40	273	1,562	6,381	6,381	0	0	0
West Orange, N. J. . . .	1,911	1,832	1,512	52	27	1,468	1,314	166	124	0	2,176	2,176	0	0	0
W. Palm Beach, Fla. . .	3,015	2,716	1,558	63	236	2,259	1,968	173	282	0	10,128	9,558	0	0	0
White Plains, N. Y.† . .	3,256	2,875	2,708	274	107	4,593	2,350	328	313	0	1,708	1,484	515	355	405
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	855	768	717	41	46	883	701	148	65	0	1,748	1,748	0	0	0
Williamsport, Pa.	1,091	915	668	114	62	988	857	149	42	0	6,508	6,351	456	251	5,805
Wilmington, N. C.	2,061	1,359	1,218	493	209	3,158	1,849	209	223	0	5,591	5,541	460	883	2,554
Winona, Minn.	1,006	850	705	85	71	1,017	775	192	44	0	1,053	980	98	87	0
Wyandotte, Mich.	3,447	1,087	1,011	484	1,876	3,961	2,667	208	103	0	1,622	1,606	1,562	1,215	60
Yakima Wash.†	1,666	676	407	372	618	1,433	1,294	200	96	0	1,438	1,159	402	247	215
Zanesville, Ohio	915	441	222	295	179	1,108	932	260	103	0	970	920	269	290	520

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Part Four

MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES

Administration
Planning
Welfare
Health
Housing
Public Works
Utilities
Fire
Police
Traffic
Recreation
Education
Libraries
Law and Courts
Model Municipal Ordinances

General Administration

Summary of 1953 developments in:

ORGANIZATION REPORTING COUNCIL-MANAGER PLAN

Administrative Organization

By H. G. Pope

Executive Director, Public Administration Service, Chicago

A REVIEW of developments in municipal administration in 1953 discloses that the trends of prior years continued. Some of the more important activities were in fact consolidations of "beachheads" which were established in 1952 or before. Typical of the latter kind of developments were the numerous changes made in arrangements for improving relationships between local governments. In practically all cases, action in this field results only after extended public discussion, widely-based citizen activity, and the installation of effective organizations under the legal provisions finally achieved. That such activity bore better than ordinary results is encouraging in a day when fragmentation of governmental jurisdiction is becoming more difficult to reconcile with the growth of metropolitan centers.

There were also numerous administrative changes within municipalities. The council-manager form of government was adopted by 87 cities, the largest of which was Savannah, Georgia. Such action was consistent with the general trend toward centralization in municipal government in a year which also saw chief administrative officers established in New York, Boston, and Newark, and a number of intra-city or intra-departmental reorganizations aimed at centralization. The further decline of the commission form of government was illustrated by the repeal of a Colorado statute authorizing it in non-home rule cities.

Intergovernmental Relations. Interest was manifest during 1953 in the field of relationships that exist between different levels of government or between municipal and other local governments in close proximity. There were several instances of federal and state efforts to clarify intergovernmental relations or to enable cities to undertake joint solutions to problems. The federal government set the pace by establishing a special commission to study a wide range of subjects including the vexatious questions connected with taxation. Similarly, Connecticut convened a commission to study state-local relationships. South Dakota passed legislation improving the opportunities for cooperation between the state and local jurisdictions as well as between municipalities. Iowa authorized and Connecticut implemented joint sewage disposal arrangements. In Iowa agreements are authorized between municipalities and state institutions; in Connecticut three nearby towns were permitted to use the Bridgeport city system.

The most spectacular development in combining governmental units occurred in Canada, where the Municipality of Greater Toronto was created by partial merger of the city of Toronto and 12 suburbs. The new municipality's powers will be exercised by a council composed of the 12 suburban mayors and an equal number of representatives of Toronto proper. The United States had no such large scale merger to report, but the town and village of Springfield, Vermont, combined their governments, and substantial progress was reported in the direction of city-county consolidation in Philadelphia. Camden and Wyoming, Delaware, are seeking merger, and Bennington, among other places in Vermont, is studying the possibilities of consolidating its multiplicity of local government units.

Richmond, California, attempted to solve some of its metropolitan problems through annexation of a previously unincorporated industrial area, and is considering the addition of further tracts. Tennessee authorized city-county consolidation in one of a number of constitutional amendments adopted in 1953, and a movement was immediately initiated to merge the government of Shelby County with that of Memphis.

There were numerous cases of more modest joint undertakings. Merrill, Wisconsin, arranged with Lincoln County for joint purchasing of some materials; the city and county libraries in Shawano, Wisconsin, have been merged; Kansas' legislature provided for joint city and county buildings in third class cities that are county seats; and in Alabama such a city-county building was constructed by the city of Tallassee and Elmore County.

Four suburbs of Minneapolis undertook joint action to obtain sewerage services. Golden Valley and Crystal joined in the construction of a sanitary sewer, while Edina and Richfield joined in the building of an interceptor system. Richmond and San Pablo, California, agreed to share the cost of a bridge, and the San Pablo Fire District contracted to furnish service to the newly annexed part of Richmond.

Elsewhere in California, the city of Hanford and Kings County agreed to share lighting and maintenance costs on border streets; the state undertook the maintenance of traffic signals on state highways passing through San Diego, with the cost reimbursed by the city; and Monterey Park, Los Angeles County, and three school districts now make joint provision for recreational facilities. In at least three cases, certain municipal functions in California have been transferred to the county. Pacific Grove's assessment and collection of property taxes and Escondido's plumbing inspection have been thus transferred, and all cities in Contra Costa County have turned over responsibility for health and sanitation service including enforcement of local health ordinances.

The establishment of special districts or authorities represents another type of approach to the solution of governmental problems that cross jurisdictional lines. The number of such units has increased greatly in the past decade. They have been given impetus by the evident need for approaching many problems on an area basis without regard to local political boundaries, recognizing the relative inflexibility of existing boundaries. While the reported number of governmental units in the United States declined by 25 per cent in the period 1942 to 1951, the number of special districts and authorities apparently increased by about 50 per cent.

This growth in special districts and authorities continued in 1953. Both Nebraska and Kansas added watershed authorities to the long list of special purpose units in existence. In Nebraska the enabling legislation is closely patterned after the Ohio conservancy act. The jurisdiction of the authorities will be defined by the limits of natural drainage areas rather than political boundaries and will extend to all aspects of the water resources problem. The authorities will have limited borrowing and taxing powers but no direct authority over the cities, towns, and soil conservation and irrigation districts contained within them. They are therefore expected to rely chiefly upon federal funds and to exercise their powers through negotiations with and persuasion of the overlapping units of government.

Two of the larger special districts organized in 1953 were the Cobb County (Georgia) Water Authority and the Monterey Peninsula Sanitation District in California. Both of these units are examples of the common use made of special districts in the past.

Home Rule. The extent to which states concede authority to their subdivisions with respect to local matters is at once an important element of intergovernmental relationships and one of the most important factors bearing upon internal organization. The principal development in home rule in 1953 was the adoption of two important amendments to the Tennessee constitution. One of these amendments enables cities to adopt home rule charters and the other excludes certain municipal matters from the authority of the legislature. The importance of the amendments may be judged by the fact that they were two of eight adopted which collectively represent the first changes ever made in Tennessee's constitution—a document which is 84 years old.

Home rule thus took its place in the priority of Tennessee's need for constitutional modernization along with such matters as changing the authority and term of the governor, abolition of the poll tax, and altering the amending process itself. A number of cities, including Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, and Knoxville, have already initiated action for home rule charters but are at least temporarily snagged on the legal question as to whether or not the amendment is self-executing.

Other home rule developments in 1953 were less spectacular. Boston obtained authority for the mayor and council to abolish and create departments. Connecticut liberalized its provisions for charter amendment, and Wethersfield promptly adopted a new charter. The old question of home rule for Chicago arose again and a mayor's committee on charter revision was appointed to prepare a plan for presentation to the 1955 session of the Illinois legislature. New Orleans' home rule charter adopted by the voters in 1952 will become effective on May 1, 1954.

There was, however, also evidence that the cities' battle for home rule is far from won. For example, the Rhode Island supreme court held that election rules were reserved to the state, and that home rule charter provisions for elections were invalid. In Massachusetts bills providing pay increases for police and firemen in Boston were defeated but so were efforts to bar introduction of such bills in the future. A Wisconsin bill regulating hours of firemen passed the legislature but was vetoed by the governor as being a matter of local concern.

Internal Organization. The trend in internal organization of municipal governments continued to be generally toward increased centralization of administrative responsibility and authority. The utilization of chief administrative officers in large cities operating under the mayor-council form of government became a more pronounced pattern, and there was also marked activity in consolidating municipal functions into large departments having authority over a number of related activities.

Paralleling somewhat the spectacular growth of the council-manager plan, the device of establishing a post of the chief administrative officer, a fairly new development in municipal administration, is obviously gaining favor, especially among the largest cities. The degree of authority and responsibility assigned to this office varies widely, but most such plans give the chief administrative officer direction of a number of operating departments, or direction of staff agencies, or liaison between the elected chief executive and administrative agencies with at least implied authority to coordinate the activities of the latter.

Los Angeles and San Francisco have had such an official for a number of years, and more recently Philadelphia and New Orleans adopted the idea. The most striking adoptions occurred in 1953, however, with New York, Boston, and Newark joining the group of cities using the plan. The plan probably reflects compromises between forces supporting the mayor-council and council-manager forms of government respectively, and its popularity is shown by the fact that, of 26 cities in the United States with over 400,000 population, seven have administrative officers. Of the others, five have the council-manager form of government, 13 the mayor-council form without an administrative officer, and one (Washington) an appointive commission form.

Additional progress in obtaining centralized management is implicit in the 87 cities which adopted the council-manager form of government. Of five cities incorporating in California during 1953, three adopted this plan and also provided for appointive clerks and treasurers. Almost one-half of the cities in California now operate under some form of centralized administration. Organizational progress of a somewhat different kind was reported from Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where the council reorganized itself into a more manageable number of committees.

In addition to installations of new, more highly centralized forms of government, several cities regrouped their activities within existing manager or strong mayor forms to improve their internal administrative structure. Special emphasis was given to the reorganization of staff services in a number of cases. Richmond, California, extensively reorganized its government to provide, among other things, for a research division and a strengthened personnel agency; Albuquerque created a service department and centralized purchasing and personnel divisions; and Salinas, California, established an administrative agency combining personnel, purchasing, budgeting, and planning in the office of the city manager.

Los Angeles and Kansas City received reorganization recommendations designed primarily to strengthen administrative arrangements through creation of special staff units or delegation of further authority to existing offices. Two Wisconsin cities, Bloomer and Menomonee, assigned numerous administrative functions to a single officer, and four others combined the office of treasurer either with that of clerk or assessor.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, created a department of public services, embracing most of the city's public works activities. Centralized public works departments also came into being in at least seven cities in California. Oak Park, Michigan, and North Augusta, South Carolina combined their police and fire departments into integrated public safety agencies.

There were of course some cases of administrative decentralization in city government. Three cities in California established administrative recreation commissions, and one, Sunnyvale, created a parking authority responsible to the council. Albuquerque, New Mexico, did both with its new organization calling for a parks and recreation board as well as a parking authority. Escondido, California, created a traffic commission.

Municipal Reporting in 1953

By Ralph W. Snyder

City Manager, Westerville, Ohio

SIGNIFICANT trends in municipal reporting to the general public can be seen in a review of this activity during 1953. A total of 188 annual reports were received during 1953 by the International City Managers' Association—a much higher figure than the 130 reports received during 1952 and the 154 received during 1951. While the 1953 reports generally cost more than their 1952 predecessors, better distribution was achieved and the reports demonstrated greater use of color, balanced format, and careful selection and presentation of copy.

More cities made use of radio and television as a reporting technique, and the increasing use of motion pictures was evident. One city in four issued special-interest leaflets covering a wide range of subjects, and more than twice as many cities held open house or used displays to inform the public during 1953.

ANNUAL REPORTS. Each of the 188 cities issuing an annual report during 1953 received a questionnaire from the International City Managers' Association asking for detailed information about their report and other media used to inform the public on local affairs. Replies were received from 163 of these 188 cities, and they are summarized in this article. All of the 188 cities issuing reports are listed at the end of this article.

Although only one city out of 25 of all urban places over 2,500 population issued an annual report in 1953, 13 more cities used this method of reporting to the citizens than in 1952. Better than one-half of the municipalities issuing reports in 1953 have done so for at least five of the last

10 years; 61, or better than one-third of the cities reporting, have issued annual reports for 10 or more years. Twenty-eight communities issued reports for the first time in 1953, compared with 17 in 1952, and 16 in 1951.

The 28 cities issuing annual reports for the first time in 1953 were Phoenix, Arizona; Inglewood, Modesto, Monrovia and Yuba City, California; Middletown, Connecticut; Titusville, Florida; Brookfield and Park Forest, Illinois; Dubuque, Iowa; Manhattan, Kansas; Allegan, Michigan; St. Cloud, Minnesota; Columbia, Missouri; Patchogue, New York; Laurinburg, North Carolina; Fairborn and Hamilton, Ohio; Providence, Rhode Island; Greenville, South Carolina; Alcoa, Tennessee; Gainesville, Texas; Ogden, Utah; Petersburg, Virginia; Vancouver, Washington; and Kenosha, Marinette and Two Rivers, Wisconsin.

About one city in every five in the population class 100,000 and over issued annual reports; one city in seven issued annual reports in the population group from 25,000 to 100,000; one city in 25 in the 10,000 - 25,000 category issued annual reports; and less than one in 50 issued annual reports among the smaller cities.

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF DATA ON ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORTS FOR 163 CITIES: 1953

Population Group	No. of Cities	Population Per Copy Printed		Number of Pages		No. Weeks, End of Period Covered to First Distribution		Publication Expense	
		Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median
Over 100,000	18	1-383	17	8-112	32	1-36	13	$1014-26750	$4049
50,000 to 100,000 . .	16	1-42	3	6-78	24	1-51	16	0- 3900	1752
25,000 to 50,000 . . .	36	1-286	3	4-94	18	1-44	16	30- 5209	844
10,000 to 25,000 . . .	39	1-95	3	1-174	29	1-36	12	48- 4500	835
5,000 to 10,000. . . .	33	1-100	3	2-136	25	1-41	8	35- 1496	364
Under 5,000.	21	1-20	2	2-101	42	2-36	8	36- 1375	405
All Cities	163	1-383	3	1-174	27	1-51	12	0-26750	825

1. Form and Content. Over 80 per cent of the cities published their annual report in booklet form, with from one folded page to 174 pages in a bound volume. The average city apparently considered brevity as important and 27 pages was the average length for an annual report (see Table 1) as compared to 32 pages in 1952.

About one-half the cities selected 6x9 inches for booklet size. One in five used the larger 8½x11-inch size with the balance varying only slightly from these two standard sizes. Over 70 per cent of the reports were done by letterpress, about two out of 10 used a photo-offset process, and the remaining one out of 10 reproduced the report by a variety of processes including multigraph, planograph, holograph, lithograph, and stencil reproduction.

Recognizing that the municipal annual report to be read must invite reading, approximately three-fourths of the cities concentrated upon highlighting accomplishments in concise statements, simple, easy-to-read charts and graphs, story-telling photographs, and the effective use of color and design. Humor was not overlooked by Midland, Texas, as a means of stimulating reader interest. This city's brochure took the citizen on a tour of the city hall accompanied by "Mike Midlander," a cartoon character.

A unique report was produced by Boulder, Colorado, notable for its design, completeness, and continuity. The report consists of 10 pages printed on heavy paper stock, with each successive page cut three-fourths of an inch larger and fastened at the top with a plastic ring binder. The visible end of each page forms a handy thumb index to all report topics as well as to a "Who-to-call" guide visible along the right edge of the report. The annual report of Rochester, New York, was notable for its use of color, large photographs, and a minimum of type. University City, Missouri, used story-telling photographs supplemented with short explanatory paragraphs.

Seventy-three reports were printed in two or more colors, and over two-thirds featured an outstanding accomplishment or emphasized important problems. The 1953 reports were noteworthy in the reduction of financial data to comprehensive statements of revenues and expenditure and in the treatment of other statistical data oriented toward citizen understanding.

2. Newspaper Reports. Nearly three times as many cities issued newspaper-type annual reports in 1953 as in 1952. Of the 34 cities issuing this type of report, five had done so for two or more years: West Palm Beach, Florida; Pocatello, Idaho; Kalamazoo and Port Huron, Michigan; and Dayton, Ohio. Cities issuing newspaper-type reports for the first time were Inglewood and Merced, California; East Hartford and Norwich, Connecticut; Miami, St. Petersburg and Sarasota, Florida; Dubuque and Mason City, Iowa; Garden City and Wichita, Kansas; Bangor, Brewer and Old Town, Maine; Medford, Massachusetts; Allegan and Saginaw, Michigan; Meridian, Mississippi; Fayetteville and Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Middletown and Oxford, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Providence, Rhode Island; Greenville, South Carolina; Norfolk, Petersburg and Warwick, Virginia; and Ogden, Utah.

In all but four of the cities the annual report was published in tabloid form, usually in the Sunday edition. Four cities used two or more colors with the Philadelphia report being outstanding in this regard. Wichita, Kansas, achieved distinction by having a totally different report published by each of their two daily newspapers. Subject matter in such reports is generally treated in crisp, reportorial style and profusely illustrated.

3. Distribution. The 1953 crop of reports was distributed to a greater number of citizens than their 1952 prototypes. About one person in every 17 received a copy of the annual report in cities over 100,000 population; one copy for every three persons was printed in cities 5,000 to 100,000; and cities under 5,000 printed one copy for every two persons. The average city produced one copy of the annual report for every three persons.

Every home received a copy of the annual report in 30 per cent of the cities, while another 30 per cent mailed copies to a special mailing list. Nearly all of the cities made copies available at the city offices. In at least three communities city employees, girl scouts, and boy scouts, delivered copies of the report to residences.

Better than one-half of the cities gave wide publicity to the annual report through the medium of newspaper, radio and television summaries, at public meetings and speeches, through local civic organizations, and by making copies available at such public places as banks, restaurants, and doctors and dentists offices. One city distributed copies of the annual report to members of organized labor in the community.

Most annual reports were published from two or three months after the close of the reporting year. Five cities were able to distribute reports within one week of the close of the period covered, while at the other extreme one city took 51 weeks to publish and distribute its report. The average city reported publication within twelve weeks or three months of the close of the reporting period.

4. Cost of Annual Reports. The cost of producing the annual report was up 28 per cent in 1953 over 1952. The average city spent $825 for its report, and the cost per copy ranged from 3 cents to 88 cents. Several cities issuing newspaper-type reports had such reports published at regular advertising rates which included distribution. A few cities were donated space for the annual report by their local newspaper. At least one city, Wilmington, Massachusetts, reduced costs by 25 per cent by using municipal employees for composition and layout and by producing the report through the photo-offset process.

LEAFLETS. A total of 41 cities issued tax leaflets or pamphlets describing a variety of municipal operations or problems. Generally mailed to utility users or distributed with property tax bills, many of the pamphlets are capsule annual reports. The city of Medford, Massachusetts, issued an attractive pamphlet in the form of a stock share or municipal bond. Pamphlets issued by Lawrence, Kansas, and Kenosha, Wisconsin, explain the reasons for tax increases and were enclosed with tax bills. A simple but effective one-page folder produced by Bangor, Maine, breaks down local governmental services into bargain counter rates. A mimeographed folder compares the city budget of Lawrence, Kansas, to the family budget and shows in simple drawings the sources of city revenue while later pamphlet showed where the money goes. Other cities issuing tax pamphlets are: East Hartford, Connecticut; Royal Oak, Michigan; Clark Summit, Pennsylvania; Glencoe, Lake Forest, and Winnetka, Illinois; Patchogue, New York; Ashland, Kentucky; Port Huron and Kalamazoo, Michigan; Niagara Falls, New York; Richfield, Minnesota; Mount Lebanon, Pennsylvania; Eau Claire, Wisconsin; Lehighton, Pennsylvania; Greenville, South Carolina; and San Diego, California.

Pamphlets were also issued to give information on specific problems or activities: annexation in Jamesville, Wisconsin; water supply and treatment in Phoenix, Arizona; Columbia, South Carolina, and Berkley, Michigan; health services in Alameda, California; municipal airport in Phoenix, Arizona; fly control in Manhattan Beach, California; traffic fines in Lawrence, Kansas; electrical safety in Pontiac, Michigan; cemeteries in Carey, Ohio; bicycle and pedestrian safety in Enid, Oklahoma, and Hazel Park, Michigan; dutch elm blight in Berkley, Michigan.

Additional communities issue brief leaflets as enclosures with utility bills, generally on a monthly basis. These leaflets give information on special projects, new services, or items of information and interest to the general public. Alameda, California; Bozeman, Montana; Garden City, Kansas; and Oglesby, Illinois, publish such regular reports.

Other communities use this medium to make the stranger in the community feel at home. Oak Park, Illinois; Whitehall, Pennsylvania; and Westerville, Ohio, issue small pamphlets or booklets to new residents briefly describing the organization and services of the municipal government and describing points of interest about the community. University City, Missouri, gives a special welcome to council meeting spectators in the form of a pamphlet showing the seating arrangement of council and outlining council procedure and organization.

RADIO AND TELEVISION. Forty-two cities reported the use of radio and television as a medium for informing the public. Cities taking to the air waves were: Phoenix, Arizona; Berkeley, Modesto and Yuba City, California; Middletown, Connecticut; Boulder, Colorado; Miami and West Palm Beach, Florida; Brookfield, Illinois; Des Moines and Dubuque, Iowa, Wichita, Kansas; New Orleans, Louisiana; Fairfield, Maine; Quincy, Massachusetts; Midland and Saginaw, Michigan; St. Cloud, Minnesota; Patchoque and Rockville Centre, New York; Fayetteville, Greensboro and Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Minot, North Dakota; Cleveland, Dayton, Middletown and Oxford, Ohio; Enid, Oklahoma; Medford, Oregon; Easton and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Providence, Rhode Island; Greenville, South Carolina; Gainesville, Texas; Norfolk, Virginia; and Eau Claire, Fox Point, Milwaukee and Two Rivers, Wisconsin.

Middletown, Ohio, presents two 15-minute radio programs a week featuring a question and answer format with the city manager or department heads officiating. Another program entitled "Design to Save Your Life" presents a review of motor vehicle traffic accidents by members of the police department and a citizens' safety council. Radio is used extensively by Winston-Salem, North Carolina, in regular 15-minute programs during which the mayor reports on municipal activities. The recreation department is also alloted time on a regular basis to present aspects of their program and to highlight recreational activities in the municipality.

City commission meetings are recorded in Wichita, Kansas, and programmed for broadcast at a popular evening hour with a station announcer analyzing and supplying the transition for selected excerpts. Norfolk's program achieved a listener rating of 28 per cent to its nine-minute "Norfolk Speaks" presentation during which "Henry Citizen" interviews a municipal official on city activities.

Six cities conducted television programs to acquaint the public with their activities. Phoenix, Arizona, presents a weekly program called "Wanted" dramatizing the activities of the police department. Part of the program often is devoted to such special police problems as school safety and narcotics. "Tell It To The Mayor" is the title of a television program produced every other week in Philadelphia and features some of the metropolitan problems. Other cities known to have used television as a means of public reporting are Des Moines, Iowa; Greensboro, North Carolina; Toledo and Dayton, Ohio; and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

MOVIES. Five new cities reported the use of motion pictures to inform the public in 1953: Rockville Centre, New York; Westerville, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Fox Point and Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Milwaukee premiered a 45-minute sound and color film, "The Milwaukee Way," showing the relation of the municipal government to the average Milwaukee family. Philadelphia employs a motion picture photographer to depict activities at such municipal establishments as the home for the aged and other institutions. Film is also used to study traffic conditions, incinerator construction, and a variety of civic problems. Westerville's silent film in color shows various municipal activities. Plans are being made by this city to tape-record a commentary and background music synchronized with the film by radio and drama students at the local college.

This medium of reporting has great potentiality, according to the using cities, in the advantages of low production cost through the use of local film enthusiasts who frequently are willing to donate time and equipment, and in the "captive-audience" principle of salesmanship.

OTHER REPORTING MEDIA. Several cities, in addition to reporting to the public through the annual report over the air waves or in motion picture story, brought their citizens into intimate contact with the municipal organization and its activities through the open house medium. Fourteen cities, two less than in 1952, but four more than in 1951, held general open house during the year. In addition, thirteen others invited the public to inspect some new project, such as a recently constructed civic building, fire station, generating plant, and so on. At least 11 other cities provide for the participation of students on specific days in municipal functions. These programs range from simple tours of city installations to elaborate student elections of counterpart officials and the holding of mock council meetings.

Dayton, Ohio, opened five floors of displays and demonstrations by departments in its municipal building for a period of two consecutive days during which more than 4,400 persons attended. The maximum number of persons attended during the evening, the afternoons being given over generally to attendance by school children. Larger cities such as Philadelphia hold open house daily providing tours of the City Hall for interested groups. Wichita, Kansas, held open house in response to demands made by members of a civic club who had previously viewed special exhibits arranged for them.

At least one city, Norfolk, Virginia, schedules different exhibits in the lobby of the city hall each week and in addition displays exhibits in windows of downtown shops, banks, and public schools. The occasion of a community home show gave opportunity to Kalamazoo, Michigan, to provide an exhibit prepared by their light and water utilities. San Diego's municipal and county employees' associations jointly sponsored the second annual "Local Government on Display" program and printed brochures as invitations and description of the displays. This event was notable in that municipal and county employees sponsored the program.

The managers of Holden, Massachusetts, and Wood River, Illinois, regularly write articles in a column set aside for them in their weekly newspapers. The articles, in an informal and chatty style discuss municipal activities, problems and procedures. Puyallup, Washington, produced a citizens' newsletter which is stenciled and distributed over the counter to patrons of the municipal utility.

Cities Issuing Reports in 1953: General annual municipal reports are known to have been issued in 1953 by the 188 cities listed below. The list is presented alphabetically by states within population groups:

Cities over 100,000: Phoenix, Arizona; Berkeley and Los Angeles, California; Hartford, Connecticut; Wilmington, Delaware; Des Moines, Iowa; Miami, Florida; Wichita, Kansas; New Orleans, Louisiana; Kalamazoo, Michigan; Newark, New Jersey; Rochester, New York; Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Dayton, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Providence, Rhode Island; Norfolk, Virginia; Spokane, Washington; and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Cities 50,000 to 100,000: Alameda and Santa Monica, California; St. Petersburg, Florida; Macon, Georgia; Dubuque and Sioux City, Iowa; Medford, Pittsfield, and Quincy, Massachusetts; Pontiac and Saginaw, Michigan; Clifton, New Jersey; Schenectady, New York; Greensboro and Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Hamilton, Ohio; Columbia, South Carolina; Ogden, Utah; and Kenosha, Wisconsin.

Cities 25,000 to 50,000: Inglewood, Palo Alto, and Pomona, California; Boulder, Colorado; East Hartford, Greenwich, Middletown, Milford, and Stratford, Connecticut; Gainesville and West Palm Beach, Florida; Pocatello, Idaho; Mason City, Iowa; Bangor and Lewiston, Maine; Muskegon, Port Huron, and Royal Oak, Michigan; St. Cloud, Minnesota; Meridian, Mississippi; Columbia and University City, Missouri; Concord, New Hampshire; Teaneck tp, New Jersey; Jamestown, New York; Fayetteville, North Carolina; East Cleveland and Middletown, Ohio; Enid, Oklahoma; Abington, Easton, and Mt. Lebanon tp, Pennsylvania; Johnson City, Tennessee; Lynchburg, Petersburg, and Warwick, Virginia; Vancouver, Washington; and Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

Cities 10,000 to 25,000: Hayward, Menlo Park, Merced, Modesto, Monrovia, Monterey, and Petaluma, California; Norwich, Connecticut; Sarasota, Florida; Brookfield and Winnetka, Illinois; Ames, Iowa; Atchison, Garden City, Manhattan, and Pittsburg, Kansas; Fort Thomas, Kentucky; Caribou, Maine; Middleborough, North Adams, and Saugus, Massachusetts; Berkley, Escanaba, Grosse Pointe Park, Marquette, and Midland, Michigan; Greenwood, Mississippi; Scottsbluff, Nebraska; Garden City, Rockville Centre, and Scarsdale, New York; Minot, North Dakota; Ironton, Ohio; Medford and Pendleton, Oregon; Cheltenham tp, Pennsylvania; Greenville, South Carolina; Austin, Edinburg, Gainesville, and Midland, Texas; Fredericksburg, Virginia; Port Angeles, Washington; Marinette and Two Rivers, Wisconsin.

Cities 5,000 to 10,000: El Cajon, Woodland, and Yuba City, California; Golden and La Junta, Colorado; Farmington, Connecticut; Glencoe, Glenview, Hinsdale, and Park Forest, Illinois; Brewer, Fairfield, Fort Fairfield, Houlton, Old Town, and Van Buren, Maine; Westminster, Maryland; Wilmington, Massachusetts; Plymouth, Michigan; Patchogue and Pleasantville, New York; Laurinburg and Mooresville, North Carolina; Fairborn and Oxford, Ohio; Grants Pass and Hillsboro, Oregon; Quakertown, Pennsylvania; Alcoa, Tennessee; Hearne, Texas; Bennington, Hartford, Middlebury, St. Johnsbury t, St. Johnsbury, Springfield t, and Springfield, Vermont; Salem, Virginia; and Ellensburg, Washington.

Cities under 5,000: Fillmore, California; Titusville, Florida; Oglesby, Illinois; Boothbay, Bucksport, Camden, Eastport, Islesboro, Limestone, Mars Hill, Mt. Desert, Ogunquit Village, Pittsfield, Waldoboro, and Wells, Maine; Allegan, Michigan; Wayzata, Minnesota; Lancaster and Meridith, New Hampshire; Carey and Westerville, Ohio; Edgeworth and Marple, Pennsylvania; Norris, Tennessee; Bethel and Middlebury, Vermont; Sunnyside, Washington; and Fox Point, Wisconsin.

Council-Manager Government

Eighty-seven cities and towns were added in 1953 to the number of local governments operating under the council manager plan. Of these, 52 adopted the plan by home rule charter or under optional state laws, 25 by ordinance, and 10 adopted the plan in previous years. Five cities abandoned the plan in 1953 and two other places were removed from the directory, thus making a net gain of 80 for the year. This compares with a net gain of 63 cities in each of the preceding two years and 66 in 1950. The total number of places with the council-manager plan at the end of 1953 was 1,220 (see Directory). This includes some cities where the plan does not become effective until some time during 1954 or later.

The 52 places that adopted the plan in 1953 by charter, by state enabling act, or by special act of the state legislature are: Santa Barbara, California (44,913); Wethersfield, Connecticut (12,533); Fort Walton (2,463), Hallandale (3,886), Lake Wales (6,821), Madeira Beach (4,000), Opa-locka (5,271), and South Miami (4,809), Florida; Savannah, Georgia (119,638); Elmhurst (21,273), Elmwood Park (18,801), Homewood (5,887), Oak Lawn (8,751), and Northbrook (3,348), Illinois; Ottumwa (33,631) and Sioux City (83,991), Iowa; Morehead, Kentucky (3,102); Mexico (3,821) and Warren (1,576), Maine; Amherst (10,856), Provincetown (3,795), and Shrewsbury (10,594), Massachusetts; Lathrup Village (2,500), Oak Park (5,267), Roseville (15,816), and Tecumseh (4,020), Michigan; Fridley, Minnesota (3,796); Marceline (3,172), Maryville (6,834), and Springfield (66,731), Missouri; Mt. Holly (8,206) and Parsippany Troy-Hills (15,290), New Jersey; Greenville (16,724), Jacksonville (3,960), and Southern Pines (4,272), North Carolina; Bethany, Oklahoma (5,705); Athens (8,618), Dayton (3,305), and Spring City (1,725), Tennessee; Greenville (14,727) and Mesquite (1,696), Texas; Hartland (1,559) and South Burlington (3,400), Vermont; Bellevue (6,000) and Normandy Park (1,570), Washington; Princeton, West Virginia (8,279); Lake Mills, Wisconsin (2,516); Cordova (1,165), Kodiak (2,000), and Seward (2,114), Alaska; and Dorval (8,300) and Victoriaville (13,475), Quebec, Canada.

The 25 municipalities that adopted council-manager ordinances during 1953 are: Jackson, Alabama (3,072); Brawley (11,922), Buena Park (6,000), Concord (6,953), Costa Mesa (16,000), El Centro (12,590), Fairfield (3,118), La Mesa (10,946), and Los Gatos (4,907), California; Jupiter Island (Hobe Sound), Florida (200); Rochelle, Illinois (5,449); Vinton, Iowa (4,307); Gaylord, Michigan (2,271); Ridgewood, New Jersey (17,481); Graham, North Carolina (5,026); Downingtown (4,948), Hollidaysburg (6,483), St. Marys (7,846), and Wilkinsburg (31,418), Pennsylvania; Lake City, South Carolina (5,112); Kermit, Texas (6,912); Bountiful (6,004) and Clearfield (4,723), Utah; Herndon, Virginia (1,461); and Kitimat, B. C. (3,000), Canada.

Voters in 36 cities during 1953 rejected proposals to adopt council-manager government: Anniston, Alabama (21,066); Oroville, California (5,387); New Port Richey, Florida (1,512); Jesup (4,605) and Lawrenceville (2,932), Georgia; Alton (32,550), Calumet City (15,799), Des Plaines (14,994), North Lake (4,361), and Palatine (4,079), Illinois; Fort Dodge (25,115), Keokuk (16,144), and Mason City (27,980), Iowa; Amesbury (10,851), Concord (8,623), Dedham (18,487), Springfield (162,399), Stoneham (13,229), and Swampscott (11,580), Massachusetts; Mt. Clemens, Michigan (17,027); Cape Girardeau, Missouri (21,578); Gering (3,842) and Valentine (2,700), Nebraska; Dover (15,874), Farmington (3,338), Hampton (2,817), and Plymouth (3,008), New Hampshire; Bridgewater township (8,234), East Paterson (15,386), and Montgomery township (3,819), New Jersey; Fulton (13,922) and Geneva (17,144), New York; Oak Ridge, Tennessee (30,229); Dorset, Vermont (100); Hartford, Wisconsin (4,549); and Cheyenne, Wyoming (31,935).

Of the 88 referendums held in 1953, 52, or 59 per cent, resulted in adoption of the council-manager government by vote of the people or receipt of a charter by action of the state legislature. This compares with a 55 per cent favorable action in 1952 and 63 per cent in 1951.

Other Changes in Directory. Ten cities that had adopted council-manager government in previous years were added to the directory in 1953. Seven of these places had adopted the plan by charter, enabling act, or special state law: Bay Harbor Islands (296) and Lynn Haven (1,787), Florida; Inkster (16,728) and Otsego (3,900), Michigan; Elk City, Oklahoma (7,962); Oak Hill, Tennessee (3,031); Irving, Texas (2,621). Three of the 10 cities adopted the plan by ordinance: Holly, Michigan (2,663); Emporia, Virginia (5,664); and West Vancouver, B. C., Canada (13,990).

Two cities were removed from the directory in 1953: Temiscaming, Quebec, because a manager had not been appointed during the past two years, and Hudson, Maine, because this town had been listed in error as a council-manager place.

Cities Voting on Abandonment. Nineteen cities held referendums during 1953 on the continuation of the council-manager plan and the voters in five cities decided to abandon the plan. These five cities are: Hannibal, Missouri (20,444); Derry, New Hampshire (5,826); Kings Mountain, North Carolina (7,206); Fargo, North Dakota (38,256); and Bennington town, Vermont (12,411). The 14 municipalities that voted to retain the council-manager plan are: West Palm Beach, Florida (43,162); Galena, Illinois (4,648); Abilene (5,775) and Concordia (7,175), Kansas; Old Orchard Beach, Maine (4,707); Haverhill, Massachusetts (47,280); Grenada (7,388) and Meridian (41,893), Mississippi; Neosho, Missouri (5,790); Ashland, New

Hampshire (1,596); Paris, Texas (21,643); Bennington village (8,002) and Middlebury (4,778), Vermont; and Watertown, Wisconsin (12,417). One city, Santa Barbara, California (44,913), that abandoned the manager plan in 1926 readopted it in 1953. A total of 45 other cities and counties abandoned the council-manager plan in previous years, excluding eight places where the plan has been readopted.[1]

Legislation. Six states passed laws in 1953 relating to the council-manager plan. Illinois amended its council-manager enabling act to provide that cities over 50,000 population may have seven to nine councilmen instead of the five prescribed in the law as adopted in 1951. Indiana approved an amendment to its constitution which would give cities and towns the right to draft and adopt their own charters; this act must be approved again at the 1955 session and receive a majority vote in a statewide referendum before it can become effective. Utah and Wyoming amended their council-manager laws to enable councils to appoint nonresidents as managers. Montana required the state examiner to make an annual examination of the accounting records of any city operating under the commission-manager plan. Alabama passed bills enabling Anniston and Birmingham to vote on the adoption of the council-manager plan.

Other Developments. Several cities in 1953 provided for the appointment of administrators with powers and duties too circumscribed to qualify these places as having the council-manager plan. The largest cities to take this step were New York City, Boston, and Newark. The administrators, who are appointed by the mayor under the strong mayor-council plan, have some supervisory duties with respect to department heads but do not appoint them. In New York the administrator coordinates the work of most of the agencies under the mayor; in Boston and Newark he also prepares the annual budget which the mayor submits to the council and is responsible for personnel and purchasing activities. Several smaller cities also adopted new charters or ordinances providing for appointed administrators with limited functions, including Englewood, New Jersey; South Euclid, Ohio; and Beverly Hills and Sonoma County, California, and more than a half dozen smaller places in California. These municipalities that have adopted a strong mayor-administrator plan or a modified council-manager plan are not included in the council-manager directory.

Growth of the Plan. A total of 1,220 places had adopted the council-manager plan as of January 1, 1954, and are included in the directory of council-manager cities and counties. Of this number, 1,174, are in the continental United States, six in Alaska, one in Puerto Rico, and 39 in Canada.

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[1] The 45 other places which have abandoned the council-manager plan by vote of the people since 1908 are: Hot Springs, Arkansas; Fort Myers, St. Cloud, and Tampa, Florida; Mason City, Iowa; Brooks and Orient, Maine; Fall River, Orange, and Waltham, Massachusetts; Albion, Michigan; Bethlehem, Conway, Dover, Franklin, Keene, and Littleton, New Hampshire; Cape May and Trenton, New Jersey; Binghamton, New York; Akron, Ashtabula, Cleveland, and Lima, Ohio; Collinsville, Durant, Lawton, and Sulphur, Oklahoma; Cottage Grove, Oregon; Aberdeen and Huron, South Dakota; Denton and Houston, Texas; Brandon, Cavendish, Hardwick village, Ludlow town and village, Montpelier, and St. Albans, Vermont; Madison, Rhinelander, and Stevens Point, Wisconsin; Brandon, Manitoba, and St. Jerome, Quebec, Canada. Eight places which abandoned the plan some years ago have since readopted it: San Mateo County and Santa Barbara, California; Ashland, Kentucky; Madison, South Dakota; Bennington village, and Brattleboro, Vermont; and Gainesville and Waco, Texas.

Nearly one-half, or 586, of these 1,220 communities adopted the manager plan during the eight-year period 1946 to 1953 inclusive, representing an average annual gain of 73 cities.

Maine with 118 places under the council-manager plan leads all other states, followed by California with 113 council-manager cities and counties, Texas with 98, Michigan with 93, Florida with 67, and Virginia with 65. The population of all places operating under the council-manager plan now totals more than 25,000,000, according to the 1950 census.

The first council-manager charter was adopted by popular vote 42 years ago.[2] Now 40 per cent of all cities in the United States over 25,000 have council-manager government, and 36 per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have this form of government (see Table 1). There are more council-manager than mayor-council or commission-governed cities in the 50,000-to-100,000 population group and in the 250,000-to-500,000 group.

The 15 counties that have the county manager plan are Sacramento, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties, California; Fulton County, Georgia; Anne Arundel and Montgomery Counties, Maryland; Petroleum County, Montana; Monroe County, New York; Durham and Guilford Counties, North Carolina; McMinn County, Tennessee; and Albemarle, Arlington, Fairfax, and Henrico Counties, Virginia.

Studies and Reports. The National Municipal League issued revised editions of three pamphlets: "Best Practice Under the Manager Plan"; "Facts About the Council-Manager Plan"; and "Forms of Municipal Government—How Have They Worked?" and also published a "Digest of County Manager Charters and Laws." Two new publications issued by the National Municipal League were: "The Citizen Association—How to Organize and Run It," and the other entitled "The Citizen Association—How to Win Civic Campaigns." The Institute of Public Affairs, State University of Iowa, in cooperation with the League of Iowa Municipalities, published "Council-

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[2] The council-manager plan was originally devised and promoted by the National Short Ballot Organization, of which Woodrow Wilson was president and Richard S. Childs was secretary, as a part of its effort to make government more responsible by reducing the number of elective offices. This organization had been promoting the commission plan, but when Mr. Childs read of the success of a "general manager" in Staunton, Virginia, in 1908-11 under a mayor and bicameral council, he argued that the concentration of administrative authority in such an appointive official under a single commission would remedy the weaknesses of the commission plan. The Short Ballot Organization drafted a charter for Lockport, New York, in 1911, but the first city to adopt its "commission-manager" or council-manager plan by vote of the people was Sumter, South Carolina, in 1912, and the first large city to do so was Dayton, Ohio, which put the plan into effect in 1914. In the meantime the National Municipal League, which since 1900 had recommended the strong mayor plan, at its 1913 conference received from its committee on commission government a report favorable to the council-manager plan. This committee, composed of Charles A. Beard, Ernest S. Bradford, Richard S. Childs, William Bennett Munro, and Clinton Rogers Woodruff, was influenced largely by the Lockport plan and by Mr. Childs. Accordingly, the League's model city charter was revised in 1915 to incorporate the council-manager plan, and ever since then the League has promoted the adoption of this form of local government.

Manager Government in Iowa," by Clayton L. Ringgenberg, and the Governmental Research Center at the University of Kansas published a 107-page study "Abandonments of the Manager Plan: A Study of Four Small Cities," by Edwin O. Stene and George K. Floro. A survey of 121 council-manager cities of less than 5,000 population by the International City Managers' Association led to the publication of "Governmental and Financial Data for Small Council-Manager Cities." The Public Administration Clearing Service of the University of Florida published a pamphlet, "The Council-Manager Plan in Florida: Theory and Practice," by William F. Larsen.

TABLE 1

PERCENTAGE OF COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES TO TOTAL CITIES IN UNITED STATES*

Population Group	Total No. of Cities in Group	Cities with Council-Manager Plan†	
		No.	Per Cent
1,000 to 2,500	3,408	96	2.8
2,500 to 5,000	1,557	181	11.6
5,000 to 10,000	1,093	264	24.1
10,000 to 25,000	752	269	35.8
25,000 to 50,000	249	103	41.4
50,000 to 100,000	126	55	43.6
100,000 to 500,000	88	33	37.5
Over 500,000	18	1	5.6

* This table includes only places over 1,000 population in the continental United States that are classified as incorporated urban places by the United States Bureau of the Census in U. S. Census of Population, 1950, Vol. I Summary. Therefore this table does not include the 198 New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships over 5,000 population shown in other sections of the Year Book as "cities." These towns and townships are not classified as incorporated urban places by the Bureau of the Census.

†A total of 218 local governments with the council-manager plan are omitted from this column because (1) they have less than 1,000 population, (2) they are not classified by the Bureau of the Census as incorporated urban places, or (3) they are outside the continental United States. These 218 places include 23 places of less than 1,000 population; 15 counties; 134 towns and townships in the New England States, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; six cities in Alaska; one city in Puerto Rico; and 39 cities in Canada. The grand total of council-manager municipalities on January 1, 1954, was 1,220.

Sources of Information: General

Sources of Statistics: General

U. S. Bureau of the Census. County and City Data Book, 1952. (A Statistical Abstract Supplement.) Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 1953. 608pp. $4.25. A compact presentation of 128 items of statistical data for each county and standard metropolitan area in the United States and 133 items of statistical data for each of about 484 cities having 25,000 inhabitants or more in 1950. Includes sources of data and explanations.

--Historical Statistics of the United States, 1789-1945, a Supplement to the Statistical Abstract of the United States. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1949. 363pp. $2.50. Chapter P. Government. Gives statistics on state and local finances, some series back to 1890 and others from 1900. More recent figures appear in the annual issue of the Statistical Abstract beginning with the issue of 1949.

--Governmental Units Overlying City Areas. 1947. 55pp. Contains information on the number of local government units overlying the 397 cities over 25,000 (in 1940), by state, by city population-size group, and by region; distribution of the 397 cities according to selected intergovernmental characteristics; distribution according to responsibility for selected functions, by function and city population-size group; governments other than city corporations responsible for selected local functions within the 397 cities, by city.

--Checklist of Basic Municipal Documents (State and Local Government Special Studies Number 27). Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1948. 92pp. 35 cents. Lists alphabetically by city over 2,000 currently-issued official serial publications and selected basic documents — including charters, codes, manuals, and comprehensive city plans — of the 92 cities having 1940 population over 100,000; also contains a subject index to city source materials listed.

--The Growth of Metropolitan Districts in the United States: 1900-1940. By Warren S. Thompson. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1948. 61pp. 30 cents.

--Key to Published and Tabulated Data for Small Areas. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1951. 50pp. An index to data in the 1950 census of population and housing for small areas (blocks, wards, and minor civil divisions but also including urban places and standard metropolitan districts).

--Governments in the United States in 1952 (State and Local Government Special Studies Number 31). Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1953. 49pp. 30 cents. Contains tabulations showing numbers, by kind and size, of all governments in the U. S.—including counties, cities, townships, school districts, and special districts—by state.

--Special District Governments in the United States (State and Local Government Special Studies Number 33). U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C. 1954. 8pp. 10 cents. Text and tables showing the revenue, expenditure, and debt of the various kinds of special districts in the U. S., by state.

--Local Government Structure in the United States (State and Local Government Special Studies Number 34). Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. 1954. 91pp. 50 cents. Provides a summary textual description of the various types of local governments authorized to exist in each of the States and in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

--Local Governments in Metropolitan Areas (State and Local Government Special Studies Number 36). U. S. Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D.C. 1954. 20 cents. Contains tabulations showing numbers, by type and by county, of local governmental units in each of the 168 metropolitan areas of the U. S., and listings by name of the units overlying each of the 41 cities of over 250,000 inhabitants. Population and area definitions based on 1950 Census of Population.

Selected Standard References: General

AMERICAN CITY GOVERNMENT. By William Anderson and Edward W. Weidner. Henry Holt and Company, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, New York. 1950. 625pp. $4.25.

AMERICAN CITY GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION. By Austin F. MacDonald. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 432 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. 1951. 699pp. $4.50.

APPOINTED EXECUTIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT; THE CALIFORNIA EXPERIENCE. By John C. Bollens. Haynes Foundation, 607 S. Hill Street, Los Angeles 14. 1952. 250pp. $3.

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION — ANNOTATED. By Catheryn Seckler-Hudson. The American University Press, Washington, D.C. 1953. 131pp. $3.50.

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MANAGEMENT METHODS. Management Magazines, Inc., 141 East 44 Street, New York 17. $5.

THE MANAGEMENT REVIEW. American Management Association, 330 West 42 Street, New York 36. $6.

NIMC NEWS LETTER. National Institute of Municipal Clerks, Inc., 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37.

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL REVIEW. (Monthly except August.) National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York 7. $5.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE. National Office Management Association, 132 West Chelten Avenue, Philadelphia 44. $5.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. (Quarterly.) Institute of Public Administration, 76a New Cavendish Street, London, W.1. $5.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION REVIEW. (Quarterly.) American Society for Public Administration, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37. $8.

PUBLIC MANAGEMENT. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, Illinois. $4.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS ON GOVERNMENTAL PROBLEMS. (Weekly.) Joint Reference Library, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 27. $7.50.

STATE GOVERNMENT. Council of State Governments, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $5.

THE COUNTY OFFICER. National Association of County Officials, 1616 Eye Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. $3.

UNITED STATES MUNICIPAL NEWS. (Semimonthly.) United States Conference of Mayors, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. $2.

WASHINGTON MUNICIPAL NEWS. American Municipal Association, Washington Office, Transportation Building, Washington 6, D.C. Joint subscription with American Municipal News. $10.

STATE LEAGUE JOURNALS

ALABAMA MUNICIPAL JOURNAL. Alabama League of Municipalities, 24 South Hull Street, Montgomery. $5.

ARKANSAS MUNICIPALITIES. Arkansas Municipal League, 416 Maple Street, North Little Rock. $2.

BOROUGH BULLETIN. (Monthly, except August.) Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs, Hanover, Pennsylvania. $2.50.

COLORADO MUNICIPALITIES. Colorado Municipal League, 327 Norlin Library, Boulder, Colorado. $3.

FLORIDA MUNICIPAL RECORD. Florida League of Municipalities, 407 Exchange Bldg., Jacksonville 2. $2.

GEORGIA LOCAL GOVERNMENT JOURNAL. Georgia Municipal Association, 206 Academic Building, Athens. $2.50.

HORIZONS. Associated Institutes of Government of Pennsylvania Universities. 39th & Walnut Streets, Philadelphia 4.

ILLINOIS MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Illinois Municipal League, 537 South Fourth Street, Springfield. $2.50.

INTERMOUNTAIN CITY. Center Building, Weiser, Idaho. (Official journal for Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming Leagues.) $3 in intermountain area; $4 elsewhere.

KANSAS GOVERNMENT JOURNAL. League of Kansas Municipalities, Capitol Federal Building, Topeka. $6.

KENTUCKY CITY. (Quarterly.) Kentucky Municipal League, University of Kentucky, Lexington. 1952. $1.

LEAGUE OF CITIES OF THE THIRD CLASS IN PENNSYLVANIA. (Bi-monthly.) League of Cities of the Third Class in Pennsylvania: 302 City Hall, Harrisburg. 1952. $2.50.

LEAGUE OF IOWA MUNICIPALITIES MONTHLY MAGAZINE. 304 Tama Building, Burlington. $3.

LEAGUE OF NORTH DAKOTA MUNICIPALITIES BULLETIN. Roberta C. Burr, Executive Secretary, 504½ Main, Bismarck. $2 to members; $3.50 to nonmembers.

LEAGUE OF OREGON CITIES NEWS LETTER. (Irregular.) Commonwealth Hall, University of Oregon, Eugene.

LOUISIANA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. 420 DeSoto Street, Alexandria, Louisiana. $6.

MAINE TOWNSMAN. Maine Municipal Association, 97 Water Street, Hallowell, Maine. $3.

MARYLAND MUNICIPAL NEWS. Maryland Municipal League, P.O. Box 276, College Park.

MICHIGAN MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Michigan Municipal League, 205 South State Street, Ann Arbor. $2.50.

MINNESOTA MUNICIPALITIES. League of Minnesota Municipalities, 15 University Library, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14. $2.50.

MISSISSIPPI MUNICIPAL NEWS. Bureau of Public Administration, University of Mississippi, University, Mississippi.

MISSOURI MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Missouri Municipal League, 214 Guitar Building, Columbia. $2.

MUNICIPALITY. League of Wisconsin Municipalities, 30 East Johnson Street, Madison 3. $2.50.

NEBRASKA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. League of Nebraska Municipalities, 303 Continental Building, Lincoln 8. $2.

NEW JERSEY MUNICIPALITIES. (Monthly, October to June.) New Jersey State League of Municipalities, 603 Trenton Trust Building, Trenton. $2.25.

NEW YORK STATE MUNICIPAL BULLETIN. New York State Conference of Mayors, 6 Elk Street, Albany 7.

OHIO CITIES AND VILLAGES. Ohio Municipal League, 85 South Grant Avenue, Columbus 15, Ohio. $2.50.

SOUTH DAKOTA MUNICIPALITIES. League of South Dakota Municipalities, University of South Dakota, Vermillion. 50 cents.

SOUTHERN CITY. North Carolina League of Municipalities, Raleigh Bldg., Raleigh.

TENNESSEE TOWN AND CITY. Tennessee Municipal League, 228 Capitol Boulevard, Nashville 3, Tennessee. $3.

TEXAS MUNICIPALITIES. League of Texas Municipalities, 108 East 19 Street, Austin. $2.50.

VIRGINIA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. League of Virginia Municipalities, Travelers Building, Richmond. $2.

WASHINGTON MUNICIPAL BULLETIN. (Irregular.) Association of Washington Cities, 250 Smith Hall, University of Washington, Seattle 5.

WEST VIRGINIA MUNICIPALITY. League of West Virginia Municipalities, P.O. Box 3141, Charleston. $2.

WESTERN CITY. League of California Cities, 440 Statler Center, Los Angeles 17. (Also official journal for Oregon, Arizona, Alaska, Nevada, and Washington Leagues.) $2.

Planning and Zoning

Developments in 1953

By Dennis O'Harrow

Executive Director, American Society of Planning Officials, Chicago

PLANNING activities during 1953 were so widespread and varied that it is difficult to single out any particular activity as dominant. Although the accomplishments have not been spectacular, the strongest planning trend on the horizon is towards metropolitan planning.

The most significant single development in solving metropolitan problems occurred not in the United States but in Canada. On April 15 the municipality of greater Toronto came into existence by order of the Ontario provincial government. The 13 municipalities that comprise greater Toronto still retain considerable local autonomy, but the newly created Greater Toronto Council will control planning and zoning, housing, parks and recreation, major arterial routes, water supply and sewage, jails, homes for the aged, and public hospitals. City officials and students of government in the United States are watching the Canadian experiment very carefully to learn what the plan can offer for the solution of metropolitan problems south of the border.

A report issued by the American Society of Planning Officials in November, 1953, indicated that there were 50 or more active official metropolitan planning agencies, including those for New Haven, Connecticut; the District of Columbia; Atlanta, Georgia; Wichita, Kansas; Louisville, Kentucky; Detroit, Michigan; Rochester and Syracuse, New York; and Toledo and Columbus, Ohio. Newly formed metropolitan agencies included the Shenango Valley Regional Planning Commission at Sharon, Pennsylvania, and the Tulsa City-County Planning Commission. Largest of the official metropolitan planning agencies operating outside of central cities (but not including planning for the central city itself) were those agencies for Los Angeles and Cleveland, and the Southeastern Pennsylvania Regional Planning Commission, embracing three counties surrounding Philadelphia.

In addition to official metropolitan agencies, numerous private associations were active in fostering cooperative attack on metropolitan problems. Probably the largest single metropolitan study undertaken during the year was the Bay Area transit study authorized for the San Francisco metropolitan area. Total authorization for the study amounted to $750,000, $400,000 of which was appropriated by the California state legislature and the remainder by nine Bay Area counties concerned.

Several state legislatures enacted significant laws relating to planning. In California the state conservation and planning law was completely revised after four years of study by planning organizations and other interested groups. The new law included a provision requiring all cities and counties in the state to adopt subdivision control ordinances. A New Jersey law continued existing subdivision regulations in effect until July 1, 1954, but required re-enactment or amendment in compliance with new rules if the regulations were to continue in effect after that time. In Tennessee the state activities in industrial development were removed from the state planning commission and given to a newly created industrial and agricultural development commission.

In Massachusetts a department of commerce was established eliminating and taking over the duties formerly handled by two state agencies, the state planning board and the industrial development commission. The Arkansas legislature reorganized the resources and development commission, removing the division of forestry and parks and the division of publicity, and setting them up as separate agencies. In Maryland enabling legislation extended county planning and zoning to all counties in the state. Illinois was the first state to pass a "conservation act," an instrument for fighting urban blight that will probably be adopted in many states in 1954 and 1955.

Significant court decisions during the year upheld urban redevelopment legislation for the District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. Adverse decisions on urban redevelopment were handed down in Florida and Georgia. The supreme court of North Dakota upheld the state housing and slum clearance law. Municipal provision of off-street parking was upheld in Connecticut, Florida, and New Jersey. A Pennsylvania decision prohibited the sale of gasoline at the Pittsburgh housing authority garages. Turnpike and freeway laws were upheld in Massachusetts, Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois. Architectural control for the Vieux Carre section of New Orleans was again upheld in Louisiana.

In the field of zoning the New Jersey supreme court upheld a minimum lot area of five acres. A New York supreme court decision upheld a minimum building area of 900 square feet. The first decision on the exclusion of residences from an undeveloped industrial district was heard by the supreme court of errors of Connecticut and the provision termed unconstitutional. There were three California decisions on the elimination of nonconforming uses. Under these the elimination of a ready-mix concrete plant and of a slaughter house were held illegal, while the elimination of a trailer camp was upheld. The elimination of a nonconforming trailer camp was also held legal in Texas, but in another decision the supreme court of Texas ruled against the elimination of auto wrecking yards.

The supreme court of New Jersey held that nonconforming billboards could not be eliminated. In New York a minimum lot area of two acres was upheld. A lower court in Pennsylvania threw out a sliding scale for a minimum floor area for residences, while the United States Supreme Court refused to review the famous Lionshead Lake decision in New Jersey by which minimum floor areas for residences were upheld.

Revision of zoning ordinances continued to be a major activity. One noticeable trend was the increase of ordinances prohibiting residences in industrial districts. Larger minimum lot sizes were generally adopted. Performance standards for industrial uses were included in several ordinances—in those for Warren Township, Michigan; Parsippany-Troy Hills Township, New Jersey; Anne Arundel County, Maryland; Bismarck, North Dakota; and Palm Springs, California.

State assistance to local planning continued to increase. Massachusetts and Rhode Island inaugurated local assistance programs to add to the list of states that already included Alabama, Connecticut, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Virginia. An important development along the line of planning assistance was the report of the President's advisory committee on government housing policies and programs. The committee recommended that the federal government set aside $5,000,000 to assist cities and towns in their overall planning activities.

Master plan reports were issued by Natchez, Mississippi; Berkeley and San Bernardino, California; Fargo, North Dakota; McKees Rocks, Pennsylvania; and the Ann Arbor-Ypsilanti region in Michigan. Cleveland and Dayton, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Wilmette, Illinois; Ogden, Utah; Modesto, California; and Edmonton, Alberta, completed parking studies. Plan commissions in Raleigh, North Carolina; Tacoma, Washington; and San Francisco, California, prepared reports on civic centers and municipal buildings. San Francisco also issued a plan for municipal libraries.

In the field of annexation, Fort Wayne, Indiana; and Raleigh, North Carolina, issued reports, and the Denver, Colorado, city planning commission prepared a study leading to the adoption of an official policy on annexation by the Denver city council. Economic base studies were made at Madison, Wisconsin; Binghamton, New York; Louisville, Kentucky; Terre Haute, Indiana; and for the state of Rhode Island. Very interesting reports on neighborhood conservation and on the relocation of persons from slum clearance projects were issued in Chicago. An urban land vacancy study was made in Flint. The Council of State Governments issued an important study of public authorities and their use throughout the United States. State park and recreation plans were prepared for Maryland and Tennessee. The Port of New York Authority prepared a report and plan for heliports.

During the year the acute shortage of professional planners increased. The Alfred Bettman Foundation of Cincinnati financed a study of planning education with the hope of determining some method to increase the quantity and quality of young planners. The Southern Regional Education Board held a congress in Roanoke during the summer to discuss primarily the problems of educating planners for the southern states. Several universities, not heretofore interested in planning, moved toward setting up graduate city planning curricula.

During the year, three of the respected pioneers of city planning died. Two of these, Frederick A. Delano and Charles E. Merriam, were best known for their long association with the National Resources Planning Board and its predecessor agencies. The third, Miss Elisabeth Herlihy of Massachusetts, was the undoubted dean of women planners in the United States.

Lawrence M. Orton, New York City planning commissioner, and president of the American Society of Planning Officials, 1952-53, in his presidential address before the National Planning Conference in Detroit, cited some statistics on the incidence of planning and zoning in the United States today. He pointed out that there was a planning agency in every city over 100,000 population. In the 1,240 or so other cities over 10,000 population, Mr. Orton said that there were approximately 900 planning agencies. Zoning ordinances are estimated to be in effect in 1,800 to 2,000 communities.

Twenty-three college and universities offer degrees in planning to undergraduates and graduates in the United States. However, the total number of planning graduates is estimated at about 100 per year, while the new jobs being created for technical planners is estimated at 150 per year. The total population in the United States living in urban areas in 1953 was something over 100 million. It is estimated that of these, approximately 90 million have the services of a planning agency of some sort. The persons in the United States living in areas with zoning ordinances would be in excess of this, because of the growing practice of county zoning, and because many of the smaller cities have zoning ordinances but not planning commissions.

Professional Organization. The American Society of Planning Officials (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago) serves as the general clearing house of information, studies, and activities in support of planning. During 1953 the Society prepared a number of special research reports for subscribers to the Society's Planning Advisory Service with information concerning subdivision regulations and the installation of subdivision improvements; standards for shopping center stores; regulation of quarries; zoning for hospitals, medical facilities; construction on flood plains; home occupations; and parking areas in and near residential districts. Other studies covered motels and motel regulation, heliports, nurseries and day care centers, and official joint planning agencies in the United States.

City Planning Data

CITY planning data on organization, number of employees, and expenditures are shown in Table XII for 404 cities over 25,000 population as reported by city officials early in 1954. Cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population also received the planning questionnaire and their replies are included in this summary.

Organization for Planning. A total of 795 cities over 10,000 population reported an official planning agency established by city charter or ordinance, and 47 other cities have unofficial planning agencies or committees (see Table 1). The practice of having an unofficial citizens planning committee operating in conjunction with the official planning agency for greater citizen participation and public relations was reported by 44 cities over 10,000 population. Cities having both an official planning agency and unofficial citizen's planning committee are designated by a single dagger (†) in Table XII. Thirty cities over 25,000 population reported having such committees in their city. On the basis of the number of cities reporting, 92 per cent of the cities over 10,000 population carry on some kind of planning activity. The number of appointed members on official planning commissions ranges from 2 to 35. A total of 701 of the 795 reporting cities with official planning agencies have from three to nine members and a median membership of six.

The mayor and city council predominantly make the appointments to planning commissions in every population group—in 696 out of 795 reporting cities. In 42 cities the city manager makes the appointments and in one city the public works director; in 18 cities the planning agency members are elected directly by the people. Elected planning commissions were found in only one city in the 25,000 to 50,000 population group and in 17 cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population.

TABLE 1

CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1954

Population Group	No. Cities in Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Cities Having Official Agencies	Cities Having Unofficial Agencies	Agencies Having Full-time Director	Agencies Having Full-time Employees	Reporting Expenditures Over $1,000	Reporting Expenditures for Consult. Service
Over 500,000	18	18	18	0	18	18	18	6
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	23	0	22	22	22	7
100,000 to 250,000	65	58	54	0	44	44	45	19
50,000 to 100,000	129	104	98	5	52	55	66	22
25,000 to 50,000	277	201	188	11	43	56	90	46
10,000 to 25,000	835	454	414	31	25	38	138	84
All cities over 10,000	1,347	858	795	47	204	233	379	184

With the problems of many cities extending beyond corporate boundaries, interest has been shown in recent years in the formation of regional and city-county planning commissions. At least 24 of the cities shown in Table XII are known to operate under city-county planning boards. These cities are Tucson, Arizona; Napa, California; Boulder, Colorado; Atlanta, Augusta and Gainesville, Georgia; Rockford, Illinois; Marion, Indiana; Lexington, Louisville, Newport and Paducah, Kentucky; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Billings, Montana; Las Vegas and Reno, Nevada; Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Toledo, Ohio; Eugene and Springfield, Oregon; Chattanooga and Nashville, Tennessee; and Ogden and Provo, Utah. In addition to these city-county agencies, regional planning commissions have been established in the area of some of the larger cities. Examples of these agencies are the planning commissions for Detroit, Michigan; Hamilton County (Cincinnati), Ohio; Jefferson County (Birmingham), Alabama; Los Angeles County, California; and the Cleveland, Ohio regional planning commission which serves most of the metropolitan area.

Several states have state planning commissions which conduct an active program of assistance and technical aid to cities in over-all planning matters. These states include Alabama, Connecticut, Kentucky, New

Hampshire, Tennessee, and Virginia. Other states (including Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Maryland, New York, and Pennsylvania) provide less extensive planning assistance for cities.

A total of 204 cities reported having a full-time planning director with 84 of these cities over 100,000 population. The 204 full-time planning directors are selected by the city planning commission in 77 cities, by the city manager in 67 cities, by the city council in 18 cities, by the mayor in 22 cities, and 20 cities did not report.

In addition to the 204 cities with full time planning directors, 178 cities reported that other city officials serve as planning director in addition to other duties. The city engineer serves as planning director in 48 of these 178 cities, the city manager in 36 cities, the chairman of the planning commission in 24 cities, the mayor in 11 cities, the building inspector in 13 cities, and the public works director in eight cities. In 38 cities, other officials serve as planning director including secretaries to city planning commissions, city clerks, and administrative assistants to the city manager.

The official planning agencies of 233 cities over 10,000 had at least one full-time employee during 1953, and in 379 cities expenditures for planning in the 1953 fiscal year were $1,000 or more. Of the 193 cities over 50,000 with official planning agencies, 139 employ one or more full-time employees and 151 had 1953 planning expenditures in excess of $1,000. By contrast, only 38 of the 414 reporting cities between 10,000 and 25,000 with official planning agencies have one or more full-time employees and 138 spent $1,000 or more on planning during 1953.

Consulting Services. A total of 184 cities over 10,000 population had expenditures for planning consulting services during 1953. Where cities between 10,000 and 25,000 had fewer full-time employees and fewer expenditures of $1,000 or more in proportion to cities over 50,000 population, 84 of the 454 reporting cities between 10,000 and 25,000 made expenditures for consulting services as compared with 54 of the 203 reporting cities over 50,000. While only nine per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 had one or more full-time employees, 20 per cent of these cities reported expenditures for consulting services. In cities over 50,000 population, 68 per cent of the cities had one or more full-time employees, and only 27 per cent made expenditures for consulting services (see Table 1). Apparently there is a point at which cities decide it is more economical to hire full-time planning personnel than to contract for part-time consulting services.

Requirement and Abandonment of Alleys. Cities were asked on the planning questionnaire to report on the requirement of real estate developers to provide for alleys in new subdivisions and whether or not the city had a program for abandoning alleys and allowing the land to revert to abutting property owners. Of the 858 cities over 10,000 population reporting, a total of 107 cities require real estate developers to provide for alleys in new subdivisions, and 132 cities report a program for the abandonment of alleys and letting the land revert to abutting property owners. An additional 69 cities require alleys in new subdivisions and also have a program for the abandonment of alleys where warranted.

TABLE XII

PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1954

This table includes planning data for 404 cities over 25,000 population. Data were reported to the Year Book early in 1954 by city officials. The first column shows for official agencies the number of appointed members, by whom they are appointed (see code) and the number of ex officio members. A single dagger (†) indicates city has an unofficial citizens' organization in conjunction with the official agency (see preceding summary). Under "Who Serves as Planning Director", "P" shows that the city has a full-time planning director, and the small letter to the right of "P" (see code) shows the official or agency that appoints the full-time planning director. Where the city does not have a full-time director, other letters are used (see code) for the city official who serves as planning director in addition to other duties. Under "Number of Full-time, Part-time Employees", the figure before the dash shows the number of full-time employees and the figure after the dash the number of part-time employees. Under "Expenditures 1953 (in thousands)", are shown the total operating expenditures of the planning agency for 1953 or the fiscal year ending in 1953. A double dagger (‡) indicates part of expenditure for consulting service. Asterisks (*) refer to footnotes at the end of table; leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported.

SELECTION OF PLANNING AGENCY

A—City Manager
C—City Council
E—Elected by people
M—Mayor
W—Commissioner of Public Works
Uno—Unofficial Planning Agency
None—No Planning Agency

WHO SERVES AS PLANNING DIRECTOR

A—City Manager
B—Building Official
E—City Engineer
H—Chairman of Planning Board
M—Mayor
P—Full-time Planning Director
W—Dir. Public Works (City)
X—Other City Official

WHO APPOINTS FULL-TIME PLANNING DIRECTOR

a—City Manager
c—City Council
m—Mayor
p—Planning Commission

City	PLANNING AGENCY			
	No. App't'd., Who Appts., No. Ex Officio	Who Serves As Planning Director	Number Full-time, Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1953 (in thousands)
Over 500,000				
Chicago, Ill.	15M..	Pp	24-..	$149.5
Detroit, Mich.	9M	Pp	46-2	224.3‡
Los Angeles, Calif.	5M	Pp	70-5	396.7
New York, N. Y.	6M1†	Pm	124-..	447.4
Philadelphia, Pa.	6M3†	Pp	54-0	423.5‡
Baltimore, Md.	6M3	Pp	21-7	110.4
Boston, Mass.	9M	Pp	18-8	106.3‡
Buffalo, N. Y.	11C†	Pp	8-0	41.2
Cincinnati, Ohio	5M2†	Pp	15-..	95.9
Cleveland, Ohio	6M1†	Pm	33-2	296.1‡
Houston, Tex.	10M1	Pm	9-3	56.0
Milwaukee, Wis.	7M	Pp	24-0	114.8
Minneapolis, Minn.	4M5	Pp	10-..	46.6
New Orleans, La.	9M1	Pp	17-0	90.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	9M†	Pp	43-1	201.5
St. Louis, Mo.	9M6	Pp	13-1	69.9‡
San Francisco, Cal.	5M2†	Pp	22-0	165.5
Washington, D. C.	. . . .*	Pp	18-0	95.2‡
250,000 to 500,000				
Akron, Ohio	5M2	P..	6-..	31.0
Atlanta, Ga.	7M	Pm	14-..	103.7‡
Birmingham, Ala.	12C4	Pc	. .-2	3.4
Columbus, Ohio	3M2	Pp	7-1	57.0
Dallas, Tex.	15C	Pa	22-3	101.6
Denver, Colo.	9M1	Pm	25-..	137.3
Fort Worth, Tex.	5C1	Pa	4-..	23.1‡
Indianapolis, Ind.	5M4	Pm	11-0	47.6
Jersey City, N. J.	11C5	Pp	9-..	. . .

TABLE XII—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

	PLANNING AGENCY			
City	No. App't'd., Who Appts., No. Ex Officio	Who Serves As Planning Director	Number Full-time, Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1953 (in thousands)
250,000 to 500,000—continued				
Kansas City, Mo.	8M5†	Pa	25-0	93.4
Long Beach, Calif.	7A	Pp	14-..	72.6‡
Louisville, Ky.	6..4	Pp	21-..	90.0
Memphis, Tenn.	8M4	Pm	11-..	38.3
Newark, N. J.	6C2	X	2-..	27.0
Oakland, Calif.	7M1	Pa	10-0	60.7
Omaha, Neb.	5M	P..	6-0	31.3
Portland, Ore.	9M	P..	10-0	40.7
Rochester, N. Y.	8C1†	Pa	7-1	47.2‡
St. Paul, Minn.	15M10	Pm	5-1	33.0
San Antonio, Tex.	9C9	Pa	13-..	104.4‡
San Diego, Calif.	7A2*†	Pp	23-1	111.0‡
Seattle, Wash.	6M3†	P..	20-2	106.0
Toledo, Ohio	10. .*	Pp	13-0	46.9‡
100,000 to 250,000				
Allentown, Pa.	5C	Pc	5-..	17.0
Austin, Tex.	9C4	Pa	7-1	28.9
Baton Rouge, La.	9*†	Pp	3-1	20.0‡
Berkeley, Calif.	11C1	Pa	6-2	39.0
Bridgeport, Conn.	5M1	Pp	5-..	17.2‡
Cambridge, Mass.	....	P..	..-..	...
Camden, N. J.	None	...	..-..	...
Canton, Ohio	None	...	..-..	...
Charlotte, N. C.	5C2	X	1-1	6.9
Chattanooga, Tenn.	7..3*	Pp	2-..	8.9
Corpus Christi, Tex.	9M3†	Pa	5-..	30.6
Dayton, Ohio	7C1	Pp	11-1	85.9‡
Des Moines, Iowa	15M	Pp	4-..	16.8
Duluth, Minn.	12M1	Pp	3-..	14.1
Elizabeth, N. J.	5M1	...	0-0	13.0‡
El Paso, Tex.	5M1	Pc	3-0	16.9
Erie, Pa.	5C	Pc	2-..	9.6
Evansville, Ind.	....	Pm	..-..	...
Fall River, Mass.	5M	P..	2-0	...
Flint, Mich.	6M3†	P..	3-..	30.2‡
Fort Wayne, Ind.	7..4*	Pp	3-3	20.0
Grand Rapids, Mich.	6M3†	Pp	4-0	21.9
Hartford, Conn.	6A1	X	..-1	10.3‡
Jacksonville, Fla.	27C3†	...	0-0	0.0
Kansas City, Kan.	15C	Pp	3-1	13.0‡
Knoxville, Tenn.	4M3*	Pp	3-1	...
Little Rock, Ark.	12C	P..	3-0	...
Miami, Fla.	9C	Pp	15-1	83.0‡
Mobile, Ala.	5C3	...	..-2	...
Montgomery, Ala.	6C3	Pp	2-0	10.1‡
Nashville, Tenn.	4M1	Pp*	6-1	27.6
New Bedford, Mass.	5M1	...	..-..	...
New Haven, Conn.	5..2	Pp	5-2	29.5‡
Norfolk, Va.	4A1	Pa	7-0	41.8‡
Oklahoma City, Okla.	9M	Pa	4-..	17.1‡
Pasadena, Calif.	9C†	Pa	6-1	32.9
Peoria, Ill.	5M4	...	0-0	0.5
Phoenix, Ariz.	7C	Pa	10-2	51.2
Providence, R. I.	7..1*	Pp	10-..	48.9‡
Reading, Pa.	6M	X	1-5	8.3‡
Richmond, Va.	5C2	Pp	9-0	39.6
Sacramento, Calif.	6C3	Pa	7-..	38.4
Salt Lake, Utah	8C3	Pp	4-0	19.0
Savannah, Ga.	11C	None	0-0	0.0
Scranton, Pa.	7M	...	..-7	0.5
Shreveport, La.	9M	Pm	4-0	20.0‡
Somerville, Mass.	5M	Pm	4-5	17.8
South Bend, Ind.	5M4	Pp	4-1	15.3
Spokane, Wash.	8C3	Pc	9-..	46.0‡
Syracuse, N. Y.	5M3	Pp	8-..	40.8
Tacoma, Wash.	6M3	Pa	8-1	25.8
Tampa, Fla.	7M	...	0-0	1.1‡
Trenton, N. J.	7M2	E	0-2	2.5
Utica, N. Y.	5M†	P..	2-2	13.0
Waterbury, Conn.	5M2	Pp	3-..	14.8‡
Wichita, Kan.	15M*	P..*	10-..	55.6
Worcester, Mass.	5A†	Pa	5-3	21.0
Youngstown, Ohio	4M3†	Pm	6-0	22.7‡
50,000 to 100,000				
Alameda, Calif.	5M	X	0-1	0.5
Albuquerque, N. M.	7M	Pa	4-0	14.6
Alexandria, Va.	7C	Pa	..-7	...
Alhambra, Calif.	9M1	B	1-1	4.5
Altoona, Pa.	....	P..	..-..	...
Amarillo, Tex.	7C	...	1-2	7.5
Asheville, N. C.	5C	...	..-1	2.0
Aurora, Ill.	30M	...	0-1	...
Bay City, Mich.	5C1	Pc	2-..	3.8
Bayonne, N. J.	8..1	...	..-..	...
Beaumont, Tex.	7M4	X	..-..	...
Bethlehem, Pa.	5C	Pc	3-0	13.6
Brockton, Mass.	9M	E	..-9	1.8
Burbank, Calif.	5C2†	Pa	3-..	35.6
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	21M	Pm	1-1	23.0‡
Charleston, S. C.	8C1	E	..-..	...
Charleston, W. Va.	13M	...	1-2	8.4‡
Chester, Pa.	5C	X	..-0	7.5‡
Cleveland Hgts., O.	3C2	...	..-..	...
Clifton, N. J.	6M3	...	..-..	2.3
Columbia, S. C.	12M4	Pa	4-..	19.1
Columbus, Ga.	UNO	...	..-..	...
Cranston, R. I.	6M2	Pp	1-..	4.4
Davenport, Iowa	15M2	Pp	3-..	2.6‡
Dearborn, Mich.	7M2	Pp	4-..	24.8
Decatur, Ill.	8M3	...	0-0	...
Durham, N. C.	4C1	Pa	4-..	...
East Orange, N. J.	7M1	E	0-0	0.1
East St. Louis, Ill.	12C	...	0-0	...
Fresno, Calif.	8M1	Pc	6-2	32.4
Glendale, Calif.	5C	Pa	8-0	44.5
Green Bay, Wis.	3M4	Pp	2-1	16.1
Greensboro, N. C.	7M	Pa	..-..	...
Greenville, S. C.	5M4	Pa	1-..	...
Hamilton, Ohio	3A2	...	0-1	0.9
Hammond, Ind.	6M3	...	..-..	...
Hampton, Va.	6C1	A	1-0	5.9

TABLE XII—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY			
	No. App't'd., Who Appts., No. Ex Officio	Who Serves As Planning Director	Number Full-time, Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1953 (in thousands)
50,000 to 100,000—continued				
Harrisburg, Pa.	5C	E	..-2	1.1
Hoboken, N. J.	6M1	...	..-1	2.0
Holyoke, Mass.	5M	...	..-1	1.4
Irvington, N. J.	6..3	...	..-..	...
Jackson, Mich.	6M3†	Pp	1-1	4.7‡
Johnstown, Pa.	5M	...	0-0	4.9
Joliet, Ill.	9M13	...	..-..	...
Kalamazoo, Mich.	9C3	X	2-..	12.1
Kenosha, Wis.	4A3	Pa	1-0	6.0‡
Lancaster, Pa.	5C	...	0-1	0.6
Lansing, Mich.	6M3	Pm	6-0	23.3
Lawrence, Mass.	5M	Pp	1-..	...
Lexington, Ky.	4..3*	Pp	2-2	13.5‡
Lima, Ohio	4M1†	X	..-..	0.8
Lincoln, Neb.	9M2	Pp	1-..	11.0‡
Lorain, Ohio	4M3	...	..-..	0.1
Lubbock, Tex.	7C3	Pa	3-2	20.1
Madison, Wis.	3M5	Pm	3-1	21.1
Malden, Mass.	7M	...	0-1	1.1‡
Medford, Mass.	7A	Pa	3-4	19.1‡
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	3M2	...	..-..	1.4
New Britain, Conn.	6...	...	..-..	0.4‡
New Rochelle, N. Y.	7M1	Pp	3-0	28.7‡
Newton, Mass.	5M2	...	0-0	0.5
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	5C2	Pa	3-..	...
Oak Park, Ill.	UNO	...	..-..	...
Ogden, Utah	7C1	Pa	4-1	17.0
Orlando, Fla.	15M2	Pm	3-..	11.5
Passaic, N. J.	7M2	...	..-1	4.9‡
Pittsfield, Mass.	5M	X	0-1	5.4‡
Pontiac, Mich.	7A2	Pa	1-..	6.7
Portland, Me.	5C	Pp	6-..	18.6
Portsmouth, Pa.	4..3	E	..-2	5.9
Pueblo, Colo.	7C1	X	..-1	4.6‡
Quincy, Mass.	5A	Pa	2-1	9.9
Racine, Wis.	4M3	Pp	1-2	13.0
Raleigh, N. C.	4C1	Pa	4-3	18.5
Richmond, Calif.	6C3	Pa	8-1	46.2
Roanoke, Va.	5A2	E	0-1	2.5
Rockford, Ill.	30..2*	Pp	2-..	12.0
Saginaw, Mich.	6A3	Pa	5-..	26.1‡
St. Joseph, Mo.	5M3†	P..	2-..	6.4
St. Petersburg, Fla.	9A	Pa	2-1	8.6
San Angelo, Tex.	9C	X	1-1	4.1‡
San Bernardino, Cal.	9M	Pm	4-1	31.5‡
San Jose, Calif.	5C1	Pa	9-..	47.3
Santa Monica, Calif.	7C	Pa	4-1	25.3
Schenectady, N. Y.	9A	Pp	3-0	15.4
Sioux City, Iowa	15M1	Pp	1-0	5.4
Sioux Falls, S. D.	9C	...	..-..	0.1
South Gate, Calif.	4M3	...	..-..	5.1
Springfield, Ill.	UNO	...	..-..	...
Springfield, Mo.	9C2	...	..-1	...
Springfield, Ohio	6M1	Pp	4-..	19.3
Stamford, Conn.	5M1	P..	3-..	15.5
Stockton, Calif.	6C3	Pa	4-..	40.6‡
Terre Haute, Ind.	7M2	...	0-0	0.4‡
Troy, N. Y.	3M5	...	..-..	...
Union City, N. J.	8..1*	...	1-0	0.0
Waco, Tex.	UNO	...	..-..	...
Waterloo, Iowa.	13M1	Pp	1-1	7.9
Wheeling, W. Va.	9M†	P..	..-2	13.5‡
Wichita Falls, Tex.	UNO	...	..-..	...
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	5C	...	..-1	0.0
Winston-Salem, N. C.	7..2*	Pp	5-2	27.1‡
Woonsocket, R. I.	4M1	...	1-4	...
York, Pa.	5C	Pp	..-..	...
25,000 to 50,000				
Abilene, Tex.	5C1	Pa	1-..	...
Albany, Ga.	5C	...	..-5	...
Alliance, Ohio	4M3	...	0-0	0.0
Amsterdam, N. Y.	UNO	...	..-..	...
Anderson, Ind.	4M5	E	..-..	2.6‡
Ann Arbor, Mich.	6M3	Pp	1-1	11.9
Appleton, Wis.	5M2	...	0-0	0.0
Arlington t, Mass.	5A	...	0-0	...
Ashland, Ky.	3A2	...	..-1	1.4‡
Auburn, N. Y.	7M	...	..-1	1.6
Bakersfield, Calif.	6C3	...	2-1	9.1
Bangor, Me.	5C	Pa	1-0	6.5‡
Barberton, Ohio	5C2	M	..-7	...
Battle Creek, Mich.	6M3	Pc	1-1	5.7
Bellingham, Wash.	5M2	E	0-0	0.1‡
Belmont, Mass.	5...	...	0-0	...
Beloit, Wis.	4A4	Pa	..-1	3.3
Bessemer, Ala.	5C3	...	0-0	...
Billings, Mont.	UNO	...	..-..	1.2
Biloxi, Miss.	UNO	...	..-..	...
Bloomfield, N. J.	8M	...	..-..	1.7‡
Bloomington, Ill.	8M3	...	..-..	0.0
Bloomington, Ind.	5M5	...	..-1	1.0
Bremerton, Wash.	8M4	E	..-1	0.5
Bristol, Conn.	7M	...	..-..	0.0
Burlington, Iowa	15M	...	..-..	...
Burlington, Vt.	4C1	H	..-4	2.5‡
Butte, Mont.	UNO	...	..-..	...
Champaign, Ill.	5C2	...	..-1	0.1
Charlottesville, Va.	6M	Pa	1-..	8.0
Cheyenne, Wyo.	UNO	M	..-..	...
Chicopee, Mass.	5...	...	2-0	...
Clinton, Iowa	13M4	...	..-4	3.0
Colo. Springs, Colo.	9C1	Pa	3-..	...
Columbia, Mo.	5C4	A	0-0	...
Compton, Calif.	5M	...	..-2	2.1
Concord, N. H.	7A2	Pa	2-0	9.8
Council Bluffs, Iowa	35C	...	..-1	1.0
Cumberland, Md.	4M1	...	..-5	0.5
Danville, Ill.	15M2†	...	0-0	...
Danville, Va.	5M	...	..-..	8.5
Daytona Beach, Fla.	11C5	...	..-1	0.2
Dubuque, Iowa	7C	...	..-2	4.0‡
East Cleveland, Ohio.	5..†	E	0-4	...

TABLE XII—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

25,000 to 50,000—continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY			
	No. App't'd., Who Appts., No. Ex Officio	Who Serves As Planning Director	Number Full-time, Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1953 (in thousands)
E. Hartford t, Conn.	7C	. . .	. .-..	. . .
Easton, Pa.	5C	X	0-1	7.5‡
Eau Claire, Wis.	. . . .	P..	. .-..	. . .
Elgin, Ill.	12C2	. . .	. .-..	0.1
Elkhart, Ind.	5M3	B	. .-..	0.0
Elmira, N. Y.	5A2	. . .	0-1	0.2
Enid, Okla.	5A2†	E	. .-..	1.0‡
Euclid, Ohio	5M1	. . .	. .-1	1.8‡
Eugene, Ore.	7M3*	Pp	3-1	14.8
Everett, Wash.	6W3	. . .	. .-..	0.1
Fairfield t, Conn	. . . .	P..	2-..	. . .
Fargo, N. D.	5C1†	M	. .-6	3.0
Fayetteville, N. C.	5C	Pc	1-..	5.8
Ferndale, Mich.	6C3	E	. .-..	0.6‡
Fitchburg, Mass.	5M	. . .	. .-..	0.1
Fond du Lac, Wis.	3M4	. . .	. .-..	0.0
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	10C	. . .	. .-1	. . .
Fort Smith, Ark.	9C	. . .	. .-..	0.0
Gainesville, Fla.	5C	. . .	. .-..	3.8
Galesburg, Ill.	7M	. . .	. .-..	0.0
Garfield, N. J.	5M	. . .	0-1	0.7
Gloucester, Mass.	5A	. . .	. .-..	1.6‡
Grand Forks, N. D.	5M3	E	. .-..	0.0
Great Falls, Mont.	7M2	. . .	. .-..	. . .
Greenville, Miss.	7C1	. . .	. .-..	0.0
Greenwich t, Conn.	5..2*	Pp	4-2	20.7‡
Hackensack, N. J.	6A1	Pa	1-2	7.9‡
Hamden t, Conn	9C	. . .	. .-..	0.0
Hamilton tp, N. J	8C1	. . .	1-..	5.0‡
Haverford tp, Pa.	5C	. . .	. .-7	1.3
Haverhill, Mass.	9A	E	0-0	0.8
Hempstead, N. Y.	5M	. . .	0-2	0.6
Highland, Park, Mich.	5M2	Pm	1-1	9.0
High Point, N. C.	5C	Pa	2-..	4.7
Huntington Pk., Cal.	9C3	. . .	0-0	. . . .
Hutchinson, Kan.	9M	A	. .-1	0.8‡
Inglewood, Calif.	5C3	Pc	2-..	5.0
Iowa,City, Iowa	7M	. . .	. .-..	0.6
Ithaca, N. Y.	7M4	Pp	1-1	2.3
Jackson, Tenn.	5C2	. . .*	. .-3	1.5
Jamestown, N. Y.	7M	. . .	. .-..	0.1
Johnson City, Tenn.	10C1	. . .*	3-1	1.2‡
Kankakee, Ill.	20M1	. . .	. .-..	. . .
Kearny, N. J.	9M	. . .	. .-..	2.9‡
Key West, Fla.	6C1	. . .	. .-..	0.1
Kingston, N. Y.	3M2	E	1-..	8.4‡
Kokomo, Ind.	7..4*	Pp	2-..	8.5‡
Lackawanna, N. Y.	7M	. . .	. .-7	1.9
La Crosse, Wis.	5M2	. . .	. .-..	. . .
LaFayette, Ind.	5M4	. . .	0-0	0.6
LaFayette, La.	M73	M	. .-..	1.5‡
Lakeland, Fla.	15C†	Pp	. .-..	. . .
Laurel, Miss.	6M3	M	3-6	. . .
Lebanon, Pa.	5C	. . .	. .-..	0.0
Lewiston, Me.	6..1	. . .	. .-..	0.0
Lincoln Park, Mich.	5M	. . .	0-0	0.1
Lynchburg, Va.	9C	X	. .-..	3.5
Lynwood, Calif.	9C	. . .	. .-2	2.1
Manchester t, Conn.	5C	Pp	2-1	9.6
Manitowoc, Wis.	4M3	Pc	1-0	6.7
Maplewood tp, N. J.	7C1	E	0-1	0.8‡
Marion, Ind.	3M4	Pp	1-..	. . .
Marion, Ohio	7M	. . .	. .-..	0.2
Mason City, Iowa	7C	. . .	0-1	0.0
Massillon, Ohio	3M3	E	. .-..	. . .
Maywood, Ill.	6C2	. . .	0-0	0.0
Melrose, Mass.	9M	. . .	0-0	. . .
Meriden, Conn.	5M2	. . .	0-0	0.7‡
Miami Beach, Fla.	9C3	E	. .-3	1.5
Middletown, Conn.	UNO	. . .	. .-..	. . .
Middletown, Ohio	6C1	E	0-1	2.1‡
Milford t, Conn.	10C	Pp	2-..	7.1
Moline, Ill.	11M	P..	1-..	. . .
Morgantown, W. Va.	5A1	. . .	. .-1	3.0
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	5C	A	0-1	0.6
Muskegon, Mich.	6M3	A	4-0	22.7‡
Muskogee, Okla.	7M3	B	0-2	. . .
New Brunswick, N. J.	6M2	Pm	. .-..	3.0
New Castle, Pa.	UNO	. . .	. .-..	. . .
New London, Conn.	5C	. . .	. .-2	13.5‡
Newport, Ky.	3M1	. . .	. .-4	0.1
Newport News, Va.	6C1	W	1-2	7.0
Norman, Okla.	9C	Pc	. .-..	4.0
Northampton, Mass.	9M1	. . .	. .-..	0.1
Norwalk, Conn.	8M2	Pp	3-..	14.8
Norwood, Ohio	3M2	. . .	0-0	0.0
Nutley, N. J.	6M3	. . .	0-2	0.8
Odessa, Tex.	5C	. . .	0-0	. . .
Orange, N. J.	8M1	. . .	. .-..	. . .
Oshkosh, Wis.	4M2	E	. .-..	0.7
Ottumwa, Iowa	9M	H	0-0	10.0
Owensboro, Ky.	4A3	. . .	1-..	0.6
Paducah, Ky.	6A1*	Pp	1-0	14.3‡
Palo Alto, Calif.	7M1	Pa	3-..	15.3
Parma, Ohio	4M1	. . .	. .-5	1.3‡
Penn. tp, Pa.	UNO	. . .	. .-..	. . .
Pensacola, Fla.	6C1	Pp	1-1	3.5
Petersburg, Va.	7C	. . .	. .-..	0.5
Plainfield, N. J.	5..1*	H	. .-1	. . .
Pocatello, Idaho	10C2	. . .	0-0	0.0
Pomona, Calif.	9C2	Pc	3-..	16.2‡
Port Huron, Mich.	6C3	E	. .-..	. . .
Portsmouth, Ohio	3...	E	0-0	0.0
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	.5M2	Pa	1-1	4.5
Rapid City, S. D.	16M3	E	0-1	0.2
Redondo Beach, Cal.	7M2	X	1-..	3.2‡
Redwood City, Calif.	6A4	. . .	. .-1	4.6‡
Reno, Nev.	4M*	. . .*	3-0	8.2
Revere, Mass.	2A5	Pa	2-..	14.1‡
Riverside, Calif.	7C2	Pa	3-0	27.9‡
Rochester, Minn.	7M	. . .	0-0	0.3
Rock Island, Ill.	9M2	Pa	1-..	4.1‡
Rocky Mount, N. C.	5C†	A	0-0	0.0

TABLE XII—PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

25,000 to 50,000—continued

City	PLANNING AGENCY			
	No. App't'd., Who Appts., No. Ex Officio	Who Serves As Planning Director	Number Full-time, Part-time Employees	Expenditures 1953 (in thousands)
Rome, Ga.	7C	. . .	. .-. .	0.0
Rome, N. Y.	5C2	. . .	. .-. .	1.0‡
Roswell, N. M.	5M2	B	1-. .	12.3‡
Royal Oak, Mich.	6C3	E	0-1	4.6‡
St. Cloud, Minn.	7M	. . .	2-7	6.1‡
Salem, Mass.	5M	. . .	0-0	0.3
Salem, Ore.	7M4	. . .	. .-. .	1.0
Salina, Kan.	9M	. . .	. .-. .	. . .
Sandusky, Ohio.	3M2	. . .	0-0	0.0
San Leandro, Calif.	7C	Pa	1-0	5.6‡
San Mateo, Calif.	5C1	Pa	4-0	27.0
Santa Ana, Calif.	7C	B	1-1	6.9‡
Santa Barbara, Calif.	6M4	Pm	3-. .	6.1
Santa Fe, N. M.	9M1	. . .	0-0	2.0
Shaker Heights, Ohio.	3M2	. . .	. .-1	. . .
Sharon, Pa.	5C	. . .	. .-. .	. . .
Sheboygan, Wis.	4M3	. . .	. .-. .	. . .
Stratford t, Conn.	10C1	Pp	1-1	12.2‡
Superior, Wis.	4A3	E	. .-2	0.1
Tallahassee, Fla.	5C1	. . .	. .-. .	. . .
Taunton, Mass.	9M1	. . .	1-1	6.4‡
Teaneck tp, N. J.	7M2	. . .	. .-. .	2.8
Tucson, Ariz.	9M1	. . .*	4-. .	28.4
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	6C3	. . .	. .-. .	. . .
Tyler, Tex.	7C3	W	. .-3	. . .
University City, Mo.	5C4	. . .	0-1	0.5‡
Vallejo, Calif.	4M	. . .	. .-. .	5.8‡
Vancouver, Wash.	12M4	Pa	3-. .	17.0
Vicksburg, Miss.	UNO	. . .	. .-. .	. . .
Warren, Ohio	4M3	B	1-. .	10.8‡
Warwick, Va.	UNO	W	. .-. .	. . .
Washington, Pa.	5C2	. . .	. .-. .	. . .
Watertown t, Mass.	5E	. . .	0-0	. . .
Watertown, N. Y.	UNO	. . .	. .-. .	. . .
Wausau, Wis.	4. .3*	. . .	. .-. .	. . .
Wauwatosa, Wis.	4M3	. . .	. .-. .	0.0
West Allis, Wis.	3M5	E	0-0	0.0
W. Hartford t, Conn.	5A	Pa	1-4	. . .
West Orange, N. J.	6M3	E	1-1	0.8
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	7C†	H	0-0	1.2
White Plains, N. Y.	7M	P. .	0-0	12.9‡
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	. . . .*	. . .	. .-. .	. . .
Williamsport, Pa.	5C	. . .	. .-. .	1.6
Wilmington, N. C.	3C2	. . .	0-0	0.1
Wyandotte, Mich.	9M1	. . .	. .-2	3.8‡
Yakima, Wash.	6W1	. . .	1-. .	3.1

INDIVIDUAL CITY FOOTNOTES

(Cities listed alphabetically without regard to population)

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA: Five members appointed by the parish council and four by the mayor, the parish school board, and the state department of public works. Subdivision regulations applicable to all of parish.

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE: Chattanooga-Hamilton county planning commission appointed by city council and state planning commission.

EUGENE, OREGON: City-county planning commission for Eugene and seven other political subdivisions; full-time officer appointed by commission with 29 per cent of salary paid by Eugene.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA: Five members appointed by the mayor and two by judge of circuit court.

GREENWICH t, CONNECTICUT: Nominated by selectmen, elected by representative town meeting.

JACKSON, TENNESSEE: State planning agency serves city.

JOHNSON CITY, TENNESSE: Regional director for Tennessee state planning commission serves as technician and planning director to local commission.

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE: City-county planning commission.

KOKOMO, INDIANA: Five members appointed by mayor and two by judge of circuit court.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY: City-county planning commission with three members appointed by the mayor and one by the county fiscal court, plus three ex officio members.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE: City-county planning agency.

PADUCAH, KENTUCKY: City-county planning agency with four city members and two county members.

PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY: Mayor appoints five members and council one member.

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND: Mayor appoints five members and council two members.

RENO, NEVADA: Mayor appoints four members to regional plan commission; city uses regional staff agency; expenditure represents city share only.

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS: City-county planning commission; members appointed by mayor and county board chairman.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA: Four members appointed by the city manager, three by the city council.

TOLEDO, OHIO: Toledo-Lucas county plan commission; five members appointed by mayor, and five by board of county commissioners.

TUCSON, ARIZONA: City-county planning agency and staff; expenditures are city share only.

UNION CITY, NEW JERSEY: Seven appointed by mayor and one by council.

WASHINGTON, D. C.: Planning work done by a commission appointed by the President and the National Park Service.

WAUSAU, WISCONSIN: Three members appointed by mayor and one by council.

WICHITA, KANSAS: City-county planning commission.

WILKINSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA: Served by county planning commission.

WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA: City-county planning commission; board of city aldermen and board of county commissioners appoint seven members, and two members are ex officio.

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See Also Public Works, Utilities, and Housing.

Public Welfare

Developments in 1953

BY MAURICE O. HUNT

Assistant Director, American Public Welfare Association, Chicago

PUBLIC welfare programs are established by law, and 1953 saw law making bodies in most of the states making changes of varying kinds in their public welfare programs. The changes are mostly modifications in methods of carrying out public welfare services and do not represent a challenge to the existence of these services. This adds further evidence that public welfare services have become an accepted and important part of federal, state, and local government.

The services provided through public welfare vary considerably across the country. Ordinarily, however, the term welfare includes those programs established under the federal Social Security Act in child welfare and public assistance, including assistance to the aged, blind assistance, assistance to dependent children, and assistance to the permanently and totally disabled.

By far the largest number of people are served by those welfare programs classified under the Social Security Act as public assistance, and in October, 1953, 4,809,017 persons received assistance through these programs. This was a reduction of 77,434 persons as compared to October, 1952.

Although these seem like large numbers, they are not too surprising in view of the nature of the programs concerned. By federal law only the people most likely to be in need, the aged, children from broken families or with an incapacitated parent, the blind, and the physically and mentally handicapped are eligible for care.

By far the largest number are the aged, and the largest reduction in numbers during 1953 has come in that group. The Old Age Assistance load steadily declined from 2,648,993 in October, 1952, to 2,595,364 in October, 1953. For this group the average monthly payment, including the cost of medical care, was $50.84. Amounts of assistance for all public assistance categories are determined by the states and localities and differ greatly from state to state. In Old Age Assistance, for example, during October they varied from an average of $27.48 in Alabama to $79.95 in Connecticut. Both eligibility and amounts are determined on the basis of need in accordance with standards established by the states.

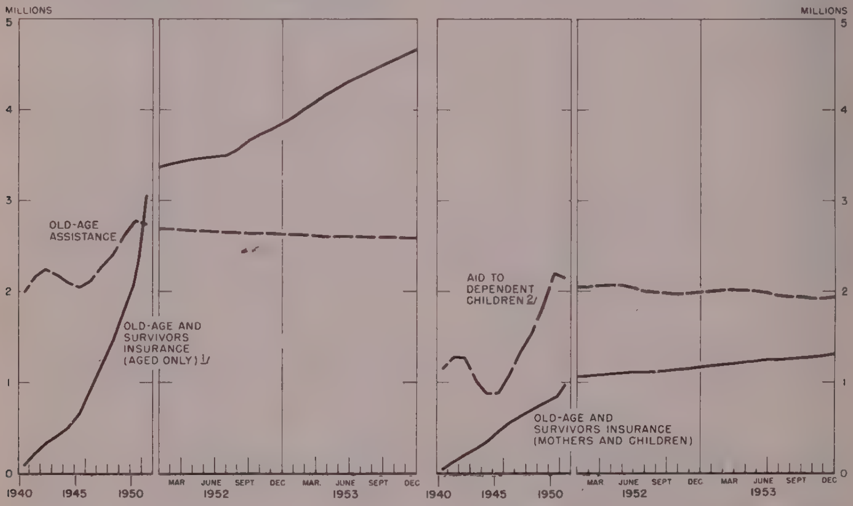
In October, 1953, 1,448,886 children from 543,870 needy families, where one parent was absent from the home or incapacitated, were receiving Aid to Dependent Children—a reduction from 1,483,200 children in October, 1952. The average amount received per month per recipient, including the caretaker parent in most families, was $23.61, amounting to a monthly average of $83.52 per family.

The number of persons receiving blind assistance over this same period increased slightly from 98,562 in October, 1952, to 99,633 in October, 1953. The average monthly amount of assistance was $55.39.

The number of people receiving Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled has been growing steadily since the initiation of that program in 1950. From October, 1952, to October, 1953, the number of persons receiving this assistance increased from 159,366 to 190,327. The average monthly amount which these people were receiving in October, 1953 was $53. This newest of the federal public assistance programs was in effect in 40 states at that time.

All states and territories also are using federal funds for child welfare services, and care was being offered to over 260,000 children in early 1954. Almost one-sixth of these children were in institutions, and the remainder were divided about evenly between their own homes and foster family homes.

General assistance (aid to those people not meeting eligibility under the federal programs mentioned above) may be the responsibility of the state government, of local units of government, or both state and local governments. In October, 1953, 240,000 cases were receiving care under these programs with an average expenditure of $48.42 per case, not including some expenditures for medical care.



Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Average Number of Aged Persons, Children, and Mothers Receiving Payments Under the Social Security Act, 1940 to 1953

[1] Receiving old-age, wife's or husband's, widow's or widower's, or parent's benefit. Beginning September, 1950, includes a small proportion of wife beneficiaries under age 65 with child beneficiaries in their care.

[2] Children plus one adult per family when adults are included in assistance group; before October, 1950, partly estimated.

Of significance to these programs during the year has been the continued expansion of the number of beneficiaries of federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. Many persons are now receiving insurance payments who would otherwise have been on assistance. The rapid increase in persons eligible for insurance payments since the amendments to the Social Security Act of 1950 has been very helpful to welfare departments in keeping assistance loads down both in Old Age Assistance and in Aid to Dependent Children.

Federal Developments. The most significant step taken at the federal level in relation to welfare during 1953 was the establishment of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. For the first time the government official responsible for the welfare, health, and education of our people became a full fledged member of the President's cabinet. This move greatly strengthened the department in its ability to carry its important role of national leadership in these fields.

During 1953 the new administration invested much time and effort in studying social security and allied welfare programs. The President announced his conviction that the "old-age and survivors insurance law should promptly be extended to cover millions of citizens who have been left out of the social-security system." Shortly thereafter the secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare appointed a group of expert consultants to advise her on the feasibility of various courses for extending coverage. The President, on the basis of a report from this group and on the recommendation of the Secretary, sent a message to Congress calling for the extension of insurance coverage to approximately 10 million more workers.

In addition to these activities several other official bodies have been established during the year to study welfare matters. A special social security subcommittee of the House ways and means committee spent much of the year gathering facts about various phases of the social security program. The preliminary report of this committee late in 1953 was largely fact finding in nature and did not recommend a course of legislative action. The Senate committee on juvenile delinquency also started an inquiry into social security which may have implications for public welfare programs.

State Developments. Many changes in welfare programs in the states stemmed from legislative enactments. Legislatures in 44 states met in regular sessions, and in most at least some new laws were passed in the welfare field. These many changes are indicative of a wide spread rethinking of the welfare program. Some changes broaden services and are liberalizing in their effect, while others are restrictive and make for a more limited program. In several states laws were passed changing the organization of their welfare departments. These varied from complete reorganization to minor changes.

Reciprocal support legislation was passed for the first time in five states and Alaska, making a total of 46 states with this law. The 1951 controversy over opening the assistance rolls to public inspection was reflected in the action of several states. A few states turned down such proposals, but others passed them, and a total of 28 states by November 1, 1953, had such legislation. The influence of earlier Congressional enactments was apparent in the passage in several states of laws which established Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled, provided for the licensing of institutions for the aged, and made possible the exemption of earned income for the blind. Some states adopted new lien laws; others turned down such proposals. These and a variety of other steps were taken by legislators in their efforts to improve public welfare.

Professional Organization. The American Public Welfare Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago) is the national organization in the public welfare field. During 1953 this organization held a national conference and six regional meetings with a total attendance of 4,161. Recognition was given during 1953 to the growing problems of the aging and the increased emphasis on services to this group by the publication of "The Needs of Older People and Public Welfare Services to Meet Them" under the sponsorship of the APWA Committee on Aging (see New Books and Pamphlets below). A new series of publications was begun dealing with the troublesome problems presented in the provision of medical care to needy people.

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See also Law and Courts, Health.

Public Health

Developments in 1953

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THE year 1953 was characterized in the United States by generally favorable mortality and morbidity rates (with poliomyelitis slightly lower than in 1952), and with the majority of births occurring in hospitals. Problems of the aged which are receiving attention in numerous areas will grow in importance. In 1900 about 40 out of 100 newborn white boys and 44 of the girls could expect to reach at least the threshold of old age—65, but currently the figures are 64 and 77 respectively. While diphtheria, smallpox, and typhoid fever have been nearly wiped out in many areas, cases of tuberculosis continue to be frequent and expensive, and home and motor vehicle accidents continue to exact a heavy toll besides such chronic illnesses as arthritis, cancer, and heart disease, for example. References will be made again to these unfinished tasks.

Early in 1953 the Department of Health, Education and Welfare was created with a new member of the Cabinet as Secretary, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby. Opinions have differed in various groups concerning the position of health in the framework of our federal government. The problems of public health are no longer confined to sanitation and communicable disease control, but involve other educational and welfare problems of great magnitude; hence close coordination of related services in a community structure offers promising possibilities.

"Widening the Road to Health" was the theme of the eighth National Conference on Rural Health sponsored by the Council on Rural Health of the American Medical Association. Over 700 medical, farm, and community leaders, representing several million people from rural areas attended this conference at Roanoke. Consideration was given to such questions as group health and accident insurance to give farm families an economical way of meeting medical care costs, to facts on food values, to new hospitals and hospital volunteers, to small town medical practice (in which the Virginia Council on Health and Medical Care has been especially active), to county health councils, and to such traditional functions of a local health department as vital statistics, communicable disease control, laboratory services, environmental sanitation, maternal and child health, and health education.

Other fields mentioned cover many of the long duration illnesses such as rheumatic fever, chronic arthritis, cancer, crippled children, syphilis, care of the blind, and diabetes. It was also pointed out at the conference that the community health council can approach disease prevention through fact-finding and interpretation of needs, resources, and problems; and that it can formulate standards and promote their acceptance, besides mobilizing the forces and interests in the community for support, extension, and improvement of necessary services and facilities.

The significance of these viewpoints and discussions is realized when attention is given to numerous inventories, self-surveys, and comprehensive appraisals which were conducted in 1953, for example, in Birmingham and Jefferson County, Alabama, and in Columbus, Ohio. The results of other previous studies were followed up. Portland, Maine, for example, published a report of a self-survey made by the health division of the Council of Social Agencies. The evaluation schedule of the American Public Health Association was used as a nucleus by six citizen committees. During the course of the study an engineer was added to the staff of the health department and its budget increased by 37 per cent. Progress has been made in mental health and in family health, while efforts for a combination nursing agency are being undertaken.

The National League for Nursing prepared a set of self-survey guides for Public Health Nursing Services designed as practical and stimulating aides in initiating community appraisals and collecting the data for such appraisals.

Illustrative of a community-type of research approach mentioned last year, three communities were selected in 1953 by the Community Research Associates to test and demonstrate methods of prevention and control of family problems in a new million-dollar, four-year project. These are Hagerstown, Maryland, with a population of 70,000, historical traditions, and experiences in many studies; Winona, Minnesota, mid-western town of 40,000; and San Mateo, California, a comparatively new and fast growing metropolitan area of 300,000. All three study locations will be county-wide in scope to gather both urban and rural data.

The Hoover Commission set up a task force to make a study of all agencies and departments of the federal government which conduct medical services. The study will cover the Public Health Service, Veterans Administration, Armed Forces, Children's Bureau, and other agencies. This task force plans to evaluate the experience of federal agencies and submit to the Commission their recommendations as to improved efficiency, economy, elimination of overlap and reduction in expenditures.

Eyes are focussed on Pennsylvania and its largest cities. Extensive studies have been made; salary ranges increased with introduction of merit systems; and more active advisory groups and better qualified personnel secured for health administration. Likewise, with the new year in New York City came new plans by the mayor, guided by a skilled administrator equipped with top imaginative health personnel, and a partially developed blue print calling for continuing evaluation of needs and resources and cooperative action.

Local Health Units. To bring an adequate public health program to the 16 out of 58 counties of California lacking full-time health services (3 per cent of the population) in 1953, a bill was proposed embodying a somewhat unusual type of state and local relationship. Under this legislation any county with less than 40,000 population not already served by a full-time local health department may contract with the state department of health for such service. The county must appropriate a minimum of 55 cents per capita for the local health unit, the balance being supplied by state and federal funds.

On the other side of the continent, the 1949 Health Union Act was amended by the 1953 session of the Massachusetts legislature. The mandatory feature by which towns of less than 35,000 population must join a health union by 1959 unless they meet minimum health standards was removed. Approval of the state health department for the formation of a district and of the qualifications of the district health officer is no longer required. Placing district health employees under civil service is optional rather than mandatory, and no minimum health standards are required. Other changes have to do with representation, financing, and state assistance.

In Ohio 25 counties voted on a tax levy for local health purposes. In 14 counties (all but one with health units) the levy was passed; in 11 (three without units) it lost. In this state, an act became effective whereby a city may contract with a county for health services and be eligible for a state subsidy equally one-half the amount paid by the city up to a maximum of $2,000 annually. In Bucks County, Pennsylvania, with an active health council, there was a favorable vote on a referendum to organize a county health department. Montana has three bi-county districts besides a single county unit, with Mineral County added in 1953 to the already existing services in Missoula County.

Olmsted County, Minnesota, is reported to be the first county in the state to take advantage of 1949 enabling authority to create a county health unit. The city of Rochester had been conducting work for the county on a less formal basis for some time. The county board provided for a county health unit and made a tax levy for its support as authorized by law, and the city health personnel will serve the county unit set up. The 1953 session of the Minnesota legislature reduced the primary registration districts from 2,640 to 87 counties of the state, plus the cities that elect by ordinance to continue vital registration. By this law, which removes the duty of registering births and deaths from the offices of town and village clerks, the number of jurisdictions in this area of public activities is reduced by more than 90 per cent.

An analysis in 1953 of the growth of local health units in Florida indicated that only one county is unorganized, that 27 municipalities contribute to county health department budgets, and that in only seven counties are public health personnel employed by school boards other than through county health departments. Florida laws governing the expenditures of school funds provide that these can only be spent for local services where the county health department is unable to provide needed services.

Buildings. Among the new health center buildings constructed or opened in 1953 were the million-dollar, well-planned building with good parking space for visitors and staff in Columbus, Ohio, and those in Berkeley, Santa Ana, Long Beach, Los Angeles, and San Mateo, California. The San Mateo county department of health and welfare building, costing more than one-half million dollars, was financed without Hill-Burton funds, and it is located on the same grounds as a community hospital.

Construction of the Los Angeles city health department building began early in the year, including a nine-story structure, an underground parking lot, a meeting room for small groups, and offices for headquarters workers.

The Public Health Service's new clinical center at Bethesda, Maryland, was dedicated in July, 1953, and shortly afterwards the first patients were received in this 14-story medical research center, which combines space and equipment for laboratory and clinical investigation with facilities for the care of 500 patients. For over five years, planning and construction went forward to strengthen efforts to solve the problems of cancer, mental illness, arthritis, heart disease, and other long-term illnesses under research programs conducted by the National Institutes of Health.

According to a report released by the Public Health Service in mid-1953, there have been approved in the years since 1946 when the Hill-Burton program was begun a total of 2,104 hospital projects providing for an addition of 102,362 beds, about one-half of which are now in use. The estimated cost of the program to date is $1.7 billion. According to the "Washington Report on the Medical Services," the state with the largest number of beds completed or under construction is Texas with 8,090. Others listed in order are Ohio, 5,403; New York, 5,052; North Carolina, 4,740; and Pennsylvania, 4,326; while Nevada had 263, District of Columbia 152, and Alaska 85. Nine cities in Tennessee are either building new hospitals or making additions with their own funds or with the aid of state and federal funds. These are exclusive of 69 health centers which are combined with general hospitals.

Illustrative Problems. In spite of the decline in tuberculosis mortality, studies reported in 1953 indicate that the disease remains a problem of serious dimensions. Robert Anderson and co-workers estimate, for example, that there are nearly 500,000 known significant tuberculosis cases in the continental United States, and that nearly 250,000 of them are active with some 40,000 of these known as positive sputum cases at home and many of them without an x-ray or clinical examination for a year. Continuing case-finding efforts, hospitalization and treatment, and rehabilitation are among the measures emphasized, bearing in mind that a case of tuberculosis costs someone on the average over $14,000.

There are wide geographic differences in morbidity and mortality; older persons are now the chief victims and also a major source of spread. In this connection new public chapter no. 166 in Tennessee is interesting as it authorizes state, district, county, and municipal health officers to have persons who are suspected of having tuberculosis examined by a physician; requires physicians to report carriers exposing other persons and provides for other control measures.

A program for the certification of interstate milk shippers has been recommended for eight years by the state and territorial health officers; and the Public Health Service conducted a successful demonstration project in 1953 which needs extension. It was shown that effective certification of interstate milk shippers can be achieved with the active participation of state and local health departments, agricultural agencies, and the dairy industry. There is urgent need for more concerted action also for reciprocal control measures for milk supplies among states and local jurisdictions—a problem of economic concern as well as of public health administrative importance according to observations of a committee of the American Public Health Association.

Many states and local jurisdictions gave attention to the complex problem of the feeding of garbage to swine. The executive committee of the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers has considered the need for appropriate legislation and supporting control measures in connection with the practice of feeding raw garbage. The Public Health Service has been cooperating closely with the Department of Agriculture and it is believed that joint planning and action will bring better control of many swine diseases, including trichinosis and others of public health importance. Data are incomplete to demonstrate the extent and results of trichinosis. A rapid spread from coast to coast a year ago of vesicular exanthema in swine was traced to the feeding of raw garbage and illustrates the hazards of the practice and its role in the transmission of disease both to man and to domestic animals.

Skillful interpretation to the people is necessary in the advancement of dental public health through the fluoridation of public water supplies. While over 500 towns are benefiting from fluoridation, according to reports of the Public Health Service, progress has been impeded in some communities by misinformation.

In support of a bill in the Connecticut Legislature "to allow and regulate the fluoridation of public water supplies for the prevention of dental caries," the Hartford Citizens Committee for Fluoridation prepared and distributed "Drink Away Tomorrow's Tooth Decay with Fluoridated Water." It includes a copy of the bill, a list of fluoridation endorsers, expert testimony on its value, United States maps showing some 575 communities that fluoridate their water supplies as well as the thousands in which there is natural fluoridation, rebuttals of stock arguments against fluoridation, and a brief bibliography.

Other developments in environmental health include such features as eight laws in Texas, passed by the 1953 legislature, amending basic water statutes; new water systems in a dozen areas of Tennessee; new sewage disposal plants in five communities of Tennessee; and legislation to control stream pollution in Pennsylvania.

The National Safety Council, the Subcommittee on Accident Prevention, the American Red Cross, and the Public Health Service recognize that the prevention of home accidents is essentially a local problem. Early statistical work on the subject started in Kansas. Red Cross chapters in large cities like Washington, Atlanta, and Kansas City, Missouri, have learned that hospitals will cooperate in conducting studies of home accidents. Some 15 state and 13 local health departments have activities in progress. The first national conference on home accident prevention for public health workers was held in January, 1953, at the Michigan School of Public Health in Ann Arbor, and further meetings are contemplated to help in meeting this excessive source of incapacity and often of death.

Professional Organization. Members of the several professions making up the public health movement have increased in numbers during the 81 years of the existence of the American Public Health Association to over 13,000 (1790 Broadway, New York 19). The 1953 annual meeting was held in New York City in November with a registration of around 5,000. Attention was given to the work of three standing committees: Professional Education, Research and Standards, and Administrative Practice, the latter presenting a comprehensive statement on "The State Health Department—Services and Responsibilities," which was approved by the governing council. This is a companion to a statement published earlier on "The Local Health Department—Services and Responsibilities."

Sources of Information: Health

Sources of Statistics: Health

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Housing and Redevelopment

Developments in 1953

By Morton Hoffman

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PRIVATE spending for residential building was at a very high rate in 1953, close to the record outlays of 1950. This advanced level of activity paralleled that of other parts of the national economy. Production in 1953 was higher for both civilian and defense uses than in 1952, with the most pronounced increases in both categories appearing in the output of durable goods.

Gains in residential and nonresidential construction in 1953 reflected such factors as favorable business and personal income and continued progress in the defense program. Output of most building materials remained in large volume throughout the year. Unlike the immediately preceding years, construction activity was no longer limited by material shortages or by government credit restrictions. With the Korean armistice, there was a gradual shift away from the defense economy and a tapering off of defense and military housing programs.

The national housing policies that formed the background for this year of high level production showed little change from those prevailing in 1952. However, a major characteristic of the 1953 housing year was the extent to which housing and redevelopment programs were analyzed to see whether or not basic changes were in order. This analysis began shortly after the Eisenhower administration took office in January, 1953, and culminated in December with the issuance of a 377-page report by the President's Advisory Committee on Government Policies and Programs. Groundwork for its job had been laid by the new administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, who from the time he took office in March until the naming of the advisory committee in September carried on a continuous study of federal housing policy. As the year ended, some of the major directions that this new policy might take were in evidence—emphasis being on doing more to conserve and rehabilitate the existing supply of housing while simultaneously sustaining an annual million-unit new construction level.

Housing Production. Value of work put in place on privately built homes in 1953 totaled almost $12 billion, 7 per cent more than in 1952. Nonfarm housing starts numbered 1,104,500, making 1953 the third best housing year on record and the fifth consecutive year of more than one million starts.

The 1,104,500 starts represent a decline of 2 per cent below 1952, but all of the 1952-1953 decline was in public housing, which dropped by 39 per cent to 35,600 units, the lowest figure since 1948.

Private multi-family apartment units rose 3 per cent for the year, as did two-family buildings, also classed as rental-type structures. One-family structures started in 1953 gained 5 per cent over 1952. However, total rental-type homes started (129,400) comprised only 12 per cent of all privately owned starts. Multi-family rental units comprised 8 per cent of all private starts, also equal to the 1952 proportion. Except for the 1932 and 1945-1946 rate of 7 per cent, the 1953 rate was the lowest in the last 33 years. The postwar high of 16 per cent was reached in 1949.

The "flight to the suburbs" accelerated during 1953. About 50 per cent of private dwellings were started outside of urban areas, in contrast to an average of 48 per cent in 1951 and 1952 and 43 per cent from 1946 to 1950. Homes begun in urban areas decreased by 4 per cent from 1952 to 1953, while starts in rural nonfarm areas rose 5 per cent for the year.

Public housing, again under severe limitations imposed by Congress, accounted for only 3 per cent of total housing starts during 1953. Of the 35,600 units put under construction during the year, the great majority, 31,269, were in the federally aided programs authorized under the Housing Act of 1949 and almost all the remaining 4,331 units were divided among state and city-aided programs. An additional 826 federally aided units were started in Hawaii and Puerto Rico. Approximately 3,700 units, or about 10 per cent, were in rural nonfarm areas.

The sharp decline in the number of public housing starts during the year was a direct reflection of the reduction to 20,000 starts ordered for the federal program by Congress when it passed the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill for the 1954 fiscal year.

The increased activity under the cooperative housing program in 1953 reflected its greater popularity among builders, investors, and consumers. Under Section 213 of the National Housing Act, applications for 341 projects with 27,872 units received during the year showed a very sharp increase over 1952. However, the limitations on funds available in the Federal National Mortgage Association, a secondary mortgage market facility, for commitments on cooperative housing mortgages prevented cooperative housing from going beyond the application stage into final approval for insurance. A slight decrease from the 1952 record was reflected in the mortgages insured covering 46 projects with 7,591 units, bringing the total of "213" projects to date to 145, with more than 25,000 units.

Prefabricated housing shipments of 55,000 in 1953 represented a dip below the 1952 peak of 57,000, but equal to the number shipped in 1950. This new industry maintained its share of about 5 per cent of the total housing production for the year. As in 1952, the majority of prefab homes were in the $8,000-$12,000 price range.

Trailer production dropped from an estimated 83,054 in 1952 to 76,899 in 1953, according to the Mobile House Manufacturers' Association. In the last two years there has been a trend toward building a larger trailer, from a former average of 26 feet in length to 32 feet currently. Trailer units are not included in the total permanent nonfarm unit tabulations described above. The Mobile House Manufacturers Association, representing about three-fourths of the industry, estimates that about 2,000,000 Americans are now living in trailers.

Housing Costs. The average cost of building privately owned homes again reached a record high in 1953, according to United States Department of Labor reports based on building permit valuations. The cost of construction was $9,550 in 1953, a rise of 5 per cent over the 1952 figure of $9,075 and 13 per cent over the 1950 figure of $8,450. This average cost figure is based only on labor and materials, and does not reflect the selling price of houses. It is believed that house prices ordinarily have a 30 to 40 per cent markup over construction costs to cover profits, land costs, architectural fees, etc.

The price of housing to moderate income families in large cities in 1953 rose steadily, for a total increase of 2 per cent, according to the United States Department of Labor's consumers' price index. This rise was attributed mainly to the 8.6 per cent jump in rent, a component of the housing index. Rents rose uninterruptedly in 1953, with the largest monthly increase, 1.1 per cent, reported in August, immediately following removal of federal rent controls. The 127.6 figure for the rent index in December (1947-1949=100) represented an all-time high, 17 per cent over June, 1950, and 47 per cent over 1939.

The rise in interest rates which began in the second half of 1952 continued in the early months of 1953, bringing the structure of interest rates to new highs for the postwar period. Availability of federally backed mortgage funds with fixed rates was adversely affected by the increased yields available from other investments. Consequently, the federal government raised these rates early in 1953, from 4 per cent to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on VA loans, and from $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent (plus one-half of 1 per cent service charge to FHA) on FHA loans.

Disposal of Federal Housing. The program for disposition of federally owned housing built during World War II was greatly accelerated during 1953. This contrasts with the past two years when many factors delayed the disposition process, including the housing shortage at the war's end and the necessity for using some of the housing for defense efforts connected with the Korean conflict.

In 1953 almost 70,000 dwelling units of permanent and temporary war housing and veterans re-use housing were disposed of, nearly double the number removed during 1952 and the highest on record. At the year's end the federal government still had 214,000 units of such housing to be removed from its ownership—96,000 units in permanent war projects, 104,000 in temporary war structures, and 14,000 in veterans re-use projects. About 67,000 of these units were "allocated" for disposition by June 30,1954.

End of Federal Rent Control. On July 31, 1953, federal rent controls ended except in 27 critical defense areas over the country containing approximately 130,000 rental units. By the middle of December, 1953, only 2 areas—Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and Del Rio, Texas—still remained classified as critical defense areas, and these were decontrolled by the year's end. Rents in several other cities are still controlled under local or state regulations; among them are Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, several cities in Connecticut and New Jersey, and large cities in New York.

Public Housing. Activities of many local housing authorities were disrupted during the year as a result of the provisions of the first independent offices bill adopted at the end of July for the fiscal year 1954. Less than 50 authorities were permitted to proceed with the award of construction contracts within the 20,000-unit limit imposed by the Congress.

Almost 98,000 families moved into low-rent public housing in 1952, nearly twice the number admitted in 1951. The sharp rise was due almost entirely to the fact that 58,000 units were completed and made ready for the first tenants during 1952. In 1951 only 10,000 dwellings were completed. Admissions to low-rent projects in the first nine months of 1953 exceeded the high rate of 1952, with 90,000 families moving in during this period. More than half the move-ins (46,600) occurred in projects newly opened to occupancy. The median net income of families entering in the first nine months of 1953 was $2,043 for all projects, and slightly higher, $2,138, for projects in initial occupancy. The median gross rent was $34 in both cases.

As in 1952, considerable debate ensued during 1953 on certain key questions in housing management, including how local housing authorities could best cooperate with social welfare agencies in working out solutions for the growing number of "broken" and "problem" families applying for and entering public housing and how to house the growing number of aged persons eligible for low-rent housing.

There was renewed interest among development technicians in reconsidering design standards for large-scale public and private housing. Consideration was given to the feasibility of building "baby" or "spot" developments to combat the institutional appearance of large public housing projects, permitting them to blend in architecturally with the neighborhood, and facilitating relationships between families in the projects and their neighbors. Also, discussions were held in Washington and investigations proceeded in Chicago on the practicability of demolishing only the worst slums in an area and rehabilitating the remainder.

Opposition to public housing was not manifested solely at the national level but, as in 1952, turned up in state legislatures through bills requiring referenda on all public housing—the opposition's favorite technique for attempting to kill or cripple the program. Such bills were introduced in 17 legislatures in 1953, compared to 6 in 1952 and 15 in 1951. As in previous years, very few of these measures passed the legislature. Although Oregon and Illinois legislatures approved such bills, they were later vetoed by the governors of those states. Only Montana enacted such a bill in 1953, marking the third successive year in which only one referendum bill was enacted in spite of the large number introduced, Nebraska and Virginia having taken such action in 1951 and 1952, respectively.

Urban Redevelopment. Major developments in the urban redevelopment program during 1953 centered around the change in administration in Washington and an amendment of Title I of the Housing Act of 1949 (the slum clearance and urban redevelopment title). With the advent of a new director of the program, there was generally a reappraisal of the projects then under way and as a result there was a lengthy period during which few projects were approved. By the end of 1953, however, most reappraisals had been completed and the rate of approvals had increased considerably.

The congressional action slowing the program consisted of an amendment to Title I embodied in the independent offices appropriations bill. This amendment added a proviso requiring that "The Administrator give consideration to the efforts of the locality to enforce local codes or regulations relating to adequate standards of health, sanitation, and safety for dwellings, and to the feasibility of achieving slum clearance objectives through rehabilitation of existing dwellings and areas." With this proviso, the division of slum clearance and urban redevelopment held up approvals of redevelopment projects until localities had submitted statements on their housing law enforcement programs and showed that rehabilitation of proposed redevelopment areas was not feasible. Toward the end of the year most localities had received favorable review of their submissions and were permitted to proceed with their redevelopment programs.

Even so, by the end of the year accomplishments in urban redevelopment were substantial. In five cities (Baltimore, Chicago, Little Rock, Norfolk, and Philadelphia), redevelopment projects had progressed to the point where tenants had moved into the redevelopment projects. There were 32 projects in 25 cities in which demolition was under way and an additional 28 projects in 21 cities in which federal approval had been given for land acquisition and clearance. There were 94 projects in 79 cities in which final plans for redevelopment projects were being prepared. Almost 6,000 structures had been demolished and some 15,000 families relocated. Thus, by the end of 1953 there were 154 projects in 108 localities that were well advanced; that is, were at least in the final planning stage.

During 1953 urban redevelopment legislation was found to be constitutional in four additional states. The supreme courts in Virginia, Ohio, Oregon, and Maryland held that the use of eminent domain to acquire slum property was a public purpose even though the land it acquired was to be sold for private redevelopment. The Georgia supreme court, however, held to the contrary, siding with Florida, the only other state in which the supreme court had held redevelopment unconstitutional. In addition, the supreme courts of Illinois and Pennsylvania held that it was constitutional to use the power of eminent domain to acquire and resell blighted predominantly open areas—dead subdivisions.

Several cities were successful in obtaining citizen approval of bond issues for urban redevelopment projects. Issues for St. Louis, Cleveland, Milwaukee, and Philadelphia all received a vote of approval. Youngstown, Ohio, however, was unsuccessful in winning approval of its bond issue.

With increased activity both in extent and vigor in the field of rehabilitation, several localities were confronted with proposals that rehabilitation could replace redevelopment—doing the same job at a much reduced cost. In New Orleans the redevelopment program was shelved and the rehabilitation program undertaken in its stead.

Rehabilitation and Conservation. There were two major developments in the field of rehabilitation and conservation during 1953: (1) the increased tempo of campaigns of private organizations to persuade cities to do more in the field, and (2) the proposed adoption of special legislation to grant municipalities greater powers to accomplish these functions.

The National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials gave greater emphasis to its long advocacy of housing law enforcement by featuring the subject in the February issue of its "Journal of Housing." Under the heading "Saving cities through conservation and rehabilitation," the Journal carries reports each month on the progress of cities in achieving better housing law enforcement and conservation programs.

The National Association of Home Builders devoted a great deal of its energy and literature to the problem of rehabilitation. A representative of this organization spent most of his time during the year touring the country, speaking to city councils and local citizens groups on the need for effective enforcement machinery to bring housing up to minimum standards and assisted in the administration of a pilot project to rehabilitate slum houses in New Orleans. The project received national attention and served as "the example" of what could be done elsewhere. Even though the New Orleans program was limited in size (only 10 or so houses were rehabilitated) and even though most of the building materials were donated by local business firms, it became the symbol of NAHB and other groups on what could be done.

In addition, the Home Builders published "A New Face For America," a pamphlet designed to tell cities precisely how to go about setting up a housing law enforcement program. It received wide distribution and was instrumental in several cities taking steps to establish such programs.

The National Association of Real Estate Boards was also active in the field and established a Build America Better Council. A "Blueprint for Action" was published, followed later by "Blueprint for Neighborhood Conservation," a much more thorough presentation of NAREB's proposed program for cities. This publication included proposed state enabling legislation to grant cities much greater authority to undertake rehabilitation and conservation including a provision for the establishment of neighborhood conservation authorities. Illinois adopted enabling legislation quite similar to the NAREB proposal. Chicago immediately established a conservation board and started work on a neighborhood plan. At the end of the year the legislation was being challenged in the courts.

The President's Advisory Committee on Government Housing Policies and Programs also placed great emphasis on rehabilitation and conservation. Conservation of the existing housing supply was the main theme of the committee's report, which recommended that the redevelopment program be broadened to include rehabilitation and conservation programs and be renamed "urban renewal." It also recommended that no city should receive federal financial assistance for public housing, urban redevelopment, or special FHA mortgage insurance programs unless it could demonstrate a "workable program" including the adoption and enforcement of effective housing and building codes. Rehabilitation and conservation, therefore, became the "new look" in housing during 1953.

Race Relations. Increasing attention to the housing needs of minority groups was a special characteristic of the 1953 housing year manifested by private builders and public agencies. Public housing was declared available for integrated occupancy during the year in the District of Columbia; Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; Toledo, Ohio; and Wilmington, Delaware, bringing to close to 30 the number of localities to have adopted such policies in recent years. In addition, seven states have nonsegregation or nondiscrimination provisions in their public housing enabling legislation: Connecticut, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

Court action on the question during the year brought decisions from two federal judges prohibiting racial segregation in public housing—one case involving the Evansville housing authority, another the Toledo authority. However, a United States district court in Washington, D.C., earlier held that racial segregation as proposed by the Savannah authority was constitutional, since equal—though separate—facilities were available to both Negro and white families. In San Francisco the state's highest court held the segregation policy of the housing authority was unconstitutional, as a result of which the authority's commissioners voted to take the issue to the United States Supreme Court. In Chicago a serious riot occurred when one of the authority's projects was opened for integrated occupancy.

Housing for the Aged. Another special housing need to receive widespread attention during the year was housing for the aged. Private builders were urged to recognize this growing market and public action took various forms. Massachusetts adopted a five-million-dollar loan and subsidy program to provide housing for families or individuals over 65. New York's housing division continued its policy of setting aside 5 per cent of all housing financed under its program for aged persons. Florida completed studies of the extent and character of the need for such housing on the part of families who come to the state on retirement and its state improvement commission worked with an AFL union in getting a 500-unit retirement village under way during the year in the West Palm Beach area. Housing authorities in Chicago, Cleveland, Providence, and Memphis initiated projects with units especially designed for aged couples.

Professional Organization. During 1953 the National Association of Housing Officials became the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago). Through this name change, the organization's longtime concern with the over-all job of community rebuilding was formalized. Its general program continued to be directed toward improving the administrative practices of all public agencies responsible for accomplishing any phase of this rebuilding operation. The Association worked with federal government officials in formulating national policies for the federally aided public housing program and the urban redevelopment program and counseled with investing institutions, federal officials, and local government agencies in the marketing of local housing authority bonds and notes. Through specialized committees, its seven regional councils, and its several chapters, the Association also sought to develop improved practices in the design, construction, maintenance, and management of the properties owned by the hundreds of local housing authorities. At year's end, the Association had 2,543 individual members, 500 agency members, and 184 subscribers to its Redevelopment Information Service.

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Public Works

Developments in 1953

By Robert D. Bugher

Assistant to Director, American Public Works Association, Chicago

THE outstanding trend in new public construction was the expansion of state and local public works principally in highway, water, and sewage facilities. The volume of construction of these facilities reached an all-time high of $3.9 billion as construction costs increased and then tapered off during the last quarter of 1953. A record of over $5 billion of state and local construction bonds—representing a 40 per cent increase over 1952—were sold during the past year at the highest average interest rate in more than a decade. Construction of highway, water, and sewage facilities in 1954 is expected to exceed the 1953 rate of construction by 8 to 10 per cent. A sizeable portion of the increased construction activity is represented in toll road projects. Record-breaking progress was also made in 1953 in building and rebuilding cities to meet present-day needs.

A mounting backlog of over $13 billion in planned construction of highway, water, and sewage facilities shows that much remains to be done. Generally speaking, the supply of materials needed by municipalities appears to be adequate and offers no deterrent to a continuation of the present level of public works construction. Because of reduction of activity in certain segments of our economy, consideration was again given to the development of a federal program to further stimulate public construction activity in order to ward off a serious recession.

Highways. Municipalities will benefit in varying degrees from state motor vehicle tax legislation. California, Maryland, Iowa, Nebraska, and Ohio increased their state gasoline tax. Six additional states—Kansas, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Nevada, Colorado, and Pennsylvania—continued temporary gasoline tax increases. Kansas and New Hampshire legislatures authorized increases in the gasoline tax if the federal gasoline tax is repealed in 1954. Resolutions requesting the Congress to withdraw the federal government from the field of gasoline taxation were adopted by the legislatures of 25 states. Considerable opposition to the proposal is expected from those who point out that the Bureau of Public Roads would become much less effective in performing its functions if such a measure were adopted.

Registration fees and special taxes on trucks were revised or increased in at least 14 states, and at least eight states approved the issuance of bonds for highway purposes. Following the enactment of these bond laws Ohio voters approved a one-half billion dollar revenue bond issue to be amortized from motor vehicle revenues, and $330 million in highway revenue bonds were issued in Maryland to finance a highway modernization program. Varying amounts of such funds will be expended on extensions of state trunklines inside urban areas. A new distribution formula in Tennessee will result in the apportionment of 1 cent of the state gasoline tax to cities on a population basis. This will amount to about $5.20 per capita. Wisconsin and Tennessee passed laws requiring municipalities to report receipts and disbursements for highways to the state highway commissions.

Modern street lighting installations were made in many cities throughout the country. Mercury-vapor street lights were installed in the following cities from coast to coast: Hartford, Connecticut; Litchfield, Minnesota; Dothan, Alabama; Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; Pueblo, Colorado; Pratt, Kansas; Grenora, North Dakota; and many other cities. Fluorescent street lights were installed in Niles, Michigan, and Statesville, North Carolina, and a few other cities. Voters approved a $10 million bond issue for street lighting improvements in Chicago and a $1 million bond issue for a modern street lighting system in St. Joseph, Missouri.

A new 700-watt fluorescent-mercury lamp was introduced in 1953. It reportedly produces two and one-half times more white light and gives 300 per cent longer life than an incandescent street lamp—without increasing power costs. Structurally it is said to be a lamp within a lamp. An inner mercury tube gives off a brilliant blue-green light and in addition invisible ultra-violet rays. The invisible rays excite the phosphor coating on the outer bulb, making it fluorescent red. The combination of the blue-green hues with the red produces the white light of high intensity.

Parking Facilities. State legislatures granted or extended authority to provide off-street parking facilities in Connecticut, Iowa, Minnesota, Oregon, South Dakota, and West Virginia. Cities were authorized to use parking meter revenues for off-street parking facilities in Georgia, North Carolina, and Wyoming. A Massachusetts law authorizes the use of parking meter revenues to pay debts incurred for off-street parking facilities and establishes a study commission to consider proposals to authorize issuance of revenue bonds for off-street parking facilities. Arkansas law authorizes installation of parking meters without a referendum.

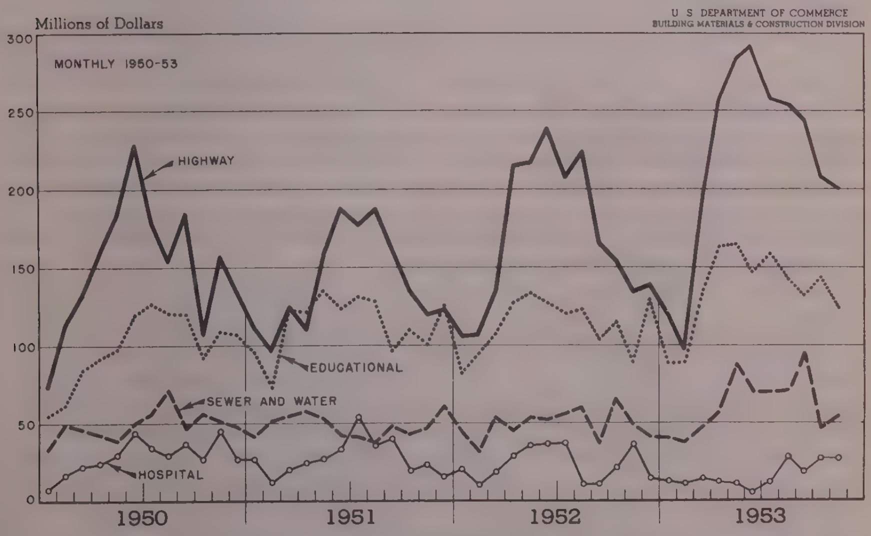
Many parking structures were opened or placed under construction during 1953. Bridgeport, Connecticut, dedicated its 500-car garage and bus terminal. A multi-story parking ramp was completed at Eau Claire, Wisconsin; a 400-car "carport" was opened in Ann Arbor, Michigan; two city-owned elevator type parking buildings are under construction at Denver. Many smaller and medium-size cities acquired land and constructed parking lots.

Winnetka, Illinois, constructed two lots with a 6-inch soil-cement base covered with an asphalt seal coat. This new low-cost type of surfacing for such facilities is expected to become quite popular. Several cities, including Wauwatosa, Wisconsin; Hopkins, Minnesota; and Pomona and San Buenaventura, California, financed off-street parking lots either in whole or in part by levying special assessments on properties within the area in which the lot is located.

Many other cities passed ordinances providing that adequate parking space be provided at the time new structures are built. Off-street parking requirements are most common in connection with commercial or industrial buildings but sometimes apply to residences. Some of the cities adopting such regulations in 1953 were Chicago, Durham (North Carolina), Milwaukee, Oklahoma City, Nashville, Fort Worth, Fair Lawn (New Jersey), Grand Forks (North Dakota), Clawson (Michigan), and Austin (Minnesota).

Airports. The federal-aid airport program, which grants funds for airport construction, was killed as far as new projects are concerned, by the 83rd Congress. The program was reportedly called to a halt while it is being "re-evaluated" by the new administration. Several multi-million dollar air terminals were dedicated in 1953 while others were placed under construction. New terminals were dedicated at Philadelphia, Fort Worth, Newark, San Francisco, and Roanoke (Virginia). Bond issues of $10 million and $12.5 million for major airport improvements were approved by the voters in Oakland and Dallas respectively. Other major airport improvements in various stages of completion were reported in other cities. Alberta Lea, Minnesota, passed an ordinance establishing an airport protection zone. Denver also adopted such an ordinance and authorized the acquisition of land surrounding its airport.

Sewage Disposal. A number of important measures were enacted regarding sewage disposal by the state legislatures. California and Alabama specifically authorized cities to levy special charges for sewage disposal service even though this practice had actually been followed by many cities in these states without such authority. Authority for all larger



Value of State and Local Public Works Contracts Awarded by Selected Types, 1950–1953

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cities except Topeka and Wichita to levy sewage service charges was granted by the Kansas legislature which also authorized the combined operation of water and sewage facilities and the issuance of combined water-sewage bonds.

A California law authorized unpaid service charges to be made a lien against property. A $2 million appropriation was made by the Pennsylvania legislature to aid municipalities in complying with state orders to construct sewage treatment plants which is believed to be the first instance of direct state aid. A Wisconsin law grants tax concessions to industries that invest in stream pollution control equipment. Such equipment is exempt from local property tax rolls for five years. It further allows industries, for state income tax purposes, to amortize the cost of such equipment over a five-year period instead of 20 years. This will enable firms to write off 20 per cent of the cost each year instead of 2.5 per cent. Wisconsin also passed a resolution urging Congress to enact an accelerated amortization law to benefit industries that install such equipment.

Other developments were the adoption of sewage service charges in Park Ridge, Illinois; Redlands, California; Burlington, Vermont; McPherson, Kansas; and many other cities. Ordinances requiring that properties be connected to the municipal sewer system where it is available were passed by Erie, Kansas; South Haven, Michigan; and Stanley, Wisconsin. A new sewage authority was created in Erie, Pennsylvania, and Jamestown, North Dakota, began work on four sewage lagoons covering 160 acres of land.

Refuse Disposal. Only six states had legislation or regulations requiring the cooking of garbage used as hog feed in the summer of 1952 when the nation-wide spread of the swine disease vesicular exanthema occurred. At the close of 1953, 41 states had laws or regulations banning the feeding of raw garbage to hogs. This was, of course, the most significant development in 1953 as far as refuse disposal is concerned. Several other laws affecting refuse disposal, however, were enacted. New Mexico's legislature authorized the use of revenue bonds for garbage and rubbish disposal areas and plants. A Kansas law authorizes inter-municipal or county-municipal agreements for refuse collection and disposal. In Illinois cities were granted authority to make charges for rubbish collection but not for garbage collection service.

Chicago voters approved a $10 million bond issue for several incinerators. Over 15 cities awarded contracts for such installations in 1953. Some of the contracting cities and their tonnage capacities are: Baltimore, Maryland, 800; Rochester, New York, 600 and 450; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 375 and 300; Erie, Pennsylvania, 200; Washington, D.C., 500; Worcester, Massachusetts, 450; Omaha, Nebraska, 375; New Britain, Connecticut, 300; Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, 250; Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 300; Galveston, Texas, 93; Youngstown, Ohio, 100; Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, 25; Williamsport, Pennsylvania, 40 and 50; and the new 11-community authority in southeast Oakland County, Michigan (near Detroit), 450.

Many cities began the operation of sanitary land fills during 1953: Parma, Ohio; Norwich, Connecticut; Fargo, North Dakota; Lakeland, Florida; Madison, Beloit, Portage, and Baraboo, Wisconsin; El Dorado, Kansas; Newburgh, New York; St. Paul, Minnesota; and Lafayette, Indiana.

Experiments on the composting of garbage were conducted at Michigan State College and at the University of California during 1953. Tacoma (Washington), Altoona (Pennsylvania), and Pueblo (Colorado), as well as several commercial firms, also conducted experimental composting operations during 1953. Other significant developments in the refuse collection and disposal field were plans for a large in-place garbage cooking plant in Kansas City, Missouri; the initial operation of a central garbage grinding plant at Port Huron, Michigan; the beginning of municipal refuse collection operations in Lima, Ohio; Beloit and Merrill, Wisconsin; and Union City, Tennessee; the establishment of charges for refuse collection service in Hays, Kansas; the adoption of an ordinance by Aurora, Colorado, requiring installation of garbage grinders in all new homes; adoption of an ordinance regulating the installation of garbage grinders in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and the enactment of an ordinance by Norfolk, Virginia, requiring that the owner's name and a "G" for garbage or "T" for trash be clearly marked on all refuse containers.

An unusual ordinance was adopted in Wyandotte, Michigan, which provides for low charges to commercial establishments that purchase "city specification" waste bins which can be attached to municipal trucks for regularly scheduled pick-ups. The collection charges for establishments that do not have such bins are substantially higher. Atlantic City, New Jersey, became the first city to purchase a new nationally marketed machine designed to separate refuse from beach sand.

Water Supply. Many water supply laws were enacted during 1953. Delaware cities and counties were given authority to join in the creation of water authorities. Kansas cities were authorized to combine the operation of water and sewage facilities and to issue water-sewage bonds pledging the revenues from both systems to amortize the bonds. The New York legislature authorized the establishment of county water districts. The voters of New York also approved a constitutional amendment to permit municipalities to develop joint water supplies and to sell water to neighboring cities.

More and more cities continued to add fluoride to water supplies. However, the Maine legislature passed a law providing that such action shall not be undertaken by a municipality without a favorable vote of its citizens. A legislative committee was established in Massachusetts to study the question of adding fluoride to public water supplies.

The extended drought in many sections of the country led some cities to enact water conservation ordinances, such as in Green Bay, Wisconsin, whose ordinance provides that lawn and garden sprinkling shall be alternately restricted to three days per week on each side of the street with no restrictions in effect on Sundays. Commercial weather modification experiments were undertaken in the Dallas, Texas, area and in other parts of the country in 1953.

Building Regulations. Three states—California, Florida and Illinois—passed laws permitting cities to adopt building, electrical, and plumbing codes by reference. Wisconsin authorized tax exemptions to industries

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installing air-pollution control equipment, the same as previously mentioned for Wisconsin industries who provide for stream pollution control facilities.

Many cities adopted modern building codes in 1953. Boulder, Colorado, and Ames, Iowa, adopted the "Basic Code" of the Building Officials Conference of America; Houston, Texas, Douglas, Arizona, and Spokane and Aberdeen, Washington, adopted the "Uniform Code" of the Pacific Coast Building Officials Conference; Longview, Washington; Lewistown, Maine; Stillwater, Oklahoma; and Lafayette, Louisiana, adopted the "National Code" of the National Board of Fire Underwriters; and Chattanooga, Tennessee, and Deland, Florida, adopted the "Standard Code" of the Southern Building Code Congress. Binghamton, New York, adopted the new performance-type code promulgated by the state of New York.

Administration. New public works departments were organized in many cities in 1953, including Centralia, Illinois; Two Rivers and Appleton, Wisconsin; and Rochester, New Hampshire.

Glendale, California, enacted an ordinance requiring the annual determination of prevailing wage rates and the payment of corresponding rates to workmen employed in public works. Ann Arbor, Michigan, adopted an ordinance providing for the pre-qualification of bidders on public works projects. In-service training programs were conducted in University City, Missouri; Escanaba, Michigan; Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Warwick, Virginia; and Salinas, California.

Several cities contracted in 1953 with private firms for weather consulting services, including Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and Danville, Oak Park, Rockford, and Park Forest, Illinois.

Professional Organization. The American Public Works Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago) continued to serve as a common meeting ground for all persons directly and indirectly interested in the public works field during 1953. The increased interest shown by the membership in the activities of the Association and the record-breaking increase in membership indicate that real progress is being made in developing a sense of professional pride in the work of administrative personnel in this field. Over 1,100 persons attended the 1953 Public Works Congress and Equipment Show in New Orleans. Francis J. Magnuson, city engineer of North Mankato, Minnesota, received the 1953 Charles Walter Nichols Award for his outstanding leadership in restoring the water and sewage facilities of North Mankato after it had been struck by a disastrous flood which inundated 90 per cent of that city. Charles A. Emerson, co-partner in the consulting engineering firm of Havens & Emerson, New York City, was elected to honorary membership in the Association. In addition, 35 members were honored by receiving the Samuel A. Greeley Service Award for completing 30 or more years of service to the same municipality.

Other 1953 developments were the publication of four special reports (see New Books and Pamphlets below) and the organization of new chapters of the Association in Iowa and Wisconsin.

Sewage Service Charges

TABLE XIII shows statistics on sewage service charges in 268 cities over 5,000 population. Data in Table XIII and this summary are taken, with permission of the American Public Works Association, from a special report, "Sewage Service Charges in Cities Over 5,000 Population," published in November, 1953. Sewage service charges as used here mean the periodic charges to the users of a sewer system, whether owners or renters, based upon the extent of their use of the sewer system, or upon presumptive evidence of the extent of such use. The term does not include special assessments for sewer construction, fees charged at the time a sewer connection is made, or special taxes levied and earmarked for sewerage facilities.

Service charges are now in use in at least 581 municipalities representing 25 per cent of the incorporated places over 5,000 population. These 581 cities are located in every state but Nevada, and the number of cities in each state ranges from 77 in Texas to only one city in several states. It is estimated that such charges are probably made by another 100 to 200 municipalities over 5,000. With few exceptions, every city in the United States over 5,000 population which provides sewage disposal service is now believed to possess authority to adopt such charges.

Some municipalities have established service charges for properties outside the corporate limits, but make no such charge inside the municipality. The 1953 Municipal Year Book shows that at least 294 cities over 10,000 population provide municipal sanitary service to individual properties outside the corporate limits, and that 62 per cent of the cities that provide such outside service charge higher rates.

Comparative Charges and Revenues. Out of 218 cities reporting domestic service charges under the uniform conditions described in the headnote to Table XIII, the mean average charge in 12 cities over 100,000 population was 57 cents per month, while the mean average charges in other population groups were as follows: 80 cents in 35 cities from 25,000 to 100,000; 84 cents in 88 cities from 10,000 to 25,000; and 81 cents in 83 cities from 5,000 to 10,000.

A total of 233 cities over 5,000 population reported their total revenues for the 1952 fiscal year from sewage service charges. The mean average per capita revenue for 15 cities over 100,000 population was $2.57 per year, while the average for the municipalities in the other population groups over 5,000 ranged from $3.10 to $3.24 per capita per year.

Basis for Residential Charge. Two principal bases are used for charging the residential customer for the cost of sewage disposal service: (1) water consumption, and (2) flat charges based on some unit, such as water meter size or number of fixtures, which reflects relative use of the sewage system. Among cities reporting on the basis for residential charge, 55 per cent use water consumption and 45 per cent use a flat rate.

Among cities using water consumption as the basis, 30 to 40 per cent compute the charge as a definite per cent of the water bill.

Among cities using the flat rate, 30 per cent use the type and number of plumbing fixtures, 45 per cent simply report a flat rate or uniform charge, 20 per cent use the number of sewer connections, and the remaining 5 per cent use various methods including a flat charge per front foot of property and number of rooms.

Some cities use a different basis for charging commercial and industrial users. Where water consumption is the basis for residential charge, it is invariably used for commercial and industrial charges. Some cities that have flat charges for residential users, however, regard water consumption as more equitable for commercial and industrial users.

Sewage meters are used in a few cities to measure the quantity of sewage discharged into the sewers by certain industries where the consumption of water is obviously unsuitable as a basis for charge or where the properties are served by private water supplies.

Billing and Collection Practices. Administrative practices regarding the billing and collection of sewage service charges vary. In a survey conducted by the American Public Works Association in 1950, 52 cities, representing 31 per cent of the 168 cities reporting, indicated that deposits are required guaranteeing payment of the charges. Where this practice is followed the deposit is almost always required of the tenant rather than the property owner. Deposits range from $2 to as high as $50 for some commercial accounts.

Of the 170 cities reporting practices on billing, 53 per cent indicated that the tenant is billed for the sewage service, 27 per cent that the property owner is billed, and the remaining 20 per cent that either the property owner or tenant is billed.

Eighty per cent of the 141 cities reporting their practices on methods of billing, indicated that the sewage service charge is listed as a separate item on the water bill. Nine per cent report that water and sewage service charges are billed as a single item on a combined bill, and 11 per cent report that a separate bill for sewage service charges is issued. Bills in those cities where the sewage service charge is based on water consumption are, in virtually all cases, combined with water bills and the billing period corresponds to that for water service.

Many cities have adopted the practice of allowing cash discounts for prompt payment of bills, or adding penalty charges to bills which become delinquent. Only 58 per cent of a total of 168 cities reporting indicated that monetary penalties apply when bills become delinquent. Thirty per cent of these cities which follow this practice report that the penalty takes the form of a loss of cash discounts varying from 5 to 50 per cent of the bill. In the remaining cities where penalties apply for late payment such penalties take the form of additional charges which are generally computed as a per cent of the original bill. The range of penalty charges varies from 3 per cent to 10 per cent of the bill.

TABLE XIII

SEWAGE SERVICE CHARGES IN CITIES OVER 5,000: 1952

This table includes 268 cities over 5,000 population. Data are taken, with permission of the American Public Works Association, from "Sewage Service Charges in Cities Over 5,000 Population," published in November, 1953. After the name of the city a single dagger (†) indicates private water supply, and a double dagger (‡) that the system is combined with another jurisdiction. Leaders (. . .) denote information not reported, and superior numerals (²) refer to footnotes at end of table. The first three columns show total revenue received in 1952, per capita revenues, and the principal basis of charges for residential service ("F" for flat rate, "W" for water consumption, and "P" for type and number of plumbing fixtures). The fourth column shows the monthly residential charges based on the following uniform conditions:

> *A five-room, single-family dwelling with a 60-foot lot frontage; one six-inch sewer connection; one each of the following plumbing fixtures: toilet, lavatory, bath, and sink; and a monthly water consumption of 5,000 gallons (or 665 cubic feet) measured through a 5/8" water meter. Computations were made for a normal bill, with no sprinkling allowance included. Discounts were taken but no penalties were added since it was assumed the bills would be paid when due*

City	Revenues: Total	Revenues: Per Capita	Basis of Resid. Charge	Monthly Resid. Charge
Over 100,000				
Akron, Ohio	$ 847,144	$3.09	W	$ .50
Camden, N. J.	957,587	7.69	W	1.13
Chattanooga, Tenn. †	...	...	W	.63
Cincinnati, Ohio	2,046,999	4.06	W	.60
Cleveland, Ohio	1,997,296	2.18	W	...
Columbus, Ohio	762,168	2.03	W	.56
Dayton, Ohio	876,653	3.60	W	.50
Detroit, Mich.	2,751,226	1.49	W	.09
Duluth, Minn.	225,592	2.15	W	.47
El Paso, Tex.	398,174	3.05	P	...
Fort Worth, Tex.	660,000	2.99	W	.50
Minneapolis, Minn.	627,339	1.20	W	.27
Portland, Ore.	614,596	1.65	W	.37
Providence, R. I.	159,683	.64	...[1]	...[1]
Seattle, Wash.	576,000[2]	1.23	W	...[1]
Tacoma, Wash.	360,000	2.50	W	...
Toledo, Ohio	441,577	1.45	W	.24
50,000 to 100,000				
Beaumont, Tex.	...	...	P	.75
Brockton, Mass.	179,336	2.86	W	...
Durham, N. C.	113,709	1.59	W	...
Jackson, Mich.	...	...	W	.60
Lansing, Mich.	407,089	4.42	W	1.45
Lima, Ohio	94,905	1.89	W	.37
Madison, Wis.	513,459	5.35	W	.90
Oak Park, Ill.	105,875	1.66	W	.67
Pontiac, Mich.	190,156	2.58	W	.85
Schenectady, N. Y.	246,432	2.68	W	.57
Sioux City, Iowa	85,000	1.01	W	.25
Springfield, Ohio	...	...	W	.96
25,000 to 50,000				
Abilene, Tex.	$ 251,224	$5.50	F	$ ...
Ann Arbor, Mich.	203,900	4.21	W	.97
Athens, Ga.	36,000	1.28	P	.42
Billings, Mont.	146,199[3]	4.59	W	1.01
Bloomington, Ill.	...	...	W	1.86
Bloomington, Ind.	101,380	3.60	W	.97
Concord, N. H.	...	...	W	.78
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	85,180	2.92	W	.50
Eugene, Ore.	153,407	4.27	W	1.00
Fargo, N. D.	122,221	3.20	F	.75
Grand Forks, N. D.	67,474	2.51	W	.50
Great Falls, Mont.	284,680	7.25	...	1.35
Hagerstown, Md.	205,000	5.65	W	...
Hamtramck, Mich.	...	...	W	.50[4]
Highland Park, Mich.	165,076	3.64	W	.17
High Point, N. C.	156,000	3.90	W	...
Kokomo, Ind. †	96,000[5]	2.48	W	1.00
Lakeland, Fla.	135,742	4.40	F	1.25
Lincoln Park, Mich.	...	...	W	.27
Mason City, Iowa	32,291	1.15	W	...
Massillon, Ohio	73,394	2.49	F	.41
Michigan City, Ind.	142,439	5.01	W	1.00
Middletown, Conn.	52,368	1.76	W	.75
Middletown, Ohio	...	...	W	1.83
Morgantown, W. Va.	77,019	3.02	W	...
Newark, Ohio	80,369	2.34	W	.50
New Brunswick, N. J.	263,110	6.79	...	.83
Norristown, Pa.	188,488	4.95	W	...
Ottumwa, Iowa	...	...	W	.70
Palo Alto, Calif.	133,070	5.45	F	.60
Redwood City, Calif.	16,400	.64	F	.60

TABLE XIII—SEWAGE SERVICE CHARGES IN CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Revenues		Basis of Resid. Charge	Monthly Resid. Charge
	Total	Per Capita		
25,000 to 50,000—continued				
Royal Oak, Mich.	$ 126,593	$ 2.70	W	$ .47
Santa Fe, N. M.	32,000	1.14	P	...
Shaker Heights, Ohio.	71,127	2.52	P	...
Tallahassee, Fla.	77,996	2.86	F	...
Temple, Tex.	80,273	3.15	P	.75
Tyler, Tex.	122,292	3.14	...	...
10,000 to 25,000				
Albany, Ore.†	49,445	4.89	F	.75
Albert Lea, Minn.	49,699	3.67	W	...
Ames, Iowa	45,660	1.99	W	.67
Anaheim, Calif.	80,000	5.50	F	1.00
Antioch, Calif.	...	...	F	2.00
Ashtabula, Ohio	47,703	2.01	W	.40
Astoria, Ore.	...	...	W	.50
Auburn, Me.	33,573	1.45	F	...
Benton Harbor, Mich.	...	...	W	1.98
Bluefield, W. Va.	73,000	3.40	W	1.00
Bogalusa, La.	18,133	1.02	P	.20
Boone, Iowa.	23,000	1.89	W	.50
Borger, Tex.	39,636	2.20	F	.50
Boulder, Colo.	25,000	1.25	P	.45
Brainerd, Minn.	...	...	W	.50
Brownwood, Tex.	69,919	3.48	P	1.00
Burlingame, Calif.	16,639	.84	W	.10
Canton, Ill.	...	...	W	.75
Charles City, Iowa	18,362	1.78	W	...
Cleburne, Tex.	40,913	3.16	P	.75
Coatesville, Pa.	51,065	3.69	W	...
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.	13,099	1.07	F	.25
Corvallis, Ore.	65,630	4.05	W	.85
Denison, Tex.	26,947	...	P	.50
Denton, Tex.	72,500	...	F	...
Duncan, Okla.	34,676	2.26	P	.40
Englewood, N. J.	183,103	7.93	P	1.56
Eureka, Calif.	84,230	3.65	F	.80
Fayetteville, Ark.	54,805	3.21	W	1.19
Fergus Falls, Minn.	29,773	2.30	W	.70
Fort Collins, Colo.	46,273	3.10	P	.83
Fullerton, Calif.	77,715	5.57	F	.50
Gainesville, Tex.	51,936	4.61	P	1.00
Goshen, Ind.	48,731	3.74	W	.93
Grosse Pte Pk., Mich.	24,200	1.85	W	.23
Haddonfield, N. J.	59,704	5.69	W	...
Hanover, Pa.	60,301	4.30	P	.65
Harlingen, Tex.	83,555	3.59	P	1.00
Harrisonburg, Va.	70,201	6.50	W	1.44
Hickory, N. C.	30,212	2.05	W	...
Huntington, Ind.	18,482	1.22	W	.41
Jeannette, Pa.	37,314	2.31	W	.60
Kennewick, Wash.	61,141	6.05	F	2.00
LaPorte, Ind.	45,847	2.56	W	.30
Lincoln, Ill.	...	...	P	1.00
Lodi, Calif.	47,036	3.42	F	.50
Long Beach, N. Y.	25,394	1.63	F	1.50
Long Branch, N. J.	28,607	1.24	F	1.25
Longview, Tex.	$ 60,870	$ 2.49	P	$ 1.00
McAllen, Tex.	65,000	3.24	P	1.00
Madera, Calif.	22,367	2.14	F	.50
Marlborough, Mass.	18,279	1.16	W	1.00
Marshall, Tex.	61,604	2.76	...	...
Marshfield, Wis.	46,885	3.78	W	...
Martinsville, Va.	38,432	2.23	W	1.00
Mattoon, Ill.	68,009	3.88	W	.64
Midland, Mich.	33,258	2.33	W	...
Midland, Tex.	77,242	3.56	P	.75
Modesto, Calif.	...	...	F	.85
Monmouth, Ill.	18,474	1.81	W	.50
Monroe, Mich.	70,993	3.30	W	.50
Monroe, N. C.	20,321	2.00	W	...
Moorhead, Minn.	79,805	5.37	F	1.35
Mount Clemens, Mich.	203,877	11.95	W	1.60
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	53,064	4.06	W	1.21
Nacogdoches, Tex.	49,241	4.00	P	1.50
New Castle, Ind.	...	...	F	.30
Oceanside, Calif.	33,896	2.63	F	.50
Olympia, Wash.	107,141	6.78	F	1.50
Ontario, Calif.	40,400	1.76	F	.50
Oxnard, Calif.	49,483	2.30	F	.50
Painesville, Ohio	26,724	1.85	W	...
Palestine, Tex.	54,539	4.36	P	1.20
Paris, Tex.	75,739	3.50	P	.85
Pasco, Wash.	49,046	4.78	W	...
Peabody, Mass.	40,238	1.78	W	...
Pendleton, Ore.	64,268	5.46	F	1.00
Peru, Ind.	...	...	W	1.35
Phoenixville, Pa.	54,500	4.20	P	1.00
Pittsburg, Calif.	...	...	F	1.00
Redding, Calif.	26,938	2.62	F	.50
Redlands, Calif.	...	...	F	.75
Renton, Wash.	43,568	2.72	F	.75
Robbinsdale, Minn.	19,487	1.73	...	.50
St. Louis Park, Minn.	36,104	1.60	F	.83
Santa Cruz, Calif.	102,961	4.69	F	.85
Seminole, Okla.	17,650	1.49	F	.60
South Euclid, Ohio	14,424	.93	W	.20
So. San Francisco, Cal.	37,200	1.92	F	.75
Sumter, S. C.	39,321[6]	1.95	F	.75
Sweetwater, Tex.	46,288	3.40	P	1.00
Texarkana, Ark.‡	53,513	3.38	P	1.00
Texarkana, Tex.‡	87,788	3.55	P	1.00
Texas City, Tex.	58,136	3.50	P	1.00
Traverse City, Mich.	42,817	2.53	F	.75
Troy, Ohio	65,608	6.16	W	...
Tulare, Calif.	29,439	2.36	W	...
University Park, Tex.	100,600	4.15	F	1.00
Walla Walla, Wash.	60,147	2.50	...	.50
Waycross, Ga.	33,000	1.75	W	.75
Woodbury, N. J.	54,270	4.96	W	1.17
Yeadon, Pa.	...	...	F	1.17
Ypsilanti, Mich.	67,935	3.70	W	.92

TABLE XIII—SEWAGE SERVICE CHARGES IN CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Revenues Total	Revenues Per Capita	Basis of Resid. Charge	Monthly Resid. Charge
5,000 to 10,000				
Alamogordo, N. M. . . $	26,055	$3.84	F	$1.20
Alexander City, Ala. .	6,600	1.03	F	.50
Alexandria, Minn. . .	23,640	3.74	W	.75
Alma, Mich.	...	...	W	2.00
Ashland, Ore.	6,000	.77	F	.50
Atmore, Ala.	5,086[7]	.89	P	1.50
Baker, Ore.	15,832	1.67	F	.50
Bath, N. Y.	8,771	1.62	W	.43
Bedford, Ohio	24,351	2.67	W	.67
Belvidere, Ill.	45,560	4.83	...	...
Bonham, Tex.	15,292	1.70	F	1.00
Brigham City, Utah. .	...	...	F	.50
Cameron, Tex.	9,267	1.83	F	.75
Chehalis, Wash.	34,034[6]	6.05	F	1.35
Chester, S. C.	27,658	4.01	P	1.00
Circleville, Ohio . . .	23,944	2.74	F	.50
Cisco, Tex.	16,200	3.10	P	.75
Claremont, Calif. . . .	18,200	2.88	F	.67
Clarkston, Wash. . . .	32,124	5.71	F	1.50
Clawson, Mich.	20,313	3.92	W	...
Coleman, Tex.	37,397	5.71	P	1.50
Collingdale, Pa.	11,697	1.38	P	.22
Colorado City, Tex. .	20,220	...	F	.50
Columbia Hts., Minn.	13,007	1.59	F	.40
Concord, Calif.	18,559	2.67	F	.50
Cuero, Tex.	25,000	...	P	.80
Dalhart, Tex.	16,318	...	F	.75
De Pere, Wis.	32,063	3.94	W	...
Detroit Lakes, Minn. .	15,429	2.67	W	.83
Dickinson, N. D.	...	3.20	W	1.02
Doylestown, Pa.	34,422	6.55	W	...
E. Palestine, Ohio . .	10,000	1.93	P	.50
Falls Church, Va. . .	56,331	7.49	F	1.75
Garden City, Mich. . .	14,964	1.66	W	.75
Glassboro, N. J.	9,192	1.57	F	.50
Graham, Tex.	17,410	2.59	P	.50
Grand Haven, Mich. .	30,000	3.15	W	...
Grants Pass, Ore. . .	21,000	2.59	F	.50
Grinnell, Iowa	15,573	2.28	W	...
Harriman, Tenn. . . .	12,576	1.97	W	.50
Hillsboro, Ore.	21,863	4.25	F	1.25
Hillsdale, Mich.	36,489	5.00	W	.96
Hopkins, Minn.	63,294	8.35	F	1.50
Hugo, Okla.	7,464	1.25	...	.50
Humboldt, Tenn. . . .	22,550	3.04	W	...
Huntsville, Tex.	8,535	.87	F	.50
Jenkintown, Pa.	22,700	4.42	P	.74
Jennings, La.	10,800	1.12	...	.50
Kerrville, Tex.	30,000	3.90	P	1.00
La Grange, Ore. . . . $	28,553	$3.31	F	$ .75
Lewisburg, Tenn. . . .	35,536	6.87	W	...
Lombard, Ill.	...	...	W	.57
Lompoc, Calif.	26,732	4.83	F	1.00
Ludington, Mich. . . .	24,205	2.65	W	.50
McCook, Neb.	37,456	4.89	F	1.00
McMinnville, Ore. . .	15,757[9]	...	F	.75
Miamisburg, Ohio. . .	7,392[10]	1.16	W	...
Naperville, Ill.	6,754	.96	W	.17
New Ulm, Minn.	12,588	1.35	W	.61
North Bend, Ore. ‡ . .	29,622	4.86	F	1.00
N. Sacramento, Calif.	37,525	6.23	F	1.20
Oberlin, Ohio.	10,000	1.41	W	.40
Oelwein, Iowa	27,708	3.52	W	1.14
Orrville, Ohio	40,749	7.90	W	1.17
Pacific Grove, Calif. .	...	...	F	.75
Plant City, Fla.	22,605	2.45	W	1.12
Pulaski, Tenn.	9,777	...	W	...
Pulaski, Va.	11,400	1.24	F	.43
Quakertown, Pa. . . .	25,000	4.40	F	.85
Radford, Va.	10,180	1.13	W	.50
Riverside, Ill.	35,705	3.90	W	.94
Rusk, Tex.	...	...	P	1.00
St. Marys, Ohio	40,223	6.50	...	...
Seguin, Tex.	11,593	1.19	P	.75
Shawano, Wis.	18,261	3.10	W	...
Shelton, Wash.	9,895	1.96	F	1.00
Silver City, N. M. . .	15,562	2.22	P	.25
Somerset, Pa.	12,401	2.09	W	.89
South Boston, Va. . . .	12,600	2.08	F	.75
Spencer, Iowa	20,000	2.68	W	...
Springville, Utah . . .	9,072	1.40	F	1.00
Stroudsburg, Pa. . . .	21,418[11]	3.36	P	1.00
Sturgeon Bay, Wis. . .	17,019	2.41	W	.86
Sulphur Springs, Tex.	18,043	2.01	...	...
Taylor, Tex.	42,300	4.66	F	1.12
The Dalles, Ore. . . .	15,321[12]	2.00	F	.75
Thomaston, Ga.	32,259	4.90	P	1.45
Tipton, Ind.	15,506	2.66	W	...
Tucumcari, N. M. . .	19,657	2.34	F	.75
Upland, Calif.	18,364	1.99	F	.50
Uvalde, Tex.	10,500	1.21	...	.50
Virginia Beach, Va. .	22,500	4.18	W	...
Wapakoneta, Ohio . . .	12,029	2.08	F	.42
Wayne, Mich.	52,566	5.60	W	.50
Weslaco, Tex.	28,090	3.74	P	1.00
Whitewater, Wis. . . .	12,293	2.40	W	...
Willmar, Minn.	11,071	1.17	W	...
Wytheville, Va.	12,000	2.18	W	.92
Yuba City, Calif. . . .	46,950	5.97	F	1.00

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[1] Charges not applicable to residences.

[2] Annual transfer from water to general fund as a sewage service charge.

[3] $27,146 additional revenue was collected from properties outside the city.

[4] Computed as a proportion of the combined minimum water and sewage charge.

[5] Based on old rates of 40 cents minimum charge compared to new rates of $1 minimum charge.

[6] Based on former flat rate of 50 cents per month.

[7] Applicable only in one part of city.

[8] Computed as 30 per cent of combined water and sewage revenues.

[9] Rates increased from a minimum of 35 cents to 75 cents per month during year.

[10] Revenues under old rate schedule.

[11] Based on former rate of 75 cents per month—new minimum rate is $1 per month.

[12] Revenue based on old minimum rate of 50 cents per month; new minimum rate is 75 cents per month.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

RESIDENTIAL refuse collection and disposal practices are presented for 1,085 cities over 10,000 population in Table XIV. Data are presented for individual cities on the collection agency for garbage, ashes, and rubbish; the collection point for household collection service; the disposal methods for garbage, ashes, and rubbish; and municipal practices for special collection charges, regulation of private collectors, revenue from salvage, and household garbage grinders.

Refuse Collection Agency. Tables 1 and 2 summarize the residential collection agencies for the three principal types of refuse. Table 1 shows the garbage collection agency in 1,050 reporting cities over 10,000 population and Table 2 summarizes the residential collection agencies for ashes in 893 cities and for rubbish in 986 cities.

Refuse Disposal Methods. The disposal methods used by cities over 10,000 are summarized in Tables 3 and 4 for garbage, ashes, and rubbish. Table 3 which summarizes methods of garbage disposal shows that sanitary land fill, reported by 466 cities, is the most frequently used method. Table 4 shows that the great majority of the cities for ashes and rubbish disposal use either the open dump or sanitary land fill.

Charges and Regulations. City officials were asked to report whether residents had to pay a special collection charge either to the city or to a private contractor hired by the city for residential refuse collection service. Out of 1,046 cities reporting, 285 indicated such a charge.

A total of 1,018 cities reported on their practices for regulating private refuse collection. Of these 1,018 cities, 468 require private collectors to obtain some kind of license or permit or to register as a condition of operation. An additional 47 cities prohibit private collections; in these 47 cities collections are made only (1) by the city, (2) by a single private contractor hired by the city, or (3) by a single private contractor operating under a city franchise. The remaining 503 cities do not regulate private collectors in any way.

TABLE 1

GARBAGE COLLECTION AGENCY IN CITIES OVER 10,000

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting*	City	Contract	Private
Over 500,000	16	14	1	1
250,000 to 500,000.	23	17	5	1
100,000 to 250,000.	53	43	9	1
50,000 to 100,000	111	76	29	6
25,000 to 50,000	223	136	69	18
10,000 to 25,000	624	361	193	70
All cities over 10,000	1,050	647	306	97

* Does not include 25 cities reporting collections by two agencies.

TABLE 2

ASHES AND RUBBISH COLLECTION AGENCIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000

Population Group	ASHES				RUBBISH			
	No. of Cities Reporting*	City	Contract	Private	No. of Cities Reporting†	City	Contract	Private
Over 500,000	17	14	1	2	17	14	1	2
250,000 to 500,000.	20	12	3	5	23	16	3	4
100,000 to 250,000.	45	31	3	11	49	38	2	9
50,000 to 100,000	96	65	16	15	107	76	17	14
25,000 to 50,000	193	118	29	46	208	139	34	35
10,000 to 25,000	522	316	82	124	582	375	95	112
All cities over 10,000	893	556	134	203	986	658	152	176

* Does not include 12 cities reporting collections by two agencies.

† Does not include 30 cities reporting collections by two agencies.

TABLE 3

GARBAGE DISPOSAL METHODS IN CITIES OVER 10,000

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting*	Open Dump	Incineration	Sanitary Landfill	Hog Feeding (cooked garbage)	Hog Feeding (uncooked garbage)	Grinding at Sewage Plant
Over 500,000	18	2	13	9	3	3	3
250,000 to 500,000.	23	1	11	14	3	3	1
100,000 to 250,000.	52	2	19	27	8	4	2
50,000 to 100,000	106	18	30	49	14	13	1
25,000 to 50,000	218	25	43	115	32	14	3
10,000 to 25,000	586	159	74	252	96	55	8
All cities over 10,000	1,003	207	190	466	156	92	18

* Some cities use two or more disposal methods and are counted under each method used; therefore the number of cities reporting is less than the number of cities shown in the balance of the table.

TABLE 4

ASHES AND RUBBISH DISPOSAL METHODS IN CITIES OVER 10,000

Population Group	ASHES				RUBBISH			
	No. of Cities Reporting*	Open Dump	Incineration	Sanitary Landfill	No. of Cities Reporting*	Open Dump	Incineration	Sanitary Landfill
Over 500,000	16	10	2	10	16	6	9	10
250,000 to 500,000.	17	4	2	15	22	4	6	18
100,000 to 250,000.	42	22	1	23	50	22	12	24
50,000 to 100,000	99	45	6	56	110	44	28	57
25,000 to 50,000	188	99	2	94	206	95	28	104
10,000 to 25,000	472	279	6	200	553	302	55	230
All cities over 10,000	834	459	19	398	957	473	138	443

* Some cities use two or more disposal methods and are counted under each method used; therefore the number of cities reporting is less than the number of cities shown in the balance of the table.

TABLE XIV

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1954

This table includes residential refuse collection and disposal practices for 1,085 cities over 10,000 population as reported by city officials early in 1954. Under "Collection Agency" the three major types of refuse are shown and code letters indicate whether residential collections are made directly by city employees (C), by a private contractor hired by the city (P), or by collectors hired individually by residents of the city (D). "Collection Point" shows the designated places for the collection of residential refuse (see code). Under "Special Collection Charge", "Yes" means that residents must pay a special charge to either the city or to the private contractor hired by the city for refuse collection service. "Private Collectors Regulated" indicates whether the city requires private collectors to obtain a license or a permit or to register as a condition of operations; a single dagger (†) indicates private collectors are prohibited and that collections are made only (1) by the city, (2) by a single private contractor hired by the city, or (3) by a single private contractor operating under a city franchise. Under "Disposal Methods", the three types of refuse are listed and the disposal method used for each is shown (see code). "Revenue From Salvage" indicates by "Yes" or "No" whether the city, as a part of refuse disposal, derives any revenue from the salvage and sale of metal, rags, and paper. Under "Household Garbage Grinders Permitted". "Yes" indicates that household garbage grinders are permitted, and "No" that they are prohibited in the city. Asterisks (*) indicate notes at end of table; leaders (. . .) indicate data not available.

COLLECTION POINT

B—Curb
F—Front house line
R—Rear house line
A—Rear of property (alley line)

DISPOSAL METHODS

O—Open dump
I—Incineration
S—Sanitary landfill
Hc—Hog feeding (cooked garbage)
Hu—Hog feeding (uncooked garbage)
G—Grinding at sewage disposal plant

City	Collection Agency			Collection Point	Special Collection Charge	Private Collectors Regulated	Disposal Methods			Revenue from Salvage	Household Garbage Grinders Permitted
	Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish				Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish		
Over 1,000,000											
Chicago, Ill.	C	C	C	CFRA	No	Yes	OS	OS	OS	Yes	Yes
Detroit, Mich.	C	C	C	BA	No	. . .	I	O	O	No	Yes
Los Angeles, Calif. . . .	C	C	C	B	No	Yes	Hu	O	. . .*	No	Yes
New York, N. Y.	C	C	C	B	No	Yes	ISG	IS	IS	. . .	Yes
Philadelphia, Pa.	CP	C	C	BRA	No	Yes	IHcHu	OS	OIS	Yes	Yes
500,000 to 1,000,000											
Baltimore, Md.	C	C	C	BA	No	No	IS	O	IS	Yes	Yes
Boston, Mass.	P	P	P	BR	No†	Yes	Hc	S	S	No	Yes
Buffalo, N. Y.	C	C	C	R	No	No	I	S	I	Yes	Yes
Cincinnati, Ohio	C	C	C	R	Yes	Yes	I	O	I	Yes	Yes
Cleveland, Ohio	C	C	C	RA	No	No	I	S	IS	Yes	Yes
Houston, Tex.	C	C	C	R	No	No	IS	IS	IS	Yes	Yes
Milwaukee, Wis.	C	C	C	RA	No	Yes	I	O	O	No	Yes
Minneapolis, Minn. . . .	C	D	D	A	No	Yes	I	O	O	No	Yes
New Orleans, La.	C	C	C	B	No	No	OIS	. . .	. . .	Yes	Yes

TABLE XIV—REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Collection Agency			Collection Point	Special Collection Charge	Private Collectors Regulated	Disposal Methods			Revenue from Salvage	Household Garbage Grinders Permitted
	Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish				Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish		
500,000 to 1,000,000—continued											
Pittsburgh, Pa.	CP	. . .	CP	RA	No	Yes	IS	. . .	IS	Yes	Yes
St. Louis, Mo.	C	C	C	BFRA	No	Yes	SHuG	OS	S	Yes	Yes
San Francisco, Calif.	D	D	D	. . .	. . . .	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Washington, D. C.	C	C	C	FA	No	No	ISHcG	OS	OI	Yes	Yes
250,000 to 500,000											
Akron, Ohio	C	D	D	R	No	Yes	I	O	O	No	Yes
Atlanta, Ga.	C	C	C	A	Yes	Yes	I	S	S	Yes	Yes
Birmingham, Ala.	C	C	C	FRA	No	No	OIS	. . .	. . .	Yes	. . .
Columbus, Ohio	C	. . .	C	RA	No	Yes	I	. . .	I	. . .	. . .
Dallas, Tex.	C	C	C	BA	No	Yes	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Denver, Colo.	P	D	C	BFRA	No	Yes	Hc	. . .	S	Yes	Yes
Fort Worth, Tex.	C	. . .	C	RA	Yes	Yes	IS	. . .	O	Yes	Yes
Indianapolis, Ind.	C	C	C	B	No	No	G	. . .	OS	No	Yes
Jersey City, N. J.	C	C	C	B	No	Yes	S	S	S	. . .	. . .
Kansas City, Mo.	P	D	D	R	No	No	Hc	S	S	No	Yes
Long Beach, Calif.	C	C	C	BA	No	Yes	Hu	S	S	No	Yes
Louisville, Ky.	C	C	C	B	No	No	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Memphis, Tenn.	C	C	C	RA	No	. . .	IS	OS	OIS	Yes	Yes
Newark, N. J.	C	C	C	R	No	Yes	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Oakland, Calif.	P	P	P	R	Yes	No†	SHu	S	S	No	Yes
Omaha, Neb.	P	P	P	A	No	Yes	IS	IS	IS	No	Yes
Portland, Ore.	D	D	D	A	No	Yes	ISHc	IS	IS	No	Yes
Rochester, N. Y.	C	C	C	R	No	No	I	O	I	No	Yes
St. Paul, Minn.	C	D	D	A	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
San Antonio, Tex.	C	C	C	BA	Yes	No	IS	S	S	Yes	Yes
San Diego, Calif.	C	. . .	C	BA	No	No	Hu	. . .	S	No	Yes
Seattle, Wash.	P	P	P	BA	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Toledo, Ohio	C	C	C	FR	No	Yes	IS	OS	IS	Yes	Yes
100,000 to 250,000											
Allentown, Pa.	P	. . .	. . .	FR	No	No	I	. . .	I	No	Yes
Austin, Tex.	C	C	C	BA	No	Yes	IS	IS	IS	Yes	Yes
Baton Rouge, La.	C	C	C	BA	No	No	S	S	O	No	Yes
Berkeley, Calif.	C	C	C	A	Yes	Yes	SHu	S	S	Yes	Yes
Bridgeport, Conn.	C	C	C	B	No	. . .	I	. . .	. . .	No	Yes
Cambridge, Mass.	C	C	C	B	No	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	No	Yes
Camden, N. J.	P	C	C	BA	No	No	. . .	O	I	No	Yes
Canton, Ohio	C	. . .	. . .	RA	Yes	Yes	G	. . .	. . .	No	Yes
Charlotte, N. C.	C	C	C	BRA	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Chattanooga, Tenn.	C	C	C	BA	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Corpus Christi, Tex.	C	. . .	C	B	Yes	Yes	S	. . .	S	Yes	Yes
Dayton, Ohio	C	C	C	R	No	Yes	I	S	I	No	Yes
Des Moines, Iowa	C	D	D	. . .	No	Yes	S	O	O	No	Yes
Duluth, Minn.	D	D	D	. . .	No	Yes	I	O	O	Yes	Yes
Elizabeth, N. J.	P	P	C	B	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	No
El Paso, Tex.	C	. . . .	C	RA	Yes	Yes	S	. . .	S	Yes	Yes
Erie, Pa.	C	. . .	. . .	R	No†	No	I	. . .	. . .	No	Yes
Evansville, Ind.	C	C	C	A	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Fall River, Mass.	P	C	C	B	No	Yes	HcHu	O	I	No	Yes
Flint, Mich.	C	C	D	B	No	Yes	S	S	O	Yes	Yes
Fort Wayne, Ind.	P	D	D	BA	No	Yes	S	O	O	No	Yes
Grand Rapids, Mich.	C	D	D	B	No	Yes	SG	S	S	No	Yes
Hartford, Conn.	P	C	C	R	No	No	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Jacksonville, Fla.	C	C	C	B	No	Yes	IHuHc	. . .	OS	No	Yes

TABLE XIV—REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Collection Agency			Collection Point	Special Collection Charge	Private Collectors Regulated	Disposal Methods			Revenue from Salvage	Household Garbage Grinders Permitted
	Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish				Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish		
100,000 to 250,000—continued											
Knoxville, Tenn.	C	C	C	BA	No	No	S	S	S	No	. . .
Little Rock, Ark.	C	C	C	A	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Miami, Fla.	C	. . .	C	RB	No	. . .	I	. . .	O	Yes	No
Mobile, Ala.	C	C	C	B	No	Yes	O	O	O	No	No
Montgomery, Ala.	C	C	C	R	Yes	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Nashville, Tenn.	C	C	C	. . .	No	No	S	OS	OS	No	Yes
New Bedford, Mass. . . .	C	C	C	B	No	Yes	I	O	O	No	. . .
Norfolk, Va.	C	C	C	BA	No	Yes	IS	OS	OS	No	Yes
Oklahoma City, Okla. . .	C	. . .	C	R	Yes	No	S	. . .	S	No	Yes
Pasadena, Calif.	C	D	C	RA	No	Yes	Hu	O	OI	No	Yes
Peoria, Ill.	P	P	P	BA	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Phoenix, Ariz.	C	C	C	BA	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Providence, R. I.	C	C	C	B	No	. . .	I	S	S	Yes	Yes
Reading, Pa.	C	D	D	B	No	No	Hc	O	O	No	No
Richmond, Va.	C	C	C	BA	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Sacramento, Calif.	C	C	C	BR	Yes	Yes	SHc	S	S	Yes	Yes
Savannah, Ga.	C	C	C	RA	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Scranton, Pa.	C	C	C	. . .	No	No	I	O	O	Yes	Yes
Shreveport, La.	C	. . .	C	BRA	No	Yes	I	. . .	O	Yes	Yes
Somerville, Mass.	P	. . .	. . .	F	No	No	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
South Bend, Ind.	C	D	D	BA	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Spokane, Wash.	C	C	C	BFA	Yes	No†	I	O	I	Yes	Yes
Syracuse, N. Y.	C	C	C	B	No	Yes	. . .*	O	OI	No	Yes
Tacoma, Wash.	C	C	C	. . .	Yes	No†	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Tampa, Fla.	CP	. . .	CP	RA	No	No	IS	. . .	OI	Yes	Yes
Trenton, N. J.	C	C	C	B	No	No	I	O	I	Yes	No
Utica, N. Y.	P	P	P	B	No	No†	I	O	O	No	No
Waterbury, Conn.	C	D	C	R	No	No	I	O	I	No	Yes
Wichita, Kan.	C	D	CP	RA	Yes	Yes	SHc	O	OS	Yes	Yes
Worcester, Mass.	CP	D	D	R	No	Yes	Hc	OS	I	Yes	Yes
Youngstown, Ohio	C	D	D	. . .	No	Yes	I	. . .	. . .	. . .	Yes
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Alameda, Calif.	P	P	P	. . .	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Albuquerque, N. M. . . .	C	C	C	A	Yes	No†	SHu	S	S	Yes	Yes
Alexandria, Va.	C	C	C	B	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Alhambra, Calif.	P	P	P	BA	Yes	Yes	Hu	S	I	Yes	Yes
Altoona, Pa.	C	D	D	BA	No	Yes	I	OS	O	No	. . .
Amarillo, Tex.	C	C	C	A	Yes	Yes	OS	O	OS	Yes	Yes
Asheville, N C.	C	C	C	R	No	No	. . .	S	S	No	Yes
Augusta, Ga.	C	C	C	BF	No	No	OS	OS	OS	No	Yes
Aurora, Ill.	C	D	D	B	No	No	I	O	O	No	Yes
Bay City, Mich.	P	C	C	B	No	No	. . .	O	O	No	Yes
Bayonne, N. J.	C	C	C	B	No	. . .	O	O	O	No	Yes
Beaumont, Tex.	C	C	C	B	No	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Yes	. . .
Berwyn, Ill.	C	C	C	A	No	Yes	O	O	O	No	Yes
Bethlehem, Pa.	D	D	D	FRA	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Brockton, Mass.	C	C	C	BFR	No	No	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Brookline t, Mass.	C	C	C	FR	No	. . .	I	O	I	. . .	Yes
Burbank, Calif.	C	C	C	BA	Yes	Yes	Hu	S	S	No	Yes
Cedar Rapids, Iowa . . .	C	. . .	. . .	BRA	No	Yes	I	. . .	S	No	Yes
Charleston, S. C.	C	C	C	B	No	No	I	O	O	No	Yes
Charleston, W. Va.	C	. . .	C	RA	Yes	Yes	I	S	I	No	Yes
Chester, Pa.	P	P	P	BA	No	Yes	. . .	O	O	No	. . .
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio . .	C	C	C	R	No	Yes	I	O	OI	Yes	Yes

TABLE XIV—REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Collection Agency			Collection Point	Special Collection Charge	Private Collectors Regulated	Disposal Methods			Revenue from Salvage	Household Garbage Grinders Permitted
	Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish				Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish		
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Clifton, N. J.	P	P	P	F	No	Yes	O	O	O	No	Yes
Columbia, S. C.	P	. . .	C	. . .	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Columbus, Ga.	C	C	C	B	No	No†	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Covington, Ky.	C	C	C	B	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Cranston, R. I.	P	. . .	P	B	No	No	Hc	S	S	No	Yes
Davenport, Iowa	C	C	C	A	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Dearborn, Mich.	C	C	C	BA	No	Yes	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Decatur, Ill.	D	D	D	RA	No	Yes	O	O	O	No	Yes
Durham, N. C.	C	C	C	B	No	No	I	I	I	No	No
East Orange, N. J.	P	P	P	R	No	Yes	. . .*	. . .*	. . .*	No	No
East St. Louis, Ill.	C	D	D	RA	No	Yes	Hc	S	S	No	Yes
Fresno, Calif.	C	. . .	C	BA	Yes	. . .	SHu	. . .	O	No	Yes
Gadsden, Ala.	C	C	C	BFRA	No	. . .	S	. . .	S	No	Yes
Galveston, Tex.	CD	. . .	CD	BA	Yes	Yes	I	. . .	OI	No	Yes
Glendale, Calif.	P	P	P	B	Yes	Yes	Hu	S	S	No	Yes
Green Bay, Wis.	C	C	C	R	No	No	I	O	O	No	Yes
Greensboro, N. C.	C	C	C	B	No	Yes	S	S	I	No	Yes
Greenville, S. C.	C	. . .	. . .	A	No	Yes	S	S	S	Yes	. . .
Hamilton, Ohio	C	C	C	BA	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Hammond, Ind.	C	C	C	BA	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Hampton, Va.	C	C	C	R	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Harrisburg, Pa.	P	C	C	A	No	No	Hc	O	OI	No	Yes
Hoboken, N. J.	P	P	P	B	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Holyoke, Mass.	P	C	C	. . .	No	. . .	. . .	I	I	No	Yes
Huntington, W. Va.	C	C	C	A	No	No	I	I	O	Yes	Yes
Irvington, N. J.	C	C	C	B	No	No	I	O	S	No	No
Jackson, Mich.	P	P	P	R	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Jackson, Miss.	C	C	C	BA	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Johnstown, Pa.	C	. . .	C	F	No	No	I	. . .	I	Yes	Yes
Joliet, Ill.	P	P	P	B	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Kalamazoo, Mich.	D	D	D	RA	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Kenosha, Wis.	C	C	C	BRA	No	Yes	I	OS	OS	No	Yes
Lancaster, Pa.	P	. . .	. . .	B	No	No	Hu	. . .	. . .	No	Yes
Lansing, Mich.	C	D	D	R	Yes	Yes	G	. . .	S	No	Yes
Laredo, Tex.	C	. . .	C	F	No	No	I	. .	I	No	No
Lawrence, Mass.	C	C	C	RA	No	No	Hc	S	I	No	Yes
Lexington, Ky.	C	C	C	R	No	No	OI	O	. .	No	Yes
Lima, Ohio	CP	CP	CP	R	Yes	Yes	. .	O	I	No	Yes
Lincoln, Neb.	D	D	D	FA	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Lorain, Ohio	C	C	C	BA	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Lowell, Mass.	C	C	C	B	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Lubbock, Tex.	C	C	C	A	No	Yes	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Lynn, Mass.	CP	C	C	B	No	No	. .	OS	OS	No	Yes
Madison, Wis.	C	C	C	B	No	No	S	O	O	No	Yes
Malden, Mass.	C	C	C	B	No	Yes	Hu	O	O	No	Yes
Medford, Mass.	P	C	C	B	No	Yes	Hc	S	S	Yes	Yes
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	. . .	. . .	. . .	BR	No	Yes	I	O	S	No	No
New Britain, Conn.	P	P	P	BA	No	Yes	OHc	O	O	No	Yes
New Rochelle, N. Y.	C	C	C	R	No	Yes	I	O	O	Yes	Yes
Newton, Mass.	P	C	C	B	No	Yes	Hu	I	I	Yes	Yes
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	C	C	C	BFRA	No	No	OIS	S	OS	Yes	Yes
Oak Park, Ill.	C	C	C	BA	No	No	I	O	OI	No	Yes
Ogden, Utah	C	. . .	. . .	B	No	Yes	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Orlando, Fla.	C	C	C	R	No	Yes	I	S	I	Yes	Yes
Passaic, N. J.	P	P	P	B	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes

TABLE XIV—REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Collection Agency			Collection Point	Special Collection Charge	Private Collectors Regulated	Disposal Methods			Revenue from Salvage	Hous hold Garbage Grin ers Permitte
	Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish				Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish		
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Pittsfield, Mass.	C	D	C	RA	No	No	IS	O	IS	No	Y
Pontiac, Mich.	C	C	C	BR	No	No	S	S	S	No	N
Port Arthur, Tex.	C	C	C	B	Yes	No	S	S	S	No	Y
Portland, Me.	P	D	D	. . .	No	Yes	Hc	O	O	No	Y
Portsmouth, Va.	C	C	C	BFA	No	Yes	OI	O	OI	No	Y
Pueblo, Colo.	P	D	D	RA	No	Yes	Hc	O	O	No	Y
Quincy, Mass.	C	C	C	B	No	No	Hc	O	O	No	Y
Racine, Wis.	C	C	C	B	No	Yes	I	S	S	No	Y
Raleigh, N. C.	C	C	C	RA	No	. . .	OS	OS	I	No	Y
Richmond, Calif.	P	P	P	BFRA	Yes	. . .	OISHcHu	OIS	OIS	No	Y
Roanoke, Va.	C	C	C	BA	No	No	OI	O	OI	No	Y
Rockford, Ill.	C	C	C	B	Yes	Yes	S	S	IS	Yes	Y
Saginaw, Mich.	D	C	CD	B	No	Yes	S	O	O	No	Y
St. Joseph, Mo.	P	D	D	A	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	N
St. Petersburg, Fla.	C	. . .	C	RA	Yes	Yes	S	. .	IS	No	Y
San Angelo, Tex.	C	. . .	C	A	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	No	Y
San Bernardino, Calif.	C	C	C	BA	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	Yes	Y
San Jose, Calif.	P	P	P	B	Yes	Yes	O	. . .	O	No	Y
Santa Monica, Calif.	C	C	C	BA	Yes	Yes	Hu	S	I	Yes	Y
Schenectady, N. Y.	C	C	C	. . .	No	Yes	I	O	I	No	Y
Sioux City, Iowa	P	P	P	BA	No	No	S	S	S	No	.
Sioux Falls, S. D.	D	D	D	RA	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Y
South Gate, Calif.	C	C	C	B	Yes	Yes	Hu	S	S	No	Y
Springfield, Ill.	C	C	C	BA	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Y
Springfield, Mo.	P	D	D	R	No	No	Hc	O	O	No	Y
Springfield, Ohio	C	C	C	BA	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Y
Stamford, Conn.	C	C	C	B	No	Yes	I	I	I	No	Y
Stockton, Calif.	P	. . .	C	R	Yes	Yes	S	. . .	O	Yes	Y
Terre Haute, Ind.	P	P	P	A	No	Yes	Hc	S	S	No	Y
Troy, N. Y.	C	C	C	B	No	Yes	I	OS	OIS	No	Y
Waco, Tex.	C	C	C	BA	No	Yes	OIS	. . .	. . .	Yes	Y
Waterloo, Iowa	C	D	D	RA	No	Yes	S	O	O	Yes	Y
Wheeling, W. Va.	C	. . .	C	A	Yes	. . .	S	S	S	Yes	Y
Wichita Falls, Tex.	C	. . .	C	A	Yes	Yes	OS	. . .	OS	No	Y
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	C	. . .	C	F	No	No	Hu	. . .	I	Yes	Y
Winston-Salem, N. C.	C	C	C	R	No	No	S	S	S	No	Y
Woonsocket, R. I.	P	P	P	B	No	Yes	Hu	O	O	No	Y
York, Pa.	C	C	C	BA	No	. . .	. . .*	O	O	No	N
25,000 to 50,000											
Abilene, Tex.	C	D	C	A	Yes	Yes	S	. . .	. . .	Yes	Y
Abington tp, Pa.	P	C	C	BR	No	No	Hc	O	O	No	N
Albany, Ga.	C	C	C	A	No	No	S	S	S	No	Y
Aliquippa, Pa.	C	C	C	. . .	No	No	I	O	O	Yes	Y
Alliance, Ohio	D	. . .	. . .	A	No	. . .	Hu	. . .	. . .	No	N
Amsterdam, N. Y.	P	C	C	B	No	No	I	O	I	No	Y
Anderson, Ind.	P	P	P	BA	No	No	S	S	S	No	Y
Ann Arbor, Mich.	C	D	D	. . .	No	No	S	O	O	No	Y
Anniston, Ala.	C	C	C	BA	No	. . .	S	S	S	No	Y
Appleton, Wis.	C	C	C	BR	No	Yes	S	O	O	Yes	Y
Arlington t, Mass.	P	C	C	B	No	Yes	Hc	O	O	No	Y
Ashland, Ky.	C	C	C	R	Yes	Yes	I	O	O	Yes	Y
Athens, Ga.	C	. . .	. . .	R	No	No	IS	. . .	. . .	No	Y
Auburn, N. Y.	C	D	C	B	No	Yes	O	O	O	No	Y
Bakersfield, Calif.	C	C	C	RA	No	. . .	O	O	O	No	Y

TABLE XIV—REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Collection Agency			Collection Point	Special Collection Charge	Private Collectors Regulated	Disposal Methods			Revenue from Salvage	Household Garbage Grinders Permitted
	Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish				Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish		
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Bangor, Me.	P	C	C	BR	No	No	Hc	O	O	Yes	Yes
Barberton, Ohio	C	D	D	. . .	Yes	Yes	I	O	O	No	Yes
Battle Creek, Mich.	P	P	CP	R	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Belleville, Ill.	C	. . .	. . .	A	No	. . .	S	. . .	. . .	No	Yes
Bellingham, Wash.	P	P	P	A	Yes	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Belmont t, Mass.	P	P	P	B	No	No	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Beloit, Wis.	P	. . .	. . .	. . .	No	Yes	S	O	O	No	Yes
Bessemer, Ala.	C	C	C	R	No	. . .	I	. . .	. . .	Yes	Yes
Beverly, Mass.	P	C	C	B	No	No	Hu	O	O	No	Yes
Billings, Mont.	C	C	C	R	Yes	No	O	O	O	Yes	Yes
Biloxi, Miss.	C	. . .	C	BA	No	No	S	. . .	S	No	Yes
Bloomfield, N. J.	P	P	P	B	No	. . .	O	O	O	No	Yes
Bloomington, Ill.	C	C	C	BA	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Bloomington, Ind.	P	P	P	BA	No	No	S	O	O	No	Yes
Boise City, Idaho	D	D	D	BA	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Bremerton, Wash.	P	P	P	B	Yes	Yes	S	. . .	. . .	No	Yes
Bristol, Conn.	C	C	C	B	Yes	No	O	O	O	Yes	No
Burlington, Iowa	C	C	C	A	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Burlington, Vt.	C	D	D	. . .	No	Yes	. . .	S	S	No	Yes
Butte, Mont.	P	P	P	A	No	Yes	O	O	O	No	Yes
Champaign, Ill.	D	D	D	R	No	Yes	S	O	S	No	Yes
Charlottesville, Va.	C	C	C	B	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Cheyenne, Wyo	C	C	C	A	Yes	No	I	I	I	No	Yes
Chicopee, Mass.	C	C	C	. . .	No	No	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Clinton, Iowa	C	D	C	BA	No	No	I	O	O	No	Yes
Colo. Springs. Colo.	P	P	P	A	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Columbia, Mo.	C	C	C	R	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Compton, Calif.	P	P	P	B	Yes	Yes	Hu	S	S	No	Yes
Concord, N. H.	P	C	C	B	No	Yes	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Council Bluffs, Iowa	C	D	D	R	Yes	Yes	S	O	O	No	Yes
Cumberland, Md.	P	P	P	B	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Danville, Ill.	C	. . .	. . .	R	No	. . .	S	. . .	. . .	. . .	Yes
Danville, Va.	C	C	C	A	No	No†	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Daytona Beach, Fla.	P	. . .	P	BR	No	Yes	S	. . .	S	No	Yes
Dubuque, Iowa	C	C	C	B	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
East Cleveland, Ohio	C	C	C	. . .	No	No	I	O	OI	No	Yes
East Hartford t, Conn.	P	C	C	B	No	Yes	. . .*	O	O	Yes	Yes
Easton, Pa.	C	C	C	BA	Yes	Yes	I	O	I	No	Yes
Eau Claire, Wis.	D	D	D	R	. . .	Yes	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Elgin, Ill.	C	. .	P	A	No	Yes	I	. . .	S	Yes	Yes
Elkhart, Ind.	C	C	C	A	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Elmira, N. Y.	C	D	D	R	No	No	I	OS	S	Yes	Yes
Elyria, Ohio	C	C	C	RA	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Enid, Okla.	C	C	C	BRA	Yes	No†	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Euclid, Ohio	C	C	C	R	No	No†	S	S	S	No	Yes
Eugene, Ore.	D	D	D	. . .	Yes	Yes	O	O	O	No	Yes
Everett, Wash.	D	D	D	. . .	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Fairfield t, Conn.	D	D	D	. . .	. . .	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Fairmont, W. Va.	C	C	C	R	. . .	No	S	S	S	No	. . .
Fargo, N. D.	C	D	D	RA	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Fayetteville, N. C.	C	C	C	R	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Ferndale, Mich.	C	C	C	BR	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Fitchburg, Mass.	P	C	C	B	No	Yes	Hc	S	S	No	Yes
Fond du Lac, Wis.	C	C	C	BR	No	No	I	O	I	Yes	Yes
Fort Dodge, Iowa	C	. . .	. . .	A	No	Yes	S	OS	OS	No	Yes

TABLE XIV—REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Collection Agency			Collection Point	Special Collection Charge	Private Collectors Regulated	Disposal Methods			Revenue from Salvage	Household Garbage Grinders Permitted
	Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish				Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish		
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Fort Lauderdale, Fla. . .	C	. . .	C	RA	Yes	Yes	I	. . .	I	Yes	Yes
Fort Smith, Ark.	. . .*	. . .*	. . .*	BA	No	Yes	O	O	O	No	Yes
Gainesville, Fla.	C	C	C	R	Yes	Yes	S	O	O	Yes	Yes
Galesburg, Ill.	P	D	D	R	No	No	S	O	O	No	Yes
Garfield, N. J.	P	. . .	. . .	B	No	No	. . .*	. . .	. . .	No	Yes
Gloucester, Mass.	P	C	C	B	No	Yes	IHc	O	O	No	. . .
Grand Forks, N. D. . . .	C	C	C	BRA	Yes	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Granite City, Ill.	C	. . .	C	A	No	No	Hc	. . .	O	No	Yes
Great Falls, Mont.	C	C	C	FA	Yes	Yes	O	O	O	Yes	Yes
Greenville, Miss.	C	. . .	C	RA	No	No	S	. . .	S	No	Yes
Greenwich t, Conn. . . .	D	D	D	R	No	Yes	I	O	O	Yes	. . .
Hackensack, N. J.	C	C	C	R	No	Yes	I	O	O	Yes	No
Hagerstown, Md.	P	D	P	F	No	No	S	O	O	No	Yes
Hamden t, Conn.	P	D	D	A	No	Yes	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Hamilton tp, N. J.	P	P	P	B	No	No	I	O	O	No	No
Hamtramck, Mich.	C	C	C	A	No	No	I	O	OI	No	Yes
Hattiesburg, Miss.	C	C	C	BFRA	No	No	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Haverford tp, Pa.	P	C	C	BA	No	. . .	HuHc	. . .	I	. . .	No
Haverhill, Mass.	P	P	P	B	No	No	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Hazelton, Pa.	P	D	D	. . .	No	Yes	O	O	O	No	Yes
Hempstead, N. Y.	C	C	C	B	No	Yes	I	O	O	Yes	. . .
Highland Park, Mich. . .	C	C	C	A	No	. . .	Hc	O	OI	Yes	Yes
High Point, N. C.	C	C	C	R	No	No†	S	S	S	No	Yes
Huntington Pk. Calif. . .	P	C	C	BA	No	Yes	Hu	O	. . .	No	Yes
Hutchinson, Kan.	C	. . .	CD	RA	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Independence, Mo.	P	D	D	R	No	Yes	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Inglewood, Calif.	P	P	C	BA	No	Yes	Hu	. . .	OS	No	Yes
Iowa City, Iowa	C	. . .	C	RA	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Ithaca, N. Y.	C	C	C	B	No	Yes	O	O	O	Yes	Yes
Jackson, Tenn.	C	C	C	RA	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Jamestown, N. Y.	P	D	P	R	No	No	Hc	. . .	O	Yes	Yes
Jefferson City, Mo. . . .	D	D	D	. . .	No	Yes	. . .	. . .	. . .	No	Yes
Johnson City, Tenn. . . .	C	C	C	A	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Kankakee, Ill.	P	. . .	C	FA	Yes	No	S	O	O	No	Yes
Kearny, N. J.	C	C	C	B	No	Yes	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Key West, Fla.	C	. . .	C	F	Yes	Yes	O	. . .	O	No	Yes
Kingston, N. Y.	P	C	C	B	No	No	Hc	I	. . .	No	Yes
Kokomo, Ind.	C	C	C	BA	Yes	No	S	O	O	No	Yes
Lackawanna, N. Y. . . .	C	C	C	R	No	No	I	O	I	No	Yes
La Crosse, Wis.	P	P	P	A	No	No	Hc	S	S	No	Yes
Lafayette, Ind.	C	C	C	BA	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Lafayette, La.	C	. . .	C	BA	No	No	S	. . .	O	No	Yes
Lagrange, Ga.	C	C	C	BR	No	. . .	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Lakeland, Fla.	C	C	C	BA	No	Yes	S	S	I	Yes	Yes
Laurel, Miss.	C	C	C	BA	No	. . .	OSHc	OS	OS	No	Yes
Lebanon, Pa.	D	D	D	RA	. . .	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Lewiston, Me.	C	C	C	B	No	No	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Lincoln Park, Mich. . . .	P	. . .	P	BR	No	No	Hc	S	S	No	. . .
Lynchburg, Va.	C	C	C	B	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Lynwood, Calif.	P	P	P	BA	Yes	Yes	Hc	S	S	No	Yes
Manchester t, Conn. . .	P	. . .	C	B	No	No	S	. . .	S	Yes	Yes
Manitowoc, Wis.	D	D	D	R	No	Yes	OS	OS	OS	No	Yes
Maplewood tp. N. J. . . .	D	D	D	R	. . .	Yes	. . .	. . .	. . .	No	Yes
Marion, Ind.	C	C	C	A	No	No	G	O	O	No	Yes
Marion, Ohio	C	CP	CP	BA	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	Yes	Yes

TABLE XIV—REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Collection Agency			Collection Point	Special Collection Charge	Private Collectors Regulated	Disposal Methods			Revenue from Salvage	Household Garbage Grinders Permitted
	Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish				Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish		
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Mason City, Iowa	C	D	D	RA	Yes	Yes	S	O	O	No	Yes
Massillon, Ohio	CD	CD	CD	RA	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Maywood, Ill.	C	C	C	BA	No	Yes	I	O	OI	No	Yes
Meriden, Conn.	D	D	D	B	No	Yes	O	O	O	No	No
Meridian, Miss.	C	C	C	B	No	No	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Miami Beach, Fla.	C	. . .	C	RA	No	No	IHc	. . .	IO	No	Yes
Middletown, Conn.	CD	CD	CD	BR	No	No	I	O	I	No	Yes
Middletown, Ohio	P	P	P	RA	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Milford t, Conn.	CD	CD	CD	R	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Mishawaka, Ind.	P	D	D	A	No	Yes	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Moline, Ill.	C	C	C	BA	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Morgantown, W. Va.	C	C	C	R	Yes	No†	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	P	D	P	R	No	No	O	. . .	O	No	Yes
Muskegon, Mich.	C	C	C	RA	No	Yes	IS	O	O	Yes	Yes
Muskogee, Okla.	CD	. . .	. . .	RA	Yes	Yes	S	. . .	. . .	No	Yes
Nashua, N. H.	C	C	C	B	No	Yes	Hc	S	S	No	Yes
New Albany, Ind.	C	C	C	BA	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
New Brunswick, N. J.	C	C	C	B	No	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
New Castle, Pa.	C	D	D	. . .	No	Yes	I	O	O	No	Yes
New London, Conn.	C	C	C	B	No	Yes	I	O	I	No	Yes
Newport, Ky.	C	C	C	B	No	No	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Newport News, Va.	C	C	C	RA	No	No	I	S	I	No	No
Norman, Okla.	C	C	C	BRA	Yes	Yes	O	O	O	Yes	Yes
Norristown, Pa.	P	D	D	B	No	Yes	. . .	. . .	. . .	No	Yes
Northampton, Mass.	P	. . .	C	B	No	Yes	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Norwalk, Conn.	CD	CD	CD	B	No	No	I	O	OI	No	Yes
Norwood, Ohio	C	C	C	R	No	. . .	I	O	OI	No	Yes
Nutley, N. J.	P	P	P	B	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Odessa, Tex.	C	C	C	A	No	No	S	. . .	. . .	Yes	Yes
Orange, N. J.	P	P	P	B	No	Yes	. . .	. . .	. . .	No	No
Oshkosh, Wis.	C	C	C	BR	No	No	I	O	O	No	Yes
Ottumwa, Iowa	D	D	CD	BA	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Owensboro, Ky.	C	C	C	FA	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Paducah, Ky.	C	C	C	A	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	No	No
Palo Alto, Calif.	P	. . .	CD	R	Yes	No	S	. . .	OS	No	Yes
Panama City, Fla.	C	C	C	BFRA	Yes	No	S	S	S	Yes	No
Parkersburg, W. Va.	P	. . .	CP	A	Yes	No	S	. . .	S	No	Yes
Parma, Ohio	C	C	C	B	No	No	I	O	O	Yes	Yes
Penn tp, Pa.	P	D	C	R	No	Yes	Hu	O	OI	No	Yes
Pensacola, Fla.	P	. . .	P	B	No	Yes	S	. . .	O	No	Yes
Petersburg, Va.	C	C	C	B	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Pine Bluff, Ark.	PD	PD	PD	. . .	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Plainfield, N. J.	D	D	D	A	No	Yes	. . .	. . .	. . .	No	No
Pocatello, Idaho	P	. . .	. . .	BA	Yes	Yes	O	O	O	No	Yes
Pomona, Calif.	C	C	C	BA	No	Yes	Hu	O	OI	No	Yes
Port Huron, Mich.	. . .	C	C	BA	No	Yes	G	O	. . .	No	Yes
Portsmouth, Ohio	C	C	C	BA	Yes	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	C	C	C	R	No	Yes	I	O	OI	Yes	Yes
Provo, Utah	C	C	C	BA	Yes	No	S	S	S	No	No
Rapid City, S. D.	C	CD	CD	BA	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Redondo Beach, Calif.	C	C	C	BA	No	Yes	Hu	O	O	Yes	Yes
Redwood City, Calif.	P	. . .	C	R	Yes	Yes	SHu	. . .	OS	No	Yes
Reno, Nev.	C	C	C	BA	Yes	No	S	. . .	. . .	No	Yes
Revere, Mass.	P	C	C	B	No	No	. . .	S	S	No	Yes

TABLE XIV—REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Collection Agency			Collection Point	Special Collection Charge	Private Collectors Regulated	Disposal Methods			Revenue from Salvage	Household Garbage Grinders Permitted
	Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish				Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish		
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Riverside, Calif.	CP	C	C	BRA	Yes	Yes	SG	S	S	Yes	Yes
Rochester, Minn.	C	D	D	...	Yes	No	S	...	...	No	Yes
Rock Island, Ill.	C	C	C	BA	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Rocky Mount, N. C.	C	C	C	R	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Rome, Ga.	C	C	C	B	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Rome, N. Y.	C	C	C	B	No	...	S	S	S	No	Yes
Roswell, N. M.	C	...	C	A	Yes	Yes	S	...	S	No	Yes
Royal Oak, Mich.	C	C	C	B	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
St. Cloud, Minn.	C	C	C	BA	No	No	IHc	O	O	No	Yes
Salem, Mass.	C	C	C	B	No	No	Hc	OS	OS	No	Yes
Salem, Ore.	P	P	P	A	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Salina, Kan.	C	C	C	RA	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Sandusky, Ohio	D	D	D	R	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
San Leandro, Calif.	C	D	D	R	Yes	Yes	S	O	I	No	Yes
San Mateo, Calif.	P	P	P	R	No	No	Hu	...	OI	No	...
Santa Ana, Calif.	P	P	P	BA	No	No	Hu	O	O	No	Yes
Santa Barbara, Calif.	P	P	P	FR	...	Yes	...	...	...	No	Yes
Shaker Heights, Ohio	C	C	C	RA	No	No	Hu	S	IS	Yes	Yes
Sharon, Pa.	C	D	D	R	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	...
Sheboygan, Wis.	C	C	C	RA	No	No	I	S	S	No	Yes
Spartanburg, S. C.	C	C	C	B	No	Yes	S	O	S	Yes	No
Stratford t, Conn.	C	C	C	R	No	Yes	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Superior, Wis.	C	C	C	A	No	Yes	O	O	O	No	Yes
Tallahassee, Fla.	C	C	C	R	Yes	No	IS	O	O	Yes	Yes
Taunton, Mass.	P	P	P	B	No	No	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Teaneck tp, N. J.	D	D	D	RA	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Temple, Tex.	C	...	...	RA	Yes	No	S	...	...	Yes	Yes
Torrington, Conn.	PD	D	D	R	No	No	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Tucson, Ariz.	C	C	C	BA	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	C	C	C	BA	No	No	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Tyler, Tex.	C	C	C	RA	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Union tp, N. J.	P	P	P	B	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
University City, Mo.	P	D	C	BA	No	No	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Vallejo, Calif.	P	...	P	R	...	Yes	O	O	I	No	Yes
Vancouver, Wash.	P	P	P	FR	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Vicksburg, Miss.	C	C	C	B	No	Yes	OS	OS	OS	No	Yes
Warren, Ohio	C	C	D	R	Yes	...	I	O	O	Yes	Yes
Warwick, Va.	C	C	C	R	Yes	No	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Washington, Pa.	P	...	...	R	Yes	Yes	Hu	...	...	No	Yes
Watertown t, Mass.	C	C	C	B	No	No	...*	O	O	No	Yes
Watertown, N. Y.	P	D	C	A	No	Yes	...	...	...	No	Yes
Wausau, Wis.	C	C	C	BA	No	No	I	O	I	Yes	Yes
Wauwatosa, Wis.	C	C	C	R	No	No	I	O	O	No	Yes
West Allis, Wis.	C	C	C	RA	No	No	I	O	O	No	Yes
W. Hartford t, Conn.	P	P	P	R	Yes	Yes	Hc	S	S	Yes	Yes
West Orange, N. J.	P	P	P	B	No	Yes	...	...	...	No	No
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	C	C	C	B	No	No	IS	OS	OS	Yes	Yes
White Plains, N. Y.	C	C	C	R	No	No	I	S	I	No	No
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	C	D	C	A	No	No	S	...	S	Yes	Yes
Williamsport, Pa.	D	D	D	...	No	Yes	I	O	I	No	Yes
Wilmington, N. C.	C	C	C	BA	No	No	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Winona, Minn.	P	D	C	BA	No	No	S	O	O	No	Yes
Wyandotte, Mich.	P	P	PC	BA	No	Yes	Hc	S	S	Yes	Yes
Yakima, Wash.	C	C	C	A	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	Yes	Yes

TABLE XIV—REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Collection Agency			Collection Point	Special Collection Charge	Private Collectors Regulated	Disposal Methods			Revenue from Salvage	Household Garbage Grinders Permitted
	Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish				Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish		
10,000 to 25,000											
Aberdeen, Wash.	CP	...	...	R	No	Yes	...	...	...	No	Yes
Ada, Okla.	C	...	C	BA	Yes	No	O	...	...	No	Yes
Adrian, Mich.	P	C	C	BR	No	No	SHc	S	S	No	Yes
Albany, Calif.	P	...	...	R	...	Yes	...	...	OI	No	Yes
Albany, Ore.	P	P	P	A	No	Yes	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Albemarle, N. C.	C	C	D	R	No	No	I	S	S	No	Yes
Albert Lea, Minn.	D	D	D	...	...	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Albion, Mich.	D	D	D	A	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Alice, Tex.	C	C	C	BA	No	Yes	S	OS	OS	Yes	Yes
Allen Park, Mich.	C	...	P	BA	No	No	Hc	...	O	No	Yes
Alpena, Mich.	D	D	D	...	...	Yes	S	O	S	No	Yes
Ambridge, Pa.	C	C	C	BR	No	No	I	OS	OS	No	Yes
Ames, Iowa	D	D	D	R	No	Yes	O	O	O	No	Yes
Amesbury t, Mass.	P	C	C	B	No	Yes	Hc	S	S	No	Yes
Amherst t, Mass.	P	D	D	...	Yes	Yes	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Anaheim, Calif.	P	...	C	BA	Yes	Yes	Hu	...	O	No	Yes
Anderson, S: C.	C	...	...	R	No	No	S	...	...	No	Yes
Annapolis, Md.	C	C	C	BA	No	No	S	O	S	Yes	No
Ansonia, Conn.	P	C	C	B	No	No	Hc	S	S	No	Yes
Antioch, Calif.	P	P	C	...	No	No†	O	O	O	No	Yes
Arcadia, Calif.	D	D	D	FR	No	Yes	Hu	S	S	No	Yes
Arkansas City, Kan.	C	C	C	BFA	Yes	Yes	Hc	S	S	No	Yes
Arnold, Pa.	P	C	C	A	No	No	...	O	O	No	Yes
Asbury Park, N. J.	C	C	C	RA	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	No
Ashland, Ohio	C	D	D	...	No	No	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Ashland, Wis.	P	C	C	A	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Ashtabula, Ohio	C	C	C	R	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Astoria, Ore.	P	...	P	BFRA	Yes	Yes	O	O	O	No	Yes
Atchinson, Kan.	C	...	C	A	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Athol t, Mass.	P	D	P	B	No	No	OHc	...	...	No	Yes
Auburn, Ala.	C	C	C	BR	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Auburn, Me.	C	C	C	B	No	Yes	Hc	O	O	Yes	Yes
Augusta, Me.	P	C	C	B	No	No	Hc	S	S	Yes	Yes
Aurora, Colo.	P	D	D	A	...	Yes	Hc	S	S	No	Yes
Austin, Minn.	C	C	D	R	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Azusa, Calif.	P	...	P	BA	Yes	Yes	....*	...*	...*	No	Yes
Barre, Vt.	D	D	C	B	No	No	HcHu	O	O	No	Yes
Bartlesville, Okla.	C	...	C	BA	Yes	Yes	S	...	S	No	Yes
Bath, Me.	D	D	D	...	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Baytown, Tex.	C	...	C	BA	Yes	No	S	...	S	Yes	Yes
Beacon, N. Y.	P	P	P	B	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Beaver Falls, Pa.	C	C	C	...	No	No	I	O	O	No	Yes
Beckley, W. Va.	D	...	...	R	No	No	...	...	...	No	...
Bedford, Ind.	C	...	C	BA	No	Yes	S	...	S	No	Yes
Bell, Calif.	P	P	P	B	No	Yes	...	...	...	No	Yes
Bellaire, Ohio	P	P	P	A	No	Yes	O	O	O	No	Yes
Bellaire, Tex.	C	....	C	B	No	No	S	...	S	No	Yes
Bellefontaine, Ohio	C	C	C	BR	Yes	No†	HcG	O	O	Yes	Yes
Bemidji, Minn.	C	C	C	A	Yes	...	S	O	O	No	Yes
Bend, Ore.	D	D	D	...	No	Yes	O	O	O	Yes	Yes
Benton Harbor, Mich.	P	C	C	RA	No	Yes	SHc	OS	OS	Yes	Yes
Berea, Ohio	C	C	C	B	No	...	I	...	I	...	Yes
Berkley, Mich.	C	C	C	B	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Berwick, Pa.	D	D	D	RA	No	Yes	I	O	OI	No	...
Bexley, Ohio	C	C	C	RA	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes

TABLE XIV—REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Collection Agency			Collection Point	Special Collection Charge	Private Collectors Regulated	Disposal Methods			Revenue from Salvage	Household Garbage Grinders Permitted
	Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish				Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Big Spring, Tex.	C	. . .	C	BA	Yes	Yes	O	. . .	O	Yes	Yes
Birmingham, Mich.	P	C	P	BR	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Bismarck, N. D.	C	D	D	FA	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	. . .	Yes
Blue Island, Ill.	C	C	C	BA	No	Yes	O	O	O	No	. . .
Bluefield, W. Va.	C	C	C	BA	No	No	O	O	O	Yes	Yes
Blytheville, Ark.	C	C	C	A	Yes	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Boone, Iowa	D	D	D	R	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Borger, Tex.	C	. . .	C	BA	Yes	. . .	OI	. . .	OI	No	Yes
Bossier City, La.	C	. . .	C	BRA	Yes	Yes	S	. . .	O	No	Yes
Boulder, Colo.	P	D	D	BA	No	Yes	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Bowling Green, Ky.	D	D	D	A	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Bozeman, Mont.	C	C	C	BA	Yes	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Bradenton, Fla.	C	. . .	C	R	No	No	S	. . .	S	No	Yes
Bradford, Pa.	C	. . .	. . .	. . .	Yes	. . .	I	. . .	. . .	Yes	. . .
Brainerd, Minn.	D	D	D	R	No	Yes	O	O	O	No	Yes
Brattleboro t, Vt.	P	. . .	. . .	. . .	No	No	Hu	O	O	No	Yes
Brawley, Calif.	P	P	P	BA	No	No	Hu	. . .	O	No	Yes
Bristol t, R. I.	P	C	C	FR	No	No	. . .	S	S	No	Yes
Bristol, Tenn.	C	C	C	A	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Bristol, Va.	C	C	C	B	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Brookfield, Ill.	C	C	C	BA	Yes	Yes	O	O	O	No	Yes
Brownwood, Tex.	C	C	C	BA	Yes	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Brunswick, Ga.	C	C	C	RA	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Brunswick t, Me.	C	. . .	C	BR	No	Yes	S	. . .	S	No	Yes
Bryan, Tex.	C	. . .	C	BA	No	No	S	. . .	I	No	Yes
Bucyrus, Ohio	C	C	C	BFRA	Yes	Yes	S	O	I	No	Yes
Burlingame, Calif.	P	. . .	. . .	R	No	No†	. . .	. . .	. . .	No	Yes
Burlington, N. J.	P	C	C	B	No	Yes	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Burlington, N. C.	C	C	C	B	No	No	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Cadillac, Mich.	C	C	C	BA	No	Yes	S	O	O	No	Yes
Cairo, Ill.	C	C	C	B	Yes	. . .	Hc	. . .	. . .	No	Yes
Calumet City, Ill.	C	D	D	FRA	No	No	OI	. . .	. . .	No	Yes
Cambridge, Md.	. . .	. . .	. . .	BA	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Cambridge, Ohio	PD	C	C	R	Yes	Yes	S	. . .	. . .	No	. . .
Camden, Ark.	C	. . .	C	BR	Yes	No	OHc	. . .	. . .	Yes	Yes
Campbell, Ohio	P	C	C	BR	No	Yes	S	O	O	No	Yes
Canton, Ill.	C	C	C	B	No	No	OG	O	O	No	Yes
Carbondale, Ill.	C	C	. . .	R	Yes	No	Hc	. . .	. . .	No	Yes
Carbondale, Pa.	C	C	C	B	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Carlisle, Pa.	P	D	D	B	No	No	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Carlsbad, N. M.	C	C	C	A	Yes	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Carnegie, Pa.	P	. . .	. . .	A	No	No	S	. . .	. . .	No	Yes
Carteret, N. J.	C	C	. . .	B	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Carthage, Mo.	D	D	D	. . .	No	Yes	Hc	. . .	. . .	No	Yes
Casper, Wyo.	C	C	C	BA	Yes	No	O	O	O	Yes	Yes
Cedar Falls, Iowa	C	C	C	R	Yes	Yes	S	O	O	No	Yes
Centralia, Ill.	P	C	P	RA	No	Yes	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Chambersburg, Pa.	C	C	C	RA	Yes	. . .	IS	S	S	No	No
Charles City, Iowa	C	D	D	BA	No	Yes	S	O	O	No	Yes
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	P	C	C	A	No	No	Hc	O	O	Yes	Yes
Chicago Hgts., Ill.	C	C	C	BFA	Yes	Yes	O	O	O	No	Yes
Chickasha, Okla.	C	C	C	A	Yes	No	I	O	I	No	Yes
Chico, Calif.	D	D	C	BRA	No	Yes	OHu	O	O	Yes	Yes
Chillicothe, Ohio	C	C	C	R	No	No	S	O	O	No	Yes
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	D	D	D	RA	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes

TABLE XIV—REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Collection Agency			Collection Point	Special Collection Charge	Private Collectors Regulated	Disposal Methods			Revenue from Salvage	Household Garbage Grinders Permitted
	Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish				Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Chula Vista, Calif.	P	. .	D	BA	Yes	Yes	. . .	. . .	. . .	No	Yes
Clairton, Pa.	C	C	C	BA	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Claremont, N. H.	C	D	D	B	No	No	Hc	OS	OS	No	Yes
Clayton, Mo.	P	. .	P	A	No	Yes	Hc	. . .	O	No	Yes
Clearwater, Fla.	C	. . .	C	BA	Yes	No†	S	. . .	S	No	Yes
Cleburne, Tex.	C	. . .	. . .	RA	Yes	No	S	. . .	. . .	Yes	Yes
Coatesville, Pa.	C	C	C	. . .	No	Yes	Hc	. . .	. . .	. . .	Yes
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	P	P	P	BA	Yes	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Cohoes, N. Y.	P	P	P	A	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
College Park, Ga.	C	C	C	R	Yes	No	S	O	O	No	Yes
College Park, Md.	C	C	C	B	Yes	No	I	I	I	No	No
Collingswood, N. J.	P	C	C	B	No	No	. . .	S	I	No	No
Colton, Calif.	C	. . .	C	BA	No	Yes	S	. . .	S	No	Yes
Columbia, Pa.	P	D	D	B	No	No	Hu	O	O	No	Yes
Columbia, Tenn.	C	C	C	R	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Columbus, Ind.	P	P	P	BFRA	No	No	. . .	. . .	. . .	No	Yes
Concord, N. C.	C	C	C	R	No	No	S	S	I	Yes	Yes
Connersville, Ind.	C	D	D	R	No	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	No	Yes
Coral Gables, Fla.	C	C	C	A	Yes	Yes	I	O	O	Yes	Yes
Coraopolis, Pa.	C	C	C	BA	No	Yes	I	O	O	No	Yes
Corona, Calif.	P	C	C	BA	Yes	No	Hu	O	O	Yes	Yes
Coronado, Calif.	C	. . .	P	FR	No	No	Hu	. . .	O	Yes	Yes
Cortland, N. Y.	P	D	D	R	No	Yes	Hc	. . .	. . .	. . .	Yes
Corvallis, Ore.	D	D	D	RA	. . .	Yes	O	O	O	No	Yes
Coshocton, Ohio	CP	. . .	. . .	A	No	No	OHc	O	O	No	Yes
Cranford tp, N. J.	D	D	D	R	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	No
Crawfordsville, Ind.	C	. . .	. . .	. . .	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Crowley, La.	C	. . .	. . .	B	No	No	S	. . .	. . .	Yes	Yes
Cudahy, Wis.	C	C	C	A	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Culver City, Calif.	P	P	P	B	No	Yes	Hu	S	S	No	Yes
Daly City, Calif.	P	P	P	B	Yes	Yes	O	O	O	No	Yes
Danbury, Conn.	D	D	D	. . .	. . .	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Danvers t, Mass.	P	P	P	B	No	No	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Darby, Pa.	P	P	P	F	No	Yes	O	O	O	No	. . .
Darien t, Conn.	D	D	D	R	No	Yes	I	O	O	No	Yes
Decatur, Ga.	C	C	C	BA	Yes	No	S	. . .	S	No	Yes
De Kalb, Ill.	C	C	C	BA	Yes	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Delaware tp, N. J.	D	D	D	R	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Delaware, Ohio	C	D	C	A	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Del Rio, Tex.	D	D	D	R	No	No	O	. . .	. . .	. . .	No
Denison, Tex.	C	C	C	BRA	Yes	Yes	O	O	O	Yes	Yes
Derby, Conn.	C	C	C	B	No	. . .	I	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Des Plaines, Ill.	C	C	C	B	Yes	Yes	I	O	S	No	Yes
Dodge City, Kan.	C	C	C	A	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Donora, Pa.	C	C	C	BFRA	No	No	S	O	S	No	Yes
Dormont, Pa.	P	D	P	R	No	. . .	O	. . .	O	No	. . .
Dothan, Ala.	C	C	C	B	No	No	OSHc	O	O	No	Yes
Dover, N. H.	C	C	C	B	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Downers Grove, Ill.	D	D	D	R	. . .	Yes	. . .	. . .	. . .	No	Yes
Dublin, Ga.	C	C	C	BFRA	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Dumont, N. J.	P	P	P	B	No	Yes	. . .	. . .	. . .	No	No
Duncan, Okla.	C	C	C	BA	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	Yes	. . .
Dunkirk, Okla.	P	C	C	R	No	No	HcHu	O	O	No	Yes
Dunmore, Pa.	C	C	C	R	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Duquesne, Pa.	P	P	P	B	. . .	. . .	I	O	O	No	Yes

TABLE XIV—REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

10,000 to 25,000—continued

City	Collection Agency			Collection Point	Special Collection Charge	Private Collectors Regulated	Disposal Methods			Revenue from Salvage	Household Garbage Grinders Permitted
	Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish				Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish		
Durant, Okla.	C	C	C	R	Yes	Yes	SHc	...	S	Yes	Yes
Dyersburg, Tenn.	C	C	C	R	No	No†	IHc	...	...	Yes	Yes
East Detroit, Mich.	C	C	C	B	No	No	Hu	O	O	No	Yes
Easthampton t, Mass.	P	D	D	R	No	No	Hc	...	...	No	...
East Lansing, Mich.	C	C	C	B	No	Yes	...*	O	O	No	Yes
East Moline, Ill.	P	C	C	A	No	No	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
East Point, Ga.	C	C	C	R	Yes	No	S	...	O	No	Yes
Ecorse, Mich.	C	C	C	A	No	Yes	OHuG	O	O	No	Yes
Edinburg, Tex.	C	...	C	BA	Yes	No†	S	S	S	No	Yes
El Centro, Calif.	C	...	C	BA	Yes	Yes	O	...	O	No	Yes
El Cerrito, Calif.	P	...	...	R	No	...	O	...	...	No	Yes
El Dorado, Ark.	C	C	...	RA	Yes	No†	O	...	O	Yes	Yes
El Dorado, Kan.	C	C	C	RA	Yes	No†	S	...	O	Yes	Yes
Elizabeth City, N. C.	C	C	C	B	No	No	S	O	O	No	Yes
Elizabethton, Tenn.	C	C	C	B	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Ellwood City, Pa.	C	D	D	BR	No	No	S	...	...	No	Yes
Elmhurst, Ill.	P	P	P	B	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Elmwood Park, Ill.	P	P	P	BA	Yes	Yes	O	O	O	No	Yes
El Reno, Okla.	C	...	C	A	Yes	No	S	...	S	No	Yes
Elwood, Ind.	C	C	C	A	No	No	O	O	O	Yes	Yes
Emporia, Kan.	C	C	C	RA	Yes	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Endicott, N. Y.	C	C	C	B	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Enfield t, Conn.	P	C	C	BR	No	Yes	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Englewood, Colo.	P	D	D	BA	No	Yes	Hc	O	O	Yes	Yes
Englewood, N. J.	C	C	C	R	No	Yes	I	S	I	No	Yes
Escanaba, Mich.	C	C	C	A	Yes	Yes	O	O	O	No	Yes
Eureka, Calif.	...	...	...	RA	No	No	O	...	O	No	Yes
Evergreen Park, Ill.	P	...	...	A	No	Yes	O	...	...	No	Yes
Ewing tp, N. J.	P	P	P	B	No	Yes	I	O	O	No	No
Fairfield, Ala.	C	C	C	FA	No†	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Fairlawn, N. J.	P	P	P	B	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Faribault, Minn.	D	D	D	R	...	Yes	G	O	O	No	Yes
Farrell, Pa.	C	C	C	RA	No	No	I	O	O	No	Yes
Fayetteville, Ark.	C	C	C	R	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Fergus Falls, Minn.	C	C	C	A	Yes	Yes	I	OS	OS	No	Yes
Ferguson, Mo.	C	C	C	R	Yes	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Findlay, Ohio	P	D	D	...	No	Yes	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Floral Park, N. Y.	C	C	C	B	No	No	I	O	I	No	No
Florence, Ala.	C	C	C	BRA	No	Yes	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Florence, S. C.	C	C	C	R	No	No	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Forest Park, Ill.	C	C	C	A	No	Yes	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Collins, Colo.	P	P	P	FA	Yes	Yes	Hc	S	S	No	Yes
Fort Lee, N. J.	P	P	P	B	No	...	O	O	O	No	...
Fort Madison, Iowa	P	D	PD	A	No	No	S	O	O	No	Yes
Fort Myers, Fla.	C	...	C	BR	Yes	No	...	...	...	No	Yes
Fort Pierce, Fla.	C	...	C	R	Yes	...	S	O	O	No	Yes
Fort Scott, Kan.	P	P	P	...	...	No	S	...	S	No	...
Fort Thomas, Ky.	C	C	C	B	No	No	I	O	O	No	Yes
Franklin, Pa.	D	D	D	R	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Frederick, Md.	C	C	C	...	No	...	I	O	I	No	Yes
Fredericksburg, Va.	C	D	C	...	Yes	Yes	I	...	OI	No	Yes
Freeport, Ill.	C	...	...	R	No	No	S	...	...	...	Yes
Freeport, N. Y.	C	C	C	R	No	No	I	S	OI	No	No
Fremont, Neb.	D	D	D	B	No	Yes	O	O	O	No	Yes
Fremont, Ohio	C	C	C	FA	No	No	I	S	S	No	Yes

TABLE XIV—REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Collection Agency			Collection Point	Special Collection Charge	Private Collectors Regulated	Disposal Methods			Revenue from Salvage	Household Garbage Grinders Permitted
	Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish				Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Fullerton, Calif.	P	C	CD	BA	Yes	No	...	S	S	No	Yes
Fulton, Mo.	P	...	P	R	...	...	...	...	...	No	Yes
Fulton, N. Y.	P	P	C	BR	No	No	Hc	O	O	No	...
Gainesville, Ga.	C	C	C	BRA	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Gardena, Calif.	P	P	P	B	No	Yes	Hu	O	O	No	Yes
Garden City, Kan.	C	C	C	FA	Yes	No	S	...	S	No	Yes
Garden City, N. Y.	C	C	C	BR	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Gardner, Mass.	P	C	C	F	No	No	Hu	S	S	No	Yes
Garland, Tex.	C	...	C	FA	Yes	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Gastonia, N. C.	C	C	C	R	No	No	ISHc	S	IS	No	Yes
Geneva, N. Y.	P	...	...	R	No	No	Hc	O	O	No	No
Girard, Ohio	P	P	P	BR	...	No	OI	OI	OI	No	Yes
Gloucester City, N. J.	P	C	C	B	No	...	...	O	I	No	...
Gloversville, N. Y.	P	...	...	B	No	...	O	O	O	No	...
Goldsboro, N. C.	C	C	C	R	No	No	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Goshen, Ind.	C	C	C	A	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Grand Island, Neb.	CD	CD	CD	A	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Grand Junction, Colo.	P	C	C	A	No	No	Hc	O	O	Yes	Yes
Grand Prairie, Tex.	C	C	C	BA	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Great Bend, Kan.	D	D	D	RA	No	Yes	OHc	O	O	Yes	Yes
Greeley, Colo.	P	P	P	A	No	Yes	Hc	S	S	No	Yes
Greenville, N. C.	C	C	C	R	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Greenville, Tex.	P	P	P	B	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Greenwood, Miss.	C	C	C	RA	No	...	S	S	S	No	...
Greenwood, S. C.	C	C	C	R	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Gretna, La.	C	...	C	B	No	No	I	...	S	No	...
Griffin, Ga.	C	C	C	R	No	No	S	S	I	Yes	Yes
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	C	C	C	BRA	No	No	I	O	O	No	Yes
Gr. Pte. Woods, Mich.	P	...	P	B	No	No	I	...	I	No	Yes
Guthrie, Okla.	C	...	C	A	Yes	...	O	...	O	No	Yes
Haddon tp, N. J.	P	C	C	F	No	No	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Haddonfield, N. J.	P	C	C	B	No	Yes	Hu	O	O	No	Yes
Hanford, Calif.	P	...	P	...	No	Yes	Hu	S	S	No	Yes
Hannibal, Mo.	D	D	D	A	No	Yes	OHu	O	O	No	Yes
Hanover, Pa.	D	D	D	BA	No	Yes	O	O	O	No	No
Hanover tp, Pa.	P	P	P	B	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Harlingen, Tex.	C	...	C	BA	Yes	No	S	...	S	Yes	Yes
Harrisburg, Ill.	...	...	...	...	No	No	...	...	...	No	Yes
Harrison tp, Pa.	P	C	P	RA	No	No	OHu	O	IS	...	Yes
Harrisonburg, Va.	C	C	C	B	No	No	IS	O	OS	No	Yes
Harvey, Ill.	C	C	C	BA	No	Yes	O	O	O	No	Yes
Hastings, Neb.	P	...	P	R	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Hawthorne, Calif.	P	P	P	B	Yes	Yes	Hu	O	O	No	Yes
Hawthorne, N. J.	P	P	P	B	No	No	...	...	...	No	Yes
Hayward, Calif.	P	P	P	R	No	Yes	OHu	S	S	No	Yes
Hazel Park, Mich.	C	C	C	B	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Helena, Mont.	C	C	C	BA	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	P	P	P	FA	Yes	...	...	...	...	No	Yes
Hialeah, Fla.	C	...	C	A	Yes	Yes	O	...	O	No	Yes
Hickory, N. C.	C	C	C	B	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Highland Park, Ill.	D	D	D	R	No	Yes	S	S	S	Yes	No
Highland Park, Tex.	C	...	C	BA	No	No	S	...	S	Yes	Yes
Hillside tp, N. J.	PD	PD	PD	B	No	Yes	...	...	...	No	Yes
Hobart, Ind.	C	C	C	B	No	No	S	O	O	No	Yes
Hobbs, N. M.	C	...	C	A	Yes	No	S	...	S	No	Yes

TABLE XIV—REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Collection Agency			Collection Point	Special Collection Charge	Private Collectors Regulated	Disposal Methods			Revenue from Salvage	Household Garbage Grinders Permitted
	Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish				Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Holland, Mich.	D	D	D	A	No	Yes	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Hollywood, Fla.	C	...	C	RA	No	No	O	...	O	Yes	..
Hopewell, Va.	C	C	C	A	No	No†	O	O	O	No	No
Hoquiam, Wash.	C	C	C	R	Yes	No	...	...	...	...	..
Houma, La.	C	C	C	F	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Hudson, N. Y.	P	P	P	BA	No	Yes	...	O	O	No	Yes
Huntington, Ind.	C	C	C	BA	No	No	I	O	O	No	Yes
Huntsville, Ala.	C	C	C	B	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Huron, S. D.	C	C	C	A	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Hyattsville, Md.	C	C	C	R	No	No	Hc	I	I	No	..
Idaho Falls, Idaho	C	C	C	BA	No	No	O	O	I	No	Yes
Independence, Kan.	C	...	C	RA	Yes	Yes	I	...	I	No	Yes
Indiana, Pa.	D	D	D	...	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	No
Ironton, Ohio	C	...	C	BA	No	Yes	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Ironwood, Mich.	C	C	C	R	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Jacksonville, Ill.	D	D	D	A	No	Yes	S	...	...	No	Yes
Jamestown, N. D.	C	C	C	RA	Yes	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Janesville, Wis.	C	C	C	BR	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Jeannette, Pa.	C	C	C	BA	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Jeffersonville, Ind.	P	C	C	BA	No	No	SHc	S	S	No	No
Johnson City, N. Y.	C	C	...	B	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Johnston t, R. I.	P	D	D	R	No	No	Hc	...	...	No	No
Johnstown, N. Y.	P	D	D	B	No	No	O	...	O	No	Yes
Jonesboro, Ark.	C	...	C	A	Yes	Yes	O	...	O	No	..
Junction city, Kan.	C	C	C	A	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Kearney, Neb.	CD	CD	CD	A	Yes	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Kennewick, Wash.	P	P	P	BA	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Kewanee, Ill.	P	...	...	A	No	No	Hc	S	S	No	Yes
Kingsport, Tenn.	C	C	C	RA	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Kingston, Pa.	C	C	C	B	No	No	I	O	O	No	Yes
Kingsville, Tex.	C	...	C	BA	Yes	No†	S	...	OS	Yes	Ye
Kinston, N. C.	C	C	C	...	No	No	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Kirkwood, Mo.	C	C	C	R	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Klamath Falls, Ore.	P	P	P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Laconia, N. H.	C	C	C	B	No	No	O	O	O	No	No
La Grange, Ill.	P	P	P	R	Yes	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Lake Worth, Fla.	C	C	C	B	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	No
La Mesa, Calif.	D	D	D	B	Yes	No*	O	...	O	No	Yes
Lamesa, Tex.	C	...	C	A	Yes	No	S	...	S	No	Yes
La Porte, Ind.	P	C	C	BA	No	No	S	O	O	No	Yes
Laramie, Wyo.	CD	D	CD	A	Yes	No	OS	OS	OS	No	Yes
La Salle, Ill.	P	P	P	BA	No	No	IS	O	O	No	No
Las Cruces, N. M.	C	...	...	R	Yes	No†	S	S	S	No	Yes
Las Vegas, Nev.	P	P	P	BA	Yes	Yes	S	O	O	Yes	Yes
Latrobe, Pa.	C	C	C	A	Yes	...	I	O	OI	No	...
Lawrence, Kan.	C	C	C	BA	Yes	Yes	SHc	S	S	No	Yes
Leominster, Mass.	P	P	P	B	No	No	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Lewiston, Idaho	P	...	...	BA	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Lewistown, Pa.	C	C	C	...	Yes	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Lexington t, Mass.	P	D	D	...	No	Yes	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Lincoln, Ill.	D	D	D	...	...	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Lincoln t, R. I.	P	C	C	F	No	Yes	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Livonia, Mich.	D	D	D	BF	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Lodi, Calif.	P	P	P	A	Yes	...	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Logan, Utah	C	C	C	B	No	No	OS	O	OS	No	Yes

TABLE XIV—REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Collection Agency			Collection Point	Special Collection Charge	Private Collectors Regulated	Disposal Methods			Revenue from Salvage	Household Garbage Grinders Permitted
	Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish				Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Long Beach, N. Y.	C	C	C	B	No	Yes	I	O	OI	Yes	Yes
Long Branch, N. J.	P	P	P	B	...	Yes	I	O	O	No	No
Longview, Tex.	C	C	C	R	Yes	No	S	S	S	No	...
Longview, Wash.	C	C	C	FRA	Yes	No†	S	...	S	Yes	Yes
Lynbrook, N. Y.	C	C	C	B	No	No	I	O	O	No	No
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	P	P	P	B	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
McAlester, Okla.	P	P	P	BFRA	...	Yes	OHc	O	O	Yes	Yes
McAllen, Tex.	C	...	C	BA	No	No	IS	...	OI	Yes	Yes
McKinney, Tex.	C	...	...	R	Yes	No	S	...	S	No	No
Macomb, Ill.	P	P	...	BA	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Madera, Calif.	C	C	C	FA	No	...	S	S	I	No	Yes
Madison, N. J.	P	...	...	R	No	No	...	...	...	No	Yes
Madisonville, Ky.	D	C	C	BR	No	No	Hu	O	O	No	Yes
Mahanoy City, Pa.	C	C	C	BFRA	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	C	C	C	R	No	Yes	I	O	O	No	Yes
Manhattan, Kan.	C	D	D	FA	No	Yes	Hc	S	S	No	Yes
Manhattan Bch., Calif.	P	P	P	BA	Yes	Yes	Hu	S	S	No	Yes
Mankato, Minn.	C	D	D	BA	No	Yes	I	O	O	Yes	Yes
Maple Heights, Ohio	C	C	C	B	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Maplewood, Mo.	P	D	C	B	No	No	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Marietta, Ga.	C	C	C	R	Yes	No	S	O	S	No	Yes
Marinette, Wis.	C	C	C	A	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Marlborough, Mass.	P	...	C	R	No	Yes	Hu	O	O	No	Yes
Marshall, Tex.	C	D	D	...	Yes	Yes	S	...	I	Yes	Yes
Marshalltown, Iowa.	D	D	D	...	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Marshfield, Wis.	C	C	C	BRA	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Martins Ferry, Ohio	P	D	D	A	Yes	No	I	O	O	No	Yes
Martinsburg, W. Va.	C	C	C	F	Yes	Yes	O	O	O	No	Yes
Martinsville, Va.	C	C	C	BR	Yes	Yes	I	I	I	No	Yes
Massena, N. Y.	C	...	...	B	No	No	S	...	...	No	Yes
Mattoon, Ill.	P	D	D	A	No	No	S	...	S	No	Yes
Maywood, Calif.	P	P	P	B	No	Yes	...	...	...	No	Yes
Medford, Ore.	D	D	D	FRA	Yes	No†	O	O	O	No	Yes
Menasha, Wis.	C	C	C	R	No	No	S	O	O	No	Yes
Menlo Park, Calif.	D	D	D	R	No	No	...	...	...	No	Yes
Menominee, Mich.	C	C	C	A	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Merced, Calif.	C	C	C	BFRA	No	No	...	...	I	Yes	Yes
Mercedes, Tex.	C	C	C	BFR	Yes	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Mesa, Ariz.	C	C	C	BA	Yes	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Mexico, Mo.	P	D	P	RA	No	Yes	SHc	S	S	No	Yes
Middleborough t, Mass.	C	...	C	B	No	No	Hu	...	O	No	Yes
Middletown, N. Y.	C	C	C	R	No	No	I	O	I	Yes	Yes
Midland, Mich.	C	C	C	B	No	No	G	O	O	Yes	Yes
Midland, Tex.	C	...	C	A	No	No	OS	...	OS	No	Yes
Midwest City, Okla.	C	...	C	R	Yes	No†	Hc	...	S	No	Yes
Milford t, Mass.	P	D	C	BR	No	No	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Millville, N. J.	P	C	C	BR	No	No	Hu	S	S	No	Yes
Milton t, Mass.	P	P	P	B	No	Yes	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Minot, N. D.	C	C	C	BA	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Mission, Tex.	C	C	C	A	No	No	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Mitchell, S. D.	C	D	D	A	No	Yes	O	...	...	Yes	Yes
Moberly, Mo.	C	C	C	RA	Yes	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Modesto, Calif.	D	D	C	A	...	Yes	S	S	O	No	Yes
Monessen, Pa.	C	C	C	BA	No	No†	S	S	S	No	Yes
Monmouth, Ill.	C	C	C	BA	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes

TABLE XIV—REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Collection Agency			Collection Point	Special Collection Charge	Private Collectors Regulated	Disposal Methods			Revenue from Salvage	Household Garbage Grinders Permitted
	Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish				Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Monroe, Mich.	C	C	C	BA	No	No	Hu	O	O	No	Yes
Monroe, N. C.	C	C	C	B	Yes	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Monrovia, Calif.	P	D	D	B	Yes	Yes	O	O	O	No	Yes
Montebello, Calif.	P	P	P	BA	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Monterey, Calif.	C	C	C	R	Yes	. . .	S	S	S	No	Yes
Monterey Park, Calif.	P	P	P	B	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Moorhead, Minn.	C	C	C	. . .	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Morristown, Tenn.	C	C	C	BFRA	No	. . .	O	O	O	No	. . .
Moscow, Idaho	P	P	P	A	Yes	Yes	O	O	O	No	Yes
Mount Carmel, Pa.	D	D	D	. . .	No	No	OS	O	OS	No	Yes
Mount Clemens, Mich.	C	C	C	R	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	P	C	C	BA	No	No	Hu	O	O	No	Yes
Mount Rainier, Md.	C	C	C	B	No	No†	I	S	S	No	Yes
Mount Vernon, Ill.	C	D	D	FA	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	C	C	C	B	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Muscatine, Iowa	C	C	C	FA	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Muskegon Hts., Mich.	P	C	C	BA	No	No	Hu	S	S	No	Yes
Nacogdoches, Tex.	C	. . .	. . .	R	Yes	Yes	O	. . .	O	. . .	Yes
Nampa, Idaho	P	D	D	A	No	Yes	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Napa, Calif.	D	D	D	R	No	No†	Hu	O	O	Yes	Yes
Natchez, Miss.	C	C	C	B	No	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	No	Yes
National City, Calif.	P	. . .	P	B	Yes	No†	Hu	. . .	O	No	Yes
Naugatuck, Conn.	P	. . .	C	BA	No	No	Hc	. . .	O	No	Yes
Needham t, Mass.	P	D	D	No	Yes	. . .	O	O	O	Yes	No
Neenah, Wis.	C	C	C	BR	No	Yes	S	O	O	No	Yes
Neptune tp, N. J.	C	C	C	BF	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	No
Newark, N. Y.	D	D	D	FRA	No	Yes	O	O	O	No	Yes
New Bern, N. C.	C	C	C	R	No	. . .	S	. . .	S	No	Yes
Newburyport, Mass.	P	P	P	B	No	Yes	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
New Castle, Ind.	C	C	C	BA	No	No	OS	O	O	No	Yes
Newport Beach, Calif.	C	C	C	FA	No	. . .	Hu	S	S	No	Yes
Newton, Iowa	C	D	D	RA	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Newton, Kan.	C	C	C	BA	Yes	No†	S	S	. . .	Yes	Yes
Niles, Mich.	C	D	D	R	No	No	Hu	O	O	No	Yes
Norfolk, Neb.	D	D	D	A	No	Yes	O	O	O	No	Yes
North Adams, Mass.	P	D	D	R	No	No	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
N. Arlington, N. J.	P	P	P	B	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
N. Attleborough t, Mass.	P	D	D	. . .	No	Yes	Hu	O	O	No	Yes
North Miami, Fla.	C	. . .	C	FRA	Yes	Yes	S	. . .	S	No	Yes
Norwich, Conn.	C	C	C	RA	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Ocala, Fla.	C	. . .	C	BA	Yes	Yes	I	. . .	O	No	Yes
Oceanside, Calif.	C	C	C	BA	Yes	Yes	Hu	O	O	No	Yes
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	P	. . .	. . .	B	No	Yes	Hc	. . .	. . .	No	Yes
Okmulgee, Okla.	P	. . .	. . .	A	Yes	No	O	. . .	. . .	No	Yes
Olean, N. Y.	C	C	C	RA	No	No	S	S	S	No	. . .
Olympia, Wash.	C	C	C	RA	Yes	No†	S	S	S	No	Yes
Oneida, N. Y.	D	D	D	. . .	. . .	Yes	S	S	S	No	. . .
Oneonta, N. Y.	D	D	D	BFRA	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Ontario, Calif.	C	C	C	BA	Yes	No†	Hu	O	O	No	Yes
Opelika, Ala.	C	C	C	RA	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Opelousas, La.	C	C	C	FA	No	No	I	O	I	No	Yes
Orange, Tex.	CD	. . .	C	BA	No	No	OS	OS	OS	No	Yes
Orangeburg, S. C.	C	C	C	FRA	No	No	SG	S	OS	No	No
Oskaloosa, Iowa	D	D	D	A	No	No	S	. . .	. . .	No	. . .

TABLE XIV—REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Collection Agency			Collection Point	Special Collection Charge	Private Collectors Regulated	Disposal Methods			Revenue from Salvage	Household Garbage Grinders Permitted
	Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish				Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Ossining, N. Y.	C	C	C	R	. . .	No	. . .	. . .	. . .	No	. . .
Ottawa, Kan.	P	P	P	. . .	No	Yes	S	. . .	S	. . .	Yes
Owosso, Mich.	D	D	D	R	No	Yes	SHc	O	O	No	. . .
Painesville, Ohio	C	D	CD	B	No	Yes	S	O	O	Yes	Yes
Palestine, Tex.	C	. . .	C	B	No	Yes	O	O	O	No	Yes
Pampa, Tex.	C	. . .	C	A	Yes	No	OHc	. . .	O	Yes	Yes
Paris, Tex.	D	D	D	RA	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Park Ridge, Ill.	C	P	C	BA	Yes	Yes	O	O	O	No	Yes
Parsons, Kan.	P	P	P	FA	No	Yes	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Pasadena, Tex.	C	. . .	C	B	No	No†	S	. . .	. . .	No	Yes
Pascagoula, Miss.	C	C	C	BFRA	No	. . .	S	S	S	No	. . .
Pasco, Wash.	P	P	P	A	. . .	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Peekskill, N. Y.	C	C	C	R	No	No	I	. . .	I	No	Yes
Pekin, Ill.	C	C	C	BFRA	Yes	Yes	O	O	O	No	Yes
Pendleton, Oregon	D	D	D	R	No	Yes	OS	OS	OS	No	Yes
Peru, Ind.	C	C	C	BA	No	No	S	S	S	No	No
Petaluma, Calif.	P	P	P	R	No	Yes	O	O	O	No	Yes
Phillipsburg, N. J.	P	P	P	BA	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Phoenixville, Pa.	P	C	C	B	No	No	Hu	O	I	No	. . .
Piedmont, Calif.	P	P	P	R	No	No	. . .	. . .	. . .	No	Yes
Piqua, Ohio	C	C	C	A	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Pittsburg, Calif.	P	P	C	R	No	Yes	OHu	. . .	S	No	Yes
Pittsburg, Kan.	D	D	D	A	No	No	O	O	O	. . .	Yes
Pittston, Pa.	C	C	. . .	BRA	No	No	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Plainview, Tex.	C	C	C	BA	Yes	No	O	O	O	Yes	Yes
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	P	D	CD	R	No	Yes	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Plymouth t, Mass.	CP	D	D	. . .	No	Yes	Hu	O	O	No	Yes
Plymouth, Pa.	P	P	P	BA	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Ponca City, Okla.	C	C	C	A	Yes	No†	S	S	S	No	Yes
Port Angeles, Wash.	C	C	C	A	Yes	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Port Chester, N. Y.	C	C	C	RA	No	Yes	IS	. . .	. . .	No	No
Portsmouth, N. H.	C	C	C	B	No	Yes	O	O	O	No	Yes
Pottstown, Pa.	P	P	P	BA	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Pottsville, Pa.	D	D	D	. . .	. . .	Yes	O	O	O	No	Yes
Prichard, Ala.	C	C	C	B	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Princeton, N. J.	P	. . .	. . .	B	No	Yes	I	S	I	Yes	Yes
Pullman, Wash.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	Yes	I	I	I	No	Yes
Puyallup, Wash.	C	C	C	RA	No	No†	S	S	S	No	Yes
Rahway, N. J.	P	P	P	B	No	No	. . .	. . .	. . .	No	Yes
Reading t, Mass.	P	D	D	. . .	No	Yes	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Red Bank, N. J.	C	C	C	B	No	No	I	O	I	No	Yes
Redding, Calif.	C	C	C	FR	Yes	Yes	Hu	O	O	Yes	Yes
Redlands, Calif.	C	. . .	C	RA	Yes	Yes	OHu	. . .	O	No	Yes
Red Wing, Minn.	C	C	C	R	No	No	S	O	O	No	Yes
Reidsville, N. C.	C	C	C	RA	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Rensselaer, N. Y.	P	. . .	D	B	No	No	Hc	O	. . .	No	No
Richfield, Minn.	D	D	D	R	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Richmond, Ky.	C	C	C	B	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Richmond Heights, Mo.	P	. . .	P	BR	No	No	Hc	. . .	O	No	Yes
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	C	C	C	B	No	Yes	S	S	S	No	. . .
Ridgewood, N. J.	P	P	P	R	Yes	Yes	O	O	O	No	No
Rochester, N. H.	C	C	C	B	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Rock Hill, S. C.	C	C	C	R	No	No†	S	O	O	No	Yes
Rock Springs, Wyo.	C	C	C	A	Yes	No	O	O	O	No	Yes

TABLE XIV—REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Collection Agency			Collection Point	Special Collection Charge	Private Collectors Regulated	Disposal Methods			Revenue from Salvage	Household Garbage Grinders Permitted
	Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish				Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Rockville Ctre., N. Y.	C	C	C	B	No	No	I	S	I	Yes	Yes
Rocky River, Ohio	C	C	C	R	No	No	I	O	OI	No	Yes
Roselle, N. J.	P	P	P	R	No	No	...	...	...	No	No
Roselle Park, N. J.	P	P	P	B	No	No	...	...	...	No	No
Roseville, Mich.	C	C	C	B	No	No	S	O	O	No	Yes
Ross tp, Pa.	D	D	D	...	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Ruston, La.	C	C	C	FA	No	...	S	S	S	No	Yes
Rutherford, N. J.	C	C	C	R	No	No	S	S	S	No	No
Rutland, Vt.	D	D	CD	B	No	No	...	...	...	No	Yes
Saco, Me.	P	C	C	BF	No	No	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
St. Charles, Mo.	P	P	P	BA	Yes	Yes	O	O	O	No	Yes
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	C	C	C	B	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
St. Joseph, Mich.	P	C	C	BA	No	Yes	Hu	O	O	No	Yes
St. Louis Park, Minn.	P	P	P	RA	Yes	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Salem, Ohio	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	...	...	No	Yes
Salinas, Calif.	P	P	P	B	Yes	...	ISHcHu	S	OI	Yes	Yes
Salisbury, Md.	C	C	C	B	No	Yes	I	...	...	No	No
Salisbury, N. C.	C	C	C	R	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
San Benito, Tex.	C	...	C	R	No	No	S	...	S	No	Yes
San Buenaventura, Calif.	P	D	D	BA	No	Yes	Hu	O	O	No	Yes
San Carlos, Calif.	P	D	D	FR	...	Yes	...	O	O	No	Yes
San Fernando, Calif.	P	C	C	BA	Yes	Yes	...*	...*	...*	No	Yes
Sanford, Fla.	C	C	C	BA	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Sanford t, Me.	P	C	C	B	No	No	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Sanford, N. C.	C	D	C	B	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
San Gabriel, Calif.	P	P	P	BA	Yes	Yes	Hu	S	S	No	Yes
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	P	...	...	...	No	Yes	IHu	...	IS	Yes	Yes
San Marino, Calif.	P	P	P	RA	No	Yes	...	...	I	No	Yes
San Pablo, Calif.	D	D	D	R	No	Yes	...	...	...	No	Yes
San Rafael, Calif.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	Yes
Santa Clara, Calif.	P	...	P	BR	Yes	No†	O	...	O	No	Yes
Santa Cruz, Calif.	C	C	C	BR	Yes	Yes	OHu	O	O	Yes	Yes
Santa Paula, Calif.	P	...	C	B	No	No	Hu	...	O	No	Yes
Santa Rosa, Calif.	D	...	D	BRA	Yes	No†	O	O	O	No	Yes
Sapulpa, Okla.	C	C	C	A	Yes	No	S	...	I	No	Yes
Sarasota, Fla.	C	...	C	BRA	Yes	Yes	S	...	...	No	Yes
Saugus t, Mass.	P	P	P	B	No	No†	...	O	O	No	Yes
Slt. Ste. Marie, Mich.	C	C	C	BA	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Sayreville, N. J.	C	...	...	B	No	No	O	...	...	No	Yes
Scarsdale, N. Y.	C	C	C	R	No	No	I	O	I	No	Yes
Scottsbluff, Neb.	C	...	C	A	Yes	No	S	...	I	No	Yes
Selma, Ala.	C	C	C	BA	No	...	I	O	OI	Yes	Yes
Shaler tp, Pa.	D	D	D	...	No	No	O	O	O	...	...
Shawnee, Okla.	C	C	C	BFRA	Yes	No	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Shelbyville, Ind.	C	C	C	BA	No	No	S	S	S	No	...
Sheridan, Wyo.	C	C	C	BA	Yes	No†	O	O	O	Yes	Yes
Sherman, Tex.	C	...	...	RA	Yes	Yes	O	...	...	Yes	No
Shorewood, Wis.	C	C	C	RA	No	Yes	I	S	I	No	Yes
Sidney, Ohio	C	C	C	R	Yes	No	I	O	O	Yes	Yes
Skokie, Ill.	C	C	C	BFRA	No	Yes	I	O	O	No	Yes
Snyder, Tex.	C	...	C	BA	Yes	No	O	...	O	Yes	Yes
Somerville, N. J.	C	C	C	B	No	Yes	O	O	O	No	Yes
South Charleston, W. Va.	C	C	C	RA	No	Yes	O	O	O	Yes	Yes
South Euclid, Ohio	C	C	C	BR	No	No	I	O	O	No	Yes
South Kingstown, R. I.	D	D	D	...	...	Yes	O	O	O	No	...

TABLE XIV—REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Collection Agency			Collection Point	Special Collection Charge	Private Collectors Regulated	Disposal Methods			Revenue from Salvage	Household Garbage Grinders Permitted
	Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish				Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
South Milwaukee, Wis.	C	C	C	AR	No	No	I	O	O	No	Yes
South Norfolk, Va.	C	C	C	BA	No	No	S	O	O	No	Yes
South Orange, N. J.	D	D	D	R	No	Yes	...	...	...	No	Yes
South Pasadena, Calif.	C	P	P	RA	Yes	No†	Hu	S	S	No	Yes
South River, N. J.	C	C	C	B	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
South St. Paul, Minn.	C	D	D	A	No	No	G	O	O	No	Yes
So. San Francisco, Calif.	P	P	P	R	Yes	Yes	OS	OS	OS	No	Yes
Springfield, Ore.	P	...	...	A	No	No	...	...	...	No	No
Springfield tp, Pa. (Delaware Co.)	P	C	C	BF	No	No†	Hu	OS	OS	No	No
Springfield tp, Pa. (Montgomery Co.)	P	C	C	R	No	No	...	...	...	No	No
State College, Pa.	C	D	D	A	Yes	Yes	Hu	O	O	No	Yes
Statesville, N. C.	C	C	C	FR	No	No	S	S	I	No	Yes
Staunton, Va.	C	C	C	B	No	No	I	O	I	No	Yes
Steelton, Pa.	C	C	C	B	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Sterling, Ill.	C	C	C	BA	No	No	S	O	O	...	Yes
Stevens Point, Wis.	C	C	C	R	No	Yes	O	O	O	No	Yes
Stillwater, Okla.	C	...	...	A	Yes	Yes	OS	...	...	Yes	Yes
Stoughton t, Mass.	P	C	C	B	No	Yes	Hc	S	S	Yes	Yes
Streator, Ill.	C	C	D	BA	Yes	No	S	S	...	No	Yes
Struthers, Ohio	D	C	C	R	No	No	...	O	O	No	Yes
Suffolk, Va.	C	C	C	BR	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Summit, N. J.	C	C	C	R	No	No	...	...	...	No	No
Sumter, S. C.	C	C	C	B	No	No	OS	OS	OS	No	Yes
Sunbury, Pa.	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	...	...	...	No	...
Swampscott t, Mass.	P	P	P	BR	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Sweetwater, Tex.	C	C	C	A	Yes	No	O	...	O	No	Yes
Takoma Park, Md.	C	C	C	R	No	No	I	I	I	No	Yes
Talladega, Ala.	C	C	C	R	Yes	No†	S	...	S	No	Yes
Tamaqua, Pa.	C	C	C	B	No	No	I	O	I	No	Yes
Terrell, Tex.	D	D	D	R	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Texarkana, Tex.	D	D	D	RA	...	Yes	O	O	O	No	Yes
Texas City, Tex.	C	...	C	BA	No	No†	S	...	I	No	Yes
Thomasville, Ga.	C	C	C	R	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Thomasville, N. C.	C	C	C	R	No	No	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Tonawanda, N. Y.	C	C	C	B	No	No	G	O	O	No	Yes
Torrance, Calif.	P	C	C	BA	No	Yes	Hu	OS	OS	No	Yes
Traverse City, Mich.	C	C	C	A	Yes	Yes	O	O	O	No	Yes
Trinidad, Colo.	C	C	C	A	Yes	Yes	OHu	O	O	Yes	Yes
Troy, Ohio	C	C	C	BA	No	No	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Tulare, Calif.	C	C	C	BA	Yes	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Twin Falls, Idaho	C	C	C	BA	Yes	No†	SHc	S	S	No	Yes
Two Rivers, Wis.	P	P	P	B	No	No†	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Uniontown, Pa.	C	C	C	A	Yes	No†	S	S	S	Yes	No
University Park, Tex.	C	...	C	A	No	No†	S	...	S	Yes	Yes
Valparaiso, Ind.	C	...	...	...	No	No	Hc	...	...	...	No
Van Wert, Ohio	P	D	D	...	Yes	Yes	S	O	O	No	Yes
Vernon, Tex.	D	D	D	RA	...	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Verona, N. J.	P	P	P	R	No	No	...	...	...	No	Yes
Visalia, Calif.	P	P	P	BFRA	No	Yes	O	...	O	Yes	Yes
Wabash, Ind.	C	C	C	BA	No	No	O	O	O	No	...
Wakefield t, Mass.	P	D	C	B	No	No	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Warren, Pa.	P	P	P	R	No	Yes	I	...	...	No	Yes
Washington, Ind.	C	C	C	R	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes

TABLE XIV—REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Collection Agency			Collection Point	Special Collection Charge	Private Collectors Regulated	Disposal Methods			Revenue from Salvage	Household Garbage Grinders Permitted
	Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish				Garbage	Ashes	Rubbish		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Washington Ct. Hse., O.	D	D	D	. . .	. . .	No	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Watertown, S. D.	C	C	C	BA	Yes	Yes	O	O	O	Yes	Yes
Watertown, Wis.	P	D	D	R	No	Yes	S	O	O	No	Yes
Watsonville, Calif.	C	C	C	R	No	No	S	S	S	No	No
Waukesha, Wis.	P	D	CD	RA	No	No	S	S	S	Yes	Yes
Waxahachie, Tex.	C	. . .	C	BA	Yes	Yes	S	S	IS	No	Yes
Waycross, Ga.	C	C	C	BFRA	No	No	S	O	. . .	No	. . .
Waynesboro, Pa.	P	D	D	B	No	No	HcHu	O	O	No	Yes
Waynesboro, Va.	C	C	C	BA	Yes	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Wellesley t, Mass. . . .	P	. . .	. . .	R	No	Yes	S	. . .	. . .	No	Yes
Wenatchee, Wash.	C	C	C	FR	Yes	No†	S	S	S	No	Yes
Westbrook, Me.	C	C	C	B	No	No	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Westerly t, R. I.	D	D	D	A	No	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
Westfield, Mass.	PD	CD	CD	B	No	Yes	Hc	S	S	No	Yes
Westfield, N. J.	D	D	D	. . .	. . .	Yes	. . .	. . .	. . .	No	No
West Frankfort, Ill. . . .	P	. . .	. . .	A	Yes	No	O	. . .	. . .	No	Yes
West Monroe, La.	C	. . .	C	RA	No	No	S	. . .	S	No	No
W. Springfield t, Mass. .	P	C	C	. . .	No	No	Hc	S	S	No	Yes
West University Pl., Tex.	C	C	C	B	No	No	S	. . .	S	Yes	Yes
Wethersfield t, Conn. . .	P	P	P	R	Yes	No	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Whitefish Bay, Wis. . . .	C	C	C	. . .	No	No	I	O	O	No	Yes
Whitehall tp, Pa.	C	C	C	B	Yes	No	S	S	S	No	Yes
White Settlement, Tex. .	P	D	D	B	Yes	No	. . .	. . .	. . .	No	Yes
Whittier, Calif.	P	C	C	BA	Yes	No†	Hc	S	S	Yes	Yes
Wilmette, Ill.	C	C	C	BRA	Yes	No	I	O	O	No	Yes
Wilson, N. C.	C	C	C	A	No	No	S	O	I	No	Yes
Winchester t, Mass. . . .	C	D	D	FR	No	Yes	Hc	. . .	. . .	No	Yes
Winchester, Va.	C	C	C	BA	No	No	O	O	O	Yes	Yes
Windsor t, Conn.	D	D	D	. . .	No	No	Hc	O	O	No	No
Winfield, Kan.	C	. . .	C	A	Yes	Yes	SHc	. . .	S	No	Yes
Winnetka, Ill.	C	C	C	R	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Winthrop t, Mass.	P	C	C	B	No	Yes	Hc	O	O	Yes	Yes
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis. .	C	C	C	B	No	No	O	O	O	No	Yes
Woburn, Mass.	C	. . .	C	B	No	No	Hc	. . .	O	No	No
Wood River, Ill.	C	C	C	BA	Yes	No†	S	S	S	No	Yes
Woodbury, N. J.	P	C	C	R	No	Yes	Hc	O	O	No	Yes
Wooster, Ohio	D	D	D	R	No	Yes	Hc	. . .	O	No	Yes
Xenia, Ohio	C	C	C	BR	Yes	Yes	S	S	S	No	Yes
Yeadon, Pa.	P	P	P	BR	No	No	Hc	S	S	No	No
Ypsilanti, Mich.	P	P	P	RA	No	No	Hu	O	O	Yes	Yes

AZUSA, CALIFORNIA: Private contractor responsible for disposal of all refuse outside of city.

EAST HARTFORD t, CONNECTICUT: Private contractor must dispose of garbage outside town limits.

EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN: Use composting method for garbage disposal.

EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY: Private contractor must remove all refuse from city.

FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS: Fort Smith District Board of Health responsible for refuse collection and disposal. County pays one-third of cost, and city pays two-thirds.

GARFIELD, NEW JERSEY: Private contractor responsible for disposal of garbage outside city limits.

LINCOLN, ILLINOIS: Charge of one dollar per month for garbage disposal for residents using household garbage grinders.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: City contracts with metal companies for disposal of rubbish.

SAN FERNANDO, CALIFORNIA: All refuse taken to private dump for salvage and disposal. Garbage picked up at dump for hog feeding.

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK: City leases garbage reduction plant to private operator.

WATERTOWN t, MASSACHUSETTS: Garbage sold to contractor outside city limits.

YORK, PENNSYLVANIA: Garbage sold to private operator.

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See also Utilities Section.

Municipal Utilities

Developments in 1953

By John Bauer

Director, American Public Utilities Bureau, New York

CITY officials—the immediate representatives of utility consumers—should know what has been happening to reverse the progress that was being made in public utility regulation since the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the famous Hope Natural Gas Company case in 1944. This survey will, therefore, be devoted chiefly to the fundamental issues in the Hope case and to the course of reversal that has been accentuated during 1953. To make the situation clear, a four-point summary of regulatory history appears necessary.

First, as private organization became established in the essential public services (gas, electricity, mass transportation, telephones), experience demonstrated that public regulation was essential because the services were supplied under natural monopoly conditions. Hence regulation had to substitute for competition in protecting and promoting the consumer interests, but safeguarding too the investors. This applied particularly to the fixing of rates, the matter of chief concern in this review.

Second, the basic regulatory issue in rate-making is to determine the amount of return to which a company and its investors are entitled. Under the Supreme Court decisions as originally pronounced in the 1898 case of Smyth v. Ames, the amount had to be based on a fair rate of return on the fair value of the properties devoted to public service. Two separate factors were thus involved, both based on general considerations of fairness, rather than on the return requirements of investors as they supplied capital funds for public service.

Hence the determinations were based mainly on opinion evidence and required special inquiries and hearings which took the form of law suits and produced sharp conflicts of interest between consumers and investors. This applied particularly to the fair-value factor, which called for a reproduction-cost allowance, along with other imprecise considerations of fairness. The inevitable result was extensive break-down, or nonfeasance, of regulation—which simply could not be administered regularly and consistently with equal regard for relative investor and consumer interests.

Third, the main issue of definiteness and administrability versus indefiniteness and regulatory deadlock came before the Supreme Court in Hope Natural Gas Company case, decided in January, 1944. The key question was whether in the determination of fair value or the rate base the Federal Power Commission had to make allowance for the reproduction cost of the properties. The FPC had predicated its findings exclusively on original cost less depreciation. Its position and findings were upheld by the Court, which in the majority opinion held further that the Commission was not subjected to any particular rule and that fairness must be judged from the end results of the rates fixed through the regulatory process. This ruling appeared to free all commissions from strangling rate-making standards and procedures. Thereafter, as far as federal law was concerned, each state commission could adopt and apply such exact and administrable criteria as would result in providing continuous and equal protection of relative investor and consumer interests.

Fourth, the Hope case decision created hopes that regulation would be transformed into exact and administrable systems, without recurrence of rate cases and conflicts of interest between investors and consumers. However, the hopes have been quite disappointing. The commissions were not as alert as might have been expected to establish precise standards, and in some instances state statutes and court decisions appeared to require old-time consideration of fair value and rate of return. In addition postwar inflation induced the utility companies to urge findings of fair returns in accordance with the declining value of the dollar.

Early in 1953 the highest courts in three states—Illinois, Delaware, and Maine—held that consideration and weight had to be given to reproduction cost in the determination of fair value. These state court decisions thus imposed nonadministrability upon regulation and indicated tacit notice to all state commissions that the United States Supreme Court decision in the Hope case might be extensively negatived by the state courts.

To clarify this situation the author late in 1953 surveyed the public utility commissions in 45 states to ascertain the extent to which they have adopted net investment as the rate base and the cost of money as the rate of return. All 45 state commissions replied, but the answers from six states were not positive enough to be tabulated.

In regard to the rate base, the key questions were (1) Do you hold directly to the "fair value" rate base with allowance for "reproduction cost"? (2) Have you in general taken "net investment" as the rate base? Among the 39 states, 32 indicated definitely that they have taken net investment as the rate base, leaving seven states still holding to fair value with allowance for reproduction cost. The seven states using the reproduction cost allowance stated that the reasons were statutory or state court requirements with some independent consideration of fairness. It seems clear that the state commissions have generally accepted net investment as the rate base and to that extent have simplified regulation of utilities and made it administerable.

Such corresponding progress, however, cannot be noted in regard to the rate of return. Of the 39 state commissions, 35 replied that they derived general over-all rates of return and then apply the percentages to the total rate base as found. Twenty-seven state commissions, however, report that they take the actual cost of money on debt and preferred stock capitol, and then derive a fair rate of return on the common stock part of the total rate base and combine the two factors into a single over-all percentage.

It would appear, therefore, that the actual cost of money is taken preponderantly as the measure of the fair rate of return on the debt and preferred stock capital and that the scope of indefiniteness and conflict of interest is mostly limited to the common stock part of the total rate base. This still requires special inquiry and rate cases, raises conflicts of interest between investors and consumers, and precludes exact and systematic protection of their relative interests.

This summary review has been presented to make the regulatory situation as clear as possible for municipal officials. While progress toward definiteness and simplicity of administration has been made, the forces of reversal are powerful. The cities should not only be vigilant to stop reversal but also should work for new legislation to establish the cost of money as the measure of fair return and to base rate regulation comprehensively upon costs as shown definitely by accounting and statistical records.

This can be accomplished through enlightened and resolute action. If it is, then private utility organization in the natural monopoly industries can be rationally defended as a satisfactory means to supply essential public services to the communities.

Other Public Utility Developments. In Colorado the home-rule cities have been largely stripped of their regulatory powers through legislation and court decisions, but the state municipal league is working to get improvements in state regulation. In Iowa, which has no state regulation, a commission bill introduced in the legislature—along the usual lines of imprecise return provision—failed to pass because of municipal opposition. In Texas, where regulation is vested in the cities, a state commission bill along the common pattern died in the legislature.

Cities will be interested in the new drive supported by the Edison Electric Institute for Congressional action to abolish the municipal bond tax exemption. The first suggested step is to eliminate the exemption "for bonds issued to finance proprietary business"—i.e. municipally owned electric and other utility systems. Another concern for publicly owned electric systems is the pressure to deprive them of their long-held preferential rights to purchase federally generated hydroelectric power.

In general, utility rates have been going up. This applies less to electricity than to gas, telephone, and mass transportation. Urban transit has reached in many instances 20-cent rides, has continued losing traffic to private automobiles, and remains under financial stress. Radical shift in regulation would seem highly advantageous to cities in getting automobile riders to use mass-transportation vehicles, to improve transit service, and to relieve street-traffic congestion. Considerable interest and discussion have developed in that direction with as yet negligible action.

During 1953, 45 Alabama municipalities were involved in establishing publicly owned gas distribution systems. Five distribution districts were formed to serve most of the cities, while in other instances direct municipal ownership is in various stages of progress. This is in addition to about 35 cities already operating gas distribution systems.

Kalamazoo, Michigan, has created a utilities advisory board, without power to determine policy or to manage. The board's function will be to collect and analyze data relative to future city utility needs and to advise on basic policy matters and on long-range plans and programs.

Eight Nebraska municipalities, including Lincoln, have sought to pool their electric power purchases from the Nebraska Public Power System to get the benefit of low-rate brackets. With the same purpose, the league of municipalities (which has been incorporated) is seeking a state supreme court order to compel the NPPS to sell power to the league on behalf of the member municipalities.

Requests for increased telephone rates in Texas have continued with such frequency that cities in exercising their regulatory powers and responsibilities are considering professional consultation service on a cooperative basis. Currently prominent negotiations are those in Houston, where a temporary injunction has permitted the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company to increase rates at an average of 45 per cent, and in Austin where the same company is seeking to increase rates which were raised less than one year ago.

A five-member Washington State Power Commission was created by the legislature to be appointed by the governor, with one representative from the Seattle city light utility, one from the other municipally owned systems, one from the public utility districts, and two at large. The commission has extensive authority to acquire, construct, and operate electric generating plants but not to retail the distribution. Two or more cities are authorized to join in the acquisition of distribution systems or to contract with the commission to purchase electricity for distribution.

Electric Power. A survey at the end of 1953 by "Public Power," official journal of the American Public Power Association, among officials of 250 local publicly owned electric systems showed that rated distribution capacity was the biggest problem facing them during 1953. It was checked by 40 per cent of the respondents. Other problems as indicated by officials replying to the survey were operating costs, reported by 15 per cent; construction costs, reported by 12 per cent; and financing problems, reported by 5 per cent.

The survey, covering systems of all sizes in all parts of the country, showed that the most important development was an average system load growth in 1953 of 11 per cent over 1952. One of the highlights of the year's growing loads of electrical energy included increasing use of room air conditioners. Industry sales of these units were estimated at 800,000 during 1953 compared with a total of 1,000,000 such units for the seven-year period of 1946 through 1952.

Professional Organization. The American Water Works Association (521 Fifth Avenue, New York 17) in 1953 completed work on specifications for the most important water treatment chemicals, and made preparations for the publication of a tenth edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Sewage." Through 70 membership committees the Association has been studying subjects such as establishing a sound basis for rates, developing a safety program for the industry, providing guidance in the techniques of fluoridation, building improved curricula for short schools, increasing and standardizing the licensing of operators, encouraging greater attention to public relations, working for more adequate compensation of water works employees, and developing new specifications for water works equipment and materials.

The American Public Power Association (1757 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.) serves more than 700 local publicly owned electric utility systems. During 1953 the Association published a booklet entitled "More Power At Lower Cost" (see New Books and Pamphlets below) which is a factual analysis of the comparable operations of publicly and privately owned electric utilities. At its annual convention in May, 1953, a newly organized safety committee put on a life-saving demonstration and formulated plans for an active safety program for all member systems.

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See also Public Works Section.

Fire Administration

Developments in 1953

By Percy Bugbee

General Manager, National Fire Protection Association, Boston

FIRE caused 12,360 deaths in the United States and Canada during 1953, according to estimates prepared by the NFPA Department of Fire Record. Estimated deaths in 1952 were 12,535. These estimates are based on United States census figures and official Canadian statistics of prior years with adjustment for current trends as reflected in NFPA fire records. While the reduction in loss of life seems slight, it is a reversal of the trend of the past several years and is therefore to that degree encouraging.

The NFPA has become increasingly concerned over the large numbers of deaths and injuries in fires, particularly in small homes and apartments, from the careless handling and maintenance of portable oil heaters. All indications show that the number of such fires has shown a marked increase in recent years and they have become one of the prime causes of deaths and injuries from fire, especially to children. In cooperation with fire chiefs the NFPA is currently undertaking special studies of this situation and collecting nationwide statistics in the hope of resolving this serious life hazard.

Preliminary estimates indicate that fires in the United States totaled $1,072,500,000 in property damage in 1953, including $912,500,000 damage to buildings and contents and $160,000,000 loss in aircraft, motor vehicles, forest and other fires not involving buildings. Corresponding 1952 figures were $942,650,000 of which $793,500,000 were in buildings and contents and $149,150,000 in other fires. The General Motors Corporation fire at Livonia, Michigan, on August 12 accounted for approximately one-half of the increase in building and contents loss last year. If the trend in Canadian losses is similar to that in the United States, total losses in the two countries for last year will be approximately $1,160,000,000.

Large-loss Fires. The General Motors plant fire was the largest industrial fire loss on record and without doubt has been the most discussed fire that has occurred in many years. The general awakening of industrial management to the potentially disastrous results of fire on production was the one beneficial effect of this fire. During and since the second world war extremely large-area buildings have been built for industrial production and for ware-housing. There have been numerous large-loss fires in such buildings, but none of these up to the time of the General Motors fire has been of such a magnitude.

There were several severe loss-of-life fires in 1953. On March 29, 32 patents and a nurse were trapped and killed by fire at a nursing home near Largo, Florida. Principal factors in this case were the highly combustible interior finish, insufficient personnel, and no automatic protection of a property remote from adequate public protection.

Thirty-five persons were killed and 38 injured at the Haber Corporation fire in Chicago on April 16. The casualties in this case were due primarily to inadequate exit facilities.

Again in Chicago on September 7, 18 persons were burned to death on the upper floors of a crowded four-story tenement building, and in Boston on October 16, 37 Navy and civilian personnel were killed and 40 injured on an aircraft carrier in a flash fire developing from ignition of flammable hydraulic fluid.

Fire Fighting Developments. Interest in the use of techniques of water spray and water fog for fire fighting continued to accelerate throughout the past year to the point where the great majority of fire departments are fighting their dwelling house fires and many other every-day varieties of fires with smaller lines, less water damage, and more efficiency. Many cities, large and small, installed or improved two-way radio systems for all fire equipment in 1953. Almost all of the thousands of fire departments throughout the United States and Canada today can turn to some dependable nearby source for a sound training program.

The desirable expansion of fire protection into the rural areas through the organization of rural fire protection districts continued throughout 1953. In a number of the states with large farm and rural areas, state legislation has been adopted which provides for the organization of rural fire protection districts with provisions for taxing to provide fire equipment or for contracting with cities and towns with organized fire departments for furnishing services to the rural areas.

Notable new contributions to the literature of fire fighting were Lloyd Layman's "Fire Fighting Tactics" and the manual, "Operating Fire Department Pumpers," both issued by NFPA in 1953.

Civil Defense. Early in 1953 the East River Project turned over to the appropriate government authorities a comprehensive report on the ability of the United States to defend itself against enemy attack. The control of fire under such a situation is of major importance, and measures to control fire received an adequate share of attention in this document. The report has been well received in high quarters and is a major contribution to the safety of the country.

In the fall of 1953 the Federal Civil Defense Administration published a list of 70 United States cities designated as critical target areas and 123 others which might be considered as targets for enemy attack with A-bombs or other modern weapons. As might be expected, this list includes practically all of the important metropolitan centers. It is official and public recognition of the fact that these target communities must seriously get down to the business of deciding what if anything they are going to do about the threat of enemy attack.

Recent A-bomb tests in Nevada have demonstrated very clearly that one of the vital things that any community must do to reduce the hazard is to remove all sorts of unnecessary combustible materials. Some of these tests show that in a 10-square-mile area not demolished by the blast but within what is called the primary fire area, more than 100,000 fires can start from such materials as discarded papers, dead grass, wooden fences, and the like. These tests have shown with crystal clarity that the kind of clean-up that is carried out during such periods as Fire Prevention Week and spring Clean-up Week is essential.

Fire Prevention. A major step forward in life safety occurred during 1953 through action of the manufacturers of insulation board in providing a fire retardant coating for all of the combustible board that they manufacture. This will in course of time materially reduce the life hazard in all sorts of buildings where this type of interior finish is used such as hotels, hospitals, nursing homes, dance halls, and bowling alleys.

The campaign undertaken by the International Association of Fire Chiefs to reduce the number of fire deaths to children through home inspections by firemen made substantial progress last year and many millions of homes received the benefit of such inspections. Such inspections can be undertaken in practically all communities, large or small, with no additional expense to the taxpayer, with substantial reduction in loss of life and in dwelling fires, and with increased prestige for the local fire department.

Great interest was aroused throughout the country in the problem of more adequate fire protection for nursing homes because of the two recent loss-of-life fires, one late in 1952 in Missouri and the one in Florida referred to above. Fire marshals and other state and local officials concerned themselves with this difficult problem and much has been accomplished in making such occupancies safer.

Adequate fireworks control is now in effect through legislation in 27 states. Connecticut adopted the model fireworks law in 1953 after a prolonged and bitter struggle. A federal bill to prohibit the sending of fireworks through interstate commerce into states that have good fireworks legislation was introduced by Representative Church of Illinois and received considerable attention. It appears likely that this bill may be adopted in 1954.

An encouraging development has been the recognition in a number of rural states of the seriousness of the fire losses on farm properties, and a number of states, notably Ohio, have gone into a rural fire prevention program which has indications of being very successful. Inspections of farm properties for fire hazards are just as logical and just as effective as inspections of industrial, mercantile, and residential properties in cities. The procedures for making such inspections are perhaps more complicated, but wherever they have been tried they have proved of substantial value.

Among the important technical developments in fire waste control that have taken place in 1953, one that has perhaps attracted the most attention among fire protection authorities has been the adoption of the new "Standards for Spray Sprinklers" by the NFPA. Some go so far as to say that the use of spray sprinklers will revolutionize the fire protection of many major properties. A new edition of the National Electrical Code," one of the most widely adopted standards in the country, was issued in 1953. This

Code affects in one way or another practically every person and every building throughout the country.

Public Law 88, known as the Flammable Fabrics Act, was passed by Congress and approved by the President on June 30, 1953. This law takes effect on June 30, 1954, and is designed to prohibit the introduction or movement in interstate commerce of articles of wearing apparel and fabrics which are so highly flammable as to be dangerous when worn by individuals. Among the states California has been the only but shining example of control of this hazard by a state.

Special field engineering services carried on by NFPA in the fields of electricity and flammable liquids have proved so successful that a similar venture in the field of flammable gases was launched in 1953 with the support of the gas and liquefied petroleum gas industries.

Other Developments. The Society of Fire Protection Engineers, organized two years ago to gain recognition for this special branch of engineering, continued rapid growth and progress during the past year and shows every evidence of being an important contribution to society.

In the field of fire prevention education, by far the most important development of the past year was the expansion of the fire prevention campaign conducted by the Advertising Council with NFPA as sponsor. This is undoubtedly the greatest mass educational effort in fire prevention ever attempted and Sparky, the Dalmation firehouse dog, featured as the character of this campaign, is becoming familiar to the general public as a symbol of fire prevention.

Fire Prevention Week again exceeded all past observances in both the United States and Canada. The value of this week must not be underestimated. Because of its timeliness in the early fall before the heating season it has aroused general civic interest and action on fire prevention measures in hundreds of communities. The grand winner in the NFPA Fire Prevention Week contest for cities in the United States in 1953 was Philadelphia, closely followed for top honors by Chicago, Memphis, and Louisville. The grand winner in Canada was Kentville, Nova Scotia, followed by Vancouver and Calgary.

Fire Department Statistics

THE chief municipal activity measured by general fund expenditures and payroll is public safety—work of the city's police and fire departments. Detailed statistics on police and fire departments in cities over 10,000 population have been compiled to assist city officials in analyzing administrative problems. Table XV shows individual city data for cities over 25,000 population on the number of fire department employees, hours of work, salaries of fire fighters and fire chiefs, outside fire service, fire fighting equipment and fire stations, expenditures, number of building fires, and insurance classifications. The same data, except for building fires are shown in Table XVI for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population.

These data are analyzed and summarized in this article to enable city officials to make some comparisons as to cost, performance, and accomplishments of municipal fire departments.

Number of Fire Department Employees. The average (median) city over 10,000 population employs 1.29 full-time fire department employees for every 1,000 inhabitants. Cities in the 100,000-to-250,000 population group have the highest average with 1.60 employees per 1,000 population; cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have the lowest average with 1.09 fire employees per 1,000 population (see Table 2).

The number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees is shown for each city over 10,000 in Tables XV and XVI; the number of volunteers and call men also is shown for each reporting city between 10,000 and 25,000 in Table XVI. Volunteers and call men, however, are not included in the derivation of fire department employees per 1,000 population.

Table 2 shows the medians and statistical distribution of fire department employees per 1,000 population. In most cases data reported for the 1954 Year Book are somewhat higher than those reported for the 1953 Year Book, thus continuing a trend of the past four years as shown in Table 1. The wide variation in the number of fire department employees per 1,000 population is attributable in part to variations in manpower in different cities of approximately the same size which in turn is based on the amount of property to be protected and the areas and kinds of fire risks.

Method of Appointment of Fire Chiefs. Table XV shows for each city over 25,000 population the authority making the original appointment of the fire chief. Among 437 reporting cities, the fire chief is appointed by the city manager in 159 cities, by the mayor in 98 cities, by the city council in 87 cities, by a fire or safety board in 48 cities, and by a fire or safety commissioner in 45 cities.

Fire Department Salaries. The salaries paid to uniformed fire department employees and fire chiefs are shown for individual cities in Tables XV and XVI, and the statistical distributions for city population groups for

TABLE 1

FIRE DEPARTMENT TRENDS: 1950–1954*

Population Group	1951	1952	1953	1954
NO. FULL-TIME FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP: MEDIAN				
Cities over 500,000	1.40	1.37	1.38	1.43
250,000 to 500,000	1.36	1.32	1.34	1.36
100,000 to 250,000	1.48	1.52	1.55	1.60
50,000 to 100,000	1.38	1.37	1.39	1.48
25,000 to 50,000	1.30	1.31	1.38	1.41
10,000 to 25,000	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.09
ENTRANCE SALARY OF FIREMEN: MEDIAN				
Cities over 500,000	$3,171	$3,500	$ 3,687	$ 3,740
250,000 to 500,000	3,000	3,120	3,438	3,600
100,000 to 250,000	2,800	3,066	3,152	3,389
50,000 to 100,000	2,766	3,036	3,286	3,420
25,000 to 50,000	2,763	3,025	3,227	3,420
10,000 to 25,000	2,624	2,911	3,042	3,251
MAXIMUM SALARY OF FIREMEN: MEDIAN				
Cities over 500,000	$3,768	$4,178	$ 4,400	$ 4,446
250,000 to 500,000	3,480	3,800	4,020	4,200
100,000 to 250,000	3,160	3,540	3,720	3,900
50,000 to 100,000	3,132	3,395	3,594	3,769
25,000 to 50,000	3,053	3,323	3,531	3,784
10,000 to 25,000	2,838	3,168	3,300	3,600
FIRE CHIEFS SALARY: MEDIAN				
Cities over 500,000	$9,900	$9,600	$11,581	$10,860
250,000 to 500,000	6,960	7,800	8,200	9,054
100,000 to 250,000	5,682	6,119	6,600	6,852
50,000 to 100,000	5,130	5,500	5,838	6,032
25,000 to 50,000	4,380	4,800	5,040	5,299
10,000 to 25,000	3,700	4,068	4,326	4,572
	1950	1951	1952	1953
EXPENDITURES FOR SALARIES AND WAGES PER CAPITA				
Cities over 500,000	$5.30	$5.78	$ 6.09	$ 6.81
250,000 to 500,000	4.52	5.08	5.85	6.17
100,000 to 250,000	4.72	5.19	5.73	6.24
50,000 to 100,000	4.43	4.95	5.44	5.87
25,000 to 50,000	4.21	4.41	4.96	5.45
10,000 to 25,000	2.62	2.89	3.27	3.87
TOTAL FIRE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA				
Cities over 500,000	$6.10	$6.11	$ 6.64	$ 7.25
250,000 to 500,000	4.99	5.65	6.37	6.84
100,000 to 250,000	5.32	5.72	6.38	7.09
50,000 to 100,000	5.09	5.51	5.92	6.81
25,000 to 50,000	4.80	5.06	5.58	6.35
10,000 to 25,000	3.29	3.63	3.92	4.62

* These data are summarized from "Fire Department Statistics" in the 1951, 1952, and 1953 editions of the Municipal Year Book; expenditure data covers the calendar years 1950-1953.

1954 are summarized in Table 2. Trends in median average salaries for the last four years are shown in Table 1. The median annual entrance salary of firemen ranges from a high of $3,740 in cities over 500,000 to $3,251 for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population. Maximum salaries are also higher in larger cities. The median maximum salary ranges from $4,446 in cities over 500,000 to $3,600 in cities between 10,000 and 25,000. These figures indicate an increase in both minimum and maximum salaries at the median from $46 to $300 per year in all population groups. Table 1 shows the steady increase in firemen's salaries over the past four years. For fire chiefs the median salary ranges from $10,860 in cities over 500,000 to $4,572 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000.

Hours of Work. Information on hours in the firemen's work week and hours of work on the day shift, as shown in Table 3, was obtained from city officials late in 1953 and are shown for cities over 10,000 in Tables XV and XVI.

The average (median) work hours per week for all cities over 10,000 have remained unchanged at 72 since 1947. Table 3 shows that 72 hours per week is the average for all cities under 100,000 population. The work week, however, ranges from 60 to 65 hours for the population groups over 100,000.

Table 3 shows that 753 cities (75 per cent of those reporting) work a 24-hours-on-24-hours-off shift, and the next most popular arrangement is 10 hours on duty during the day and 14 hours on duty nights with the groups rotating at least once a month. These two arrangements of duty hours account for 95 per cent of the reporting cities. "Other" in Table 3 includes cities that work nine, 11, or 48 hours on a single shift.

A total of 93 cities reported reducing the work week for firemen during 1953 compared with 113 cities making such reductions in 1952 and 82 cities making such reductions in 1951. Eleven of the cities reducing the work week for firemen during 1953 are over 100,000 population; 12 between 50,000 and 100,000; 30 between 25,000 and 50,000; and the remaining 40 cities between 10,000 and 25,000.[1]

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[1] The 93 cities reducing firemen's work week during 1953 are: Tuscaloosa, Alabama; Antioch, Hawthorne, Inglewood, La Mesa, Santa Clara, and South Gate, California; Grand Junction and Pueblo, Colorado; Greenwich, Connecticut; Hialeah, Hollywood, Key West, Miami, North Miami, Pensacola, and West Palm Beach, Florida; East Point, Georgia; Idaho Falls, Idaho; Alton, Berwyn, Elmhurst, Freeport, Springfield, Wilmette, and Wood River, Illinois; East Chicago, Fort Wayne, Frankfort, Gary, and Hammond, Indiana; Fort Dodge, Iowa; Wichita, Kansas; Bossier City, and Monroe, Louisiana; Augusta, Bangor, and Portland, Maine; Cumberland, Maryland; Athol t, Gloucester, Hingham, Reading t, Stoneham t, Taunton, and Wakefield t, Massachusetts; Escanaba, Hazel Park, Monroe, Port Huron, Royal Oak, and Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan; Laurel and Meridian, Mississippi; University City, Missouri; Billings and Missoula, Montana; Beatrice and Omaha, Nebraska; Claremont and Nashua, New Hampshire; Maplewood tp, Paterson, and Ridgewood, New Jersey; Endicott, Ithaca, Johnson City, Mt. Vernon, Newburgh, New York, Niagara Falls, Schenectady, Syracuse, and Watertown, New York; Fargo, North Dakota; Cincinnati, Dayton, Lima, Middletown, and Steubenville, Ohio; Norman, Oklahoma; Salem, Oregon; Franklin, Phoenixville, Pittsburgh, and Upper Darby tp, Pennsylvania; West Warwick t, Rhode Island; Odessa, San Benito, and Waxahachie, Texas; Rutland, Vermont; Fredericksburg, Virginia; and Casper, Wyoming.

Overtime Pay, Vacations, Holidays. Information was not collected this year on city policy for paying overtime and holidays for firemen and granting vacation and sick leave. Such data, however, were obtained two years ago for the 1952 Year Book and at that time 122 paid straight time; 112 granted time off; 28 paid time and one-half; 17 paid an hourly rate not related to base pay; two cities paid double time and one city added overtime to the annual paid vacation allowance.

Nearly 85 per cent of the 1,087 reporting cities did not pay firemen for holidays worked; 98 gave extra time off; and 27 gave firemen an additional vacation allowance to compensate for holidays worked. Sick leave and vacation allowances for firemen are generally comparable to allowances for other city employees: two weeks paid vacation per year and 14 days sick leave with full pay.

TABLE 2

BUILDING FIRES, FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES, AND SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000 BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
NO. OF BUILDING FIRES PER 1,000 POP. (1953)						
Cities over 500,000	17	2.1	2.8	3.6	4.9	6.3
250,000 to 500,000	22	2.0	3.1	4.0	5.9	7.5
100,000 to 250,000	61	1.5	3.4	4.0	5.4	9.7
50,000 to 100,000	115	0.9	3.0	4.1	5.5	8.3
25,000 to 50,000	246	0.6	3.2	4.5	5.8	15.8
NO. OF FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP. (1954)						
Cities over 500,000	18	0.93	1.30	1.43	1.63	3.01
250,000 to 500,000	22	0.93	1.19	1.36	1.81	2.11
100,000 to 250,000	63	1.04	1.42	1.60	1.95	2.93
50,000 to 100,000	127	0.18	1.19	1.48	1.81	3.50
25,000 to 50,000	254	0.23	1.14	1.41	1.81	3.77
10,000 to 25,000	552	0.08	0.75	1.09	1.44	4.23
ENTRANCE SALARY OF FIREMEN (1954)						
Cities over 500,000	14	$3,527	$3,595	$ 3,740	$ 4,254	$ 4,404
250,000 to 500,000	19	2,928	3,447	3,600	3,900	4,560
100,000 to 250,000	47	2,460	3,015	3,389	3,720	4,428
50,000 to 100,000	103	2,160	3,050	3,420	3,876	4,390
25,000 to 50,000	210	2,400	3,042	3,420	3,727	4,649
10,000 to 25,000	557	2,120	2,880	3,251	3,600	4,620
MAXIMUM SALARY OF FIREMEN (1954)						
Cities over 500,000	14	$3,840	$4,133	$ 4,446	$ 4,811	$ 5,036
250,000 to 500,000	19	3,588	4,000	4,200	4,764	5,004
100,000 to 250,000	47	3,024	3,657	3,900	4,200	4,800
50,000 to 100,000	103	2,580	3,475	3,769	4,200	5,148
25,000 to 50,000	210	2,640	3,368	3,784	4,106	5,400
10,000 to 25,000	557	2,304	3,161	3,600	4,006	5,004
SALARY OF FIRE CHIEF (1954)						
Cities over 500,000	15	$8,829	$9,600	$10,860	$13,464	$15,500
250,000 to 500,000	20	6,120	7,320	9,054	10,150	12,300
100,000 to 250,000	56	4,060	5,829	6,852	7,851	9,840
50,000 to 100,000	105	4,170	5,280	6,032	7,125	10,044
25,000 to 50,000	216	3,109	4,773	5,299	6,069	8,652
10,000 to 25,000	456	2,400	4,071	4,572	5,250	8,500

Regular Physical Examinations. Information was not obtained this year on the policy of cities requiring periodic physical examinations for firemen to ascertain physical fitness for duty. Two years ago, however, over 85 per cent of the cities reporting for the 1952 Year Book had no plan for regular physical examinations for firemen. Of the 130 cities requiring regular physical examinations, 109 examined all men annually, four gave examinations semi-annually, and eight cities provided examinations every two years. Nine other cities required physical examinations on promotion only. A number of cities reported that they required physical examinations only on entrance into fire service or after extended sick leave or injury.

Mutual Aid. Arrangements between two or more municipalities for the effective use of all available fire fighting resources in the area help provide more adequate protection in case of disaster or large conflagrations and avoid unnecessary expansion of a single department in personnel and equipment. The two forms of such cooperation are mutual aid agreements and outside fire service.

TABLE 3

HOURS PER WORK WEEK AND HOURS ON DAY SHIFT FOR FIREMEN IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1953

Population Group	Work Week		No. of Cities by Hours on Shift				
	Range	Median	8	10	12	24	Other
Over 500,000	42-70	60	1	8	0	8	1
250,000 to 500,000.	48-76	65	0	5	0	17	0
100,000 to 250,000.	48-84	63	0	25	1	35	1
50,000 to 100,000	48-84	72	1	31	1	88	2
25,000 to 50,000	48-84	72	5	62	3	179	2
10,000 to 25,000	40-120	72	12	71	9	426	8
All cities over 10,000 . .	40-120	72	19	202	14	753	14

Cities were asked to report if they supply fire fighting services to nearby communities on a mutual aid basis, and 950 of the 1,064 reporting cities have such agreements. Mutual aid is reciprocal and communities contract to aid each other except when their own cities are threatened. Both such arrangements are made with nearby or adjacent communities usually in the same county. At least three states, however, permit cities to send fire apparatus across state lines: Kentucky, Minnesota, and New York.

Charges for Fire Service Outside City Limits. Fire chiefs were asked to report on their policies for answering fire calls outside city limits in areas not covered by mutual aid agreements with other governmental units. Of 1,023 cities reporting on this item, 383 do not answer calls outside the city limits. Of the 640 cities which do answer outside calls, 322 do not charge for the service and 318 make a charge.

The various bases and amounts of charges for outside fire service were not obtained this year, but they are summarized in the 1953 Year Book for

327 reporting cities. The 327 cities which charged for outside fire service reported a number of different methods of charging: (1) 89 cities charged a flat rate per call or per piece of equipment responding; (2) 84 cities charged an hourly rate for the men and equipment responding; (3) 79 cities had annual contracts with counties, cities, townships, or special fire districts which may be paid as a flat rate per year, as a rate per call, or as an annual standby charge based on the assessed valuation of all property within the unit of government plus a rate per call; (4) 19 cities charged a rate based on the assessed value of the individual property to be protected; (5) six cities charged a flat annual rate by type of structure protected (business, industry, residence, etc.); (6) 38 cities used various combinations of the above charges; and (7) 12 cities had special equipment provided and maintained by the county or other unit of government to be used for answering rural fire calls.

Charges based on a flat rate per call ranged from $25 per call to $500 per call; 26 cities charged $100 and 24 charged $50. Charges based on the number of hours equipment is used ranged from $15 per truck hour to $1,000 per truck hour; 17 cities charged $100 per hour and 22 charged $50 per hour. Charges to governmental units ranged from $500 per year for fire protection to a county up to $14,000 for one township.

Fifty-five of the 327 cities with charges for outside fire service in 1952 reported that they answer calls outside city limits only for properties whose owners have signed contracts for the service with the city. Such contracts may include a small standby charge based on assessed valuation plus a special charge for calls based on a flat rate per call or per hour. Fourteen other cities reported that they answer calls only for properties which are covered by fire insurance policies which include a provision for paying fire department charges to the city; in such cases, property owners may pay a small registration on standby charge in addition to the insurance premium.

Fire Equipment. Cities were asked late in 1953 to report on the number of pieces of first line fire fighting equipment of five major types: pumpers under 750 gallons per minute, pumpers 750 gallons per minute

TABLE 4

FIRE EQUIPMENT AND FIRE STATIONS IN CITIES OVER 25,000: 1953

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting	No. of Pieces of Fire Equipment					No. of Fire Stations		
		Pumpers under 750 GPM	Pumpers 750 GPM and over	Hose and Tank Trucks	Service Ladder Trucks	Aerial Ladder Trucks	One Company Stations	Two Company Stations	Stations with 3 or More Companies
Over 500,000	18	4	1,174	135	57	475	589	471	76
250,000 to 500,000.	22	57	471	74	67	124	391	174	20
100,000 to 250,000.	63	129	671	120	61	220	509	216	65
50,000 to 100,000	127	119	789	139	82	240	512	235	75
25,000 to 50,000	255	299	927	169	93	277	588	232	120
All cities over 25,000 . .	485	608	4,032	637	360	1,336	2,589	1,328	356

and over, hose and tank trucks, service ladder trucks, and aerial ladder trucks. Table 4 shows that 485 reporting cities over 25,000 population have a grand total of 6,973 pieces of equipment within these classifications. Over three-fourths of the equipment is accounted for by pumpers of 750 gallons per minute and over and aerial ladder trucks.

For cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population, the breakdown was not made as extensively on number of pieces of different types of fire equipment. For 587 reporting cities, the total ownership of fire fighting equipment is as follows: 750 pumpers under 750 gallons per minute; 1,190 pumpers of 750 gallons per minute and over; and 833 hose and tank trucks, service ladder trucks, and aerial ladder trucks.

Number of Fire Stations. City fire chiefs also were asked to report late in 1953 on the number of fire stations in their cities broken down by one-company stations, two-company stations, and stations with three or more fire companies. These data are summarized for 485 reporting cities over 25,000 population in Table 4. Only the total number of fire stations was tabulated for cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population. A total of 1,144 fire stations was reported by 588 cities in this group—an average of almost two stations per city. A total of 274 of these 588 cities have only one fire station.

Fire Prevention. Information was not obtained for the Year Book on the cities over 10,000 that have one or more full-time firemen assigned to fire inspection work and the cities that use men in company stations for fire inspection tours. The 1953 Year Book, however, reported that a total of 610 cities over 10,000 had one or more firemen assigned full-time to fire prevention and inspection work, and that 764 cities sent firemen in company stations on regular inspection tours.

Public Fire Alarm Boxes. Information was not obtained for this Year Book on the number of public fire alarm boxes in cities over 10,000. The 1953 Year Book, however, shows that a total of 694 out of 1,093 reporting cities have public fire alarm boxes. The median number of such boxes in all cities over 10,000 was 90. Of the 399 cities without fire alarm boxes, 318 were in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group.

TABLE 5

FIRE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1953

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	Fire Department Expenditures: 1953				Per Cent Salaries and Wages to Total
			Salaries and Wages		Total		
			Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	
Cities over 500,000	14	20,304	$138,337	$6.81	$147,298	$7.25	93.9
250,000 to 500,000	19	6,835	42,197	6.17	46,775	6.84	90.2
100,000 to 250,000	48	7,030	43,932	6.24	49,875	7.09	88.0
50,000 to 100,000	107	7,629	44,788	5.87	52,140	6.81	85.8
25,000 to 50,000	202	7,086	38,656	5.45	45,025	6.35	85.8
10,000 to 25,000	483	7,433	28,773	3.87	34,366	4.62	83.7
All cities over 10,000	873	56,317	$336,683	$5.97	$375,479	$6.66	89.6

Fire Department Expenditures. Tables XV and XVI show for each city over 10,000 the expenditures for salaries and wages, including payments to volunteers and paid call men, and the total expenditures for the municipal fire department. Table XV also includes expenditures for hydrant rental. Table 5 shows 1953 expenditures for salaries and wages and total 1953 expenditures (excluding hydrant rental) on a total and per capita basis for population groups. Total per capita expenditures range from $7.25 in cities over 500,000 population to $4.62 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population. The per capita expenditures for salaries and wages show the same pattern with the highest amount in the cities over 500,000 and the lowest amount in cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Salary and wage expenditures represent almost 90 per cent of total departmental expenditures for all cities over 10,000.

Table 1 shows the trends for fire department expenditures for salaries and wages and total fire department expenditures over the past four years. Both per capita expenditures and per capita salaries and wages in 1953 show an increase for all population groups over the preceding three years.

Fire Losses. A total of 584 cities of more than 20,000 population reported a fire loss in 1953 totaling $203,940,209, according to data compiled early in 1954 by the National Fire Protection Association and published in the April, 1954, issue of NFPA's Quarterly. The average loss per person in the 584 cities was $3.86, 12 per cent more than the $3.44 average loss in 1952. The total number of building fires reported by 581 cities over 20,000 was 263,734, an average of 4.2 fires per 1,000 population. The average loss per building fire in 348 reporting cities in 1953 was $867.

Figures on the number of building fires per 1,000 population in 1953, as furnished by the National Fire Protection Association, are shown for individual cities over 25,000 population in Table XV and are summarized for these cities in Table 2.

Fire Insurance Classification. Fire insurance rates on property in a city depend in part upon the fire insurance class of the municipality. The classification of a city is determined by rating engineers through the use of the Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in making an engineering appraisal of fire protection facilities. For the cities of more than 25,000 population the classification is determined by engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, while the classification for the smaller cities is determined by engineers of the state rating organizations, which are private agencies.

The classification of a city is determined by the number of points of deficiency assessed because conditions are below the standards prescribed in the Schedule. Points of deficiency are charged for each defect and the city with the highest number of deficiency points has the lowest grading. The city in which fire protection facilities are considered most able to cope with fire and in which the fire hazard is the least is the one receiving the lowest number of deficiency points. The total possible number of points of deficiency is 5,000 distributed over nine major items: water supply, fire department, fire alarm, police, building laws, hazards, structural conditions, climatic conditions and divergence in grading of water supply and fire department. A city is then placed in one of 10 classes according to the total points of deficiency charged against its fire defenses. For example, if the total number of points of deficiency falls between 0 and 500 points the city is in class 1, between 501 and 1,000 points in class 2, between 1,001 and 1,500 points in class 3, et cetera.

Tables XV and XVI present for cities over 10,000 population the total fire insurance class, total number of points of deficiency charged against the nine factors listed above, the number of points of deficiency charged against the fire department, and the year in which the city was last graded. The distribution of cities according to the total classification and the classification of the fire department is summarized in Table 6 for all cities for which information was available. Eighty per cent of the cities over 25,000 by total classification are in classes 3, 4, or 5, while only 42 per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 are in classes 3, 4, or 5. Only 29 cities over 25,000 are in class 2, and only one city between 10,000 and 25,000 (Modesto, California) is in class 2. There is no city in class 1, chiefly because of the deficiency points resulting from failure of the cities to provide specified restrictions on building construction. Another important reason in some cities is the number of deficiency points charged under "climatic conditions."[2]

The fire department, as indicated above, is one of the nine factors considered in grading a city's fire defenses and its relative value is 1,500, or 30 per cent, of the total possible number of points of deficiency. Therefore the range in the points of deficiency that may be charged against a fire department is 0 to 1,500. If the fire department of a city has a deficiency falling between 0 and 150, the city is in class 1 so far as the fire department is concerned, which is the highest or best rating. The fire department may be in class 1, but the total fire insurance class for a city may be 2, 3, or 4 because of greater deficiency charges against other items in the Grading Schedule. The class for any fire department can be determined from the following: class 1—0 to 150 deficiency points; class 2—151 to 300; class 3—301 to 450; class 4—451 to 600; class 5—601 to 750; class 6—751 to 900; class 7—901 to 1,050; class 8—1,051 to 1,200; class 9—1,201 to 1,350; and class 10—1,351 to 1,500 points of deficiency.

The distribution of cities over 25,000, according to class of fire department (Table 6), shows 56 per cent falling in classes 3, 4, and 5, with only the fire departments of Detroit, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, and Washington in class 1, and 30 other cities in class 2. For cities between 10,000 and 25,000, only 24 per cent of the fire departments are in classes 3, 4, and 5; only the Modesto, California, department is in class 2; and no department is in class 1.

Changes in the total fire insurance classification of cities and in the class of fire department which resulted from regradings made during 1953 are discussed below.

[2] For detailed information on how insurance rates are established, an explanation of the procedure in determining a city's classification, and the relation of the classification to insurance rates, see Chapter 2 of Municipal Fire Administration (International City Managers' Association, 1950). This volume also contains a list of rating bureaus and the complete Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters as revised in 1942.

1. Cities over 25,000. The fire defenses of 34 cities of 25,000 or more population were regraded during 1953 by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, which compares with 39 cities in 1952, 43 cities in 1951, and an annual average of 24 cities that were regraded by the National Board during the 20-year period from 1930 to 1950, inclusive. Ten of these cities regraded in 1953 had been previously graded sometime during the ten years from 1943 to 1952. The average number of years since the previous grading was 12.7 with a range of one to 29 as compared with 11.4 in 1952.

As the result of the new grading in 1953, 23 of the 34 cities received a reduction in the total number of points of deficiency, and in 11 of these cities the reduction was sufficiently large to place the city's fire defenses in a better class: from class 4 to class 3—Denver, Colorado; Lexington, Kentucky; and Watertown, New York; from class 5 to class 4—Aurora, Illinois; Ashland, Kentucky; and East Providence town, Rhode Island; from class 6 to class 4—Lynwood, California; from class 6 to class 5—Lebanon, Pennsylvania; Provo, Utah; and Warwick, Rhode Island; from class 7 to class 6—Roswell, New Mexico. The reduction in the number of points of deficiency in the other 12 cities was not sufficient to put them into a better class: Columbus, Georgia; Fort Dodge, Iowa; Kansas City, Kansas;

TABLE 6

DISTRIBUTION OF CITIES OVER 10,000 ACCORDING TO TOTAL FIRE INSURANCE CLASSIFICATION AND TO CLASSIFICATION OF FIRE DEPARTMENT

Fire Insurance Class	Total Fire Insurance Classification							Total Class—Cities 10,000 to 25,000[1]	Classification of Fire Department	
	All Cities Over 25,000									
	Number in Each Class	Per Cent in Each Class	Cities over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000		Cities Over 25,000	Cities 10,000 to 25,000[1]
1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
2	29	5.8	7	4	8	6	4	1	30	1
3	122	24.3	5	14	29	44	30	8	80	14
4	157	31.2	5	5	22	33	92	85	78	32
5	121	24.1	0	0	4	33	84	208	81	89
6	62	12.3	0	0	2	10	50	288	79	155
7	12	2.3	0	0	0	1	11	94	56	140
8	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	25	12	93
9	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	36
10	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Reporting . . .	503	100.0	17	23	65	127	271	711	426	571
Not Reporting	9		1	0	0	2[2]	6[2]	124[2]	86[3]	264[3]

[1] These columns include all cities for which data are available, including cities omitted from Table XVI.

[2] Includes cities in Texas, New Jersey, and New Hampshire for which a different grading schedule is used (see footnotes to Tables XV and XVI).

[3] Includes cities in New England states, Missouri, and Pennsylvania for which only total fire insurance class is available; also includes cities in Texas, New Jersey and New Hampshire for which a different grading schedule is used (see footnotes to Tables XV and XVI).

Biloxi and Meridian, Mississippi; Kansas City, Missouri; Garfield and Jersey City, New Jersey; Fayetteville, North Carolina; Houston, Texas; and Fond du Lac and Superior, Wisconsin.

Eleven of the 34 cities over 25,000 that were regraded in 1953 received a greater number of points of deficiency, sufficient in seven cities to put them into a poorer class: from class 2 to class 3—Elizabeth, New Jersey; from class 4 to class 5—St. Petersburg, Florida; Lackawanna and Lockport, New York; Asheville, North Carolina; and Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Four cities received additional points of deficiency but not enough to put them into a poorer class: Pueblo, Colorado; Daytona Beach, Florida; Kankakee, Illinois; and Detroit, Michigan.

Comparative data are available on the number of points of deficiency for the fire department in 29 of the 34 cities regraded in 1953. The fire departments in 13 of these 29 cities over 25,000 received a sufficient reduction in points of deficiency to put the fire department into a better class: from class 3 to class 2—Kansas City, Missouri; and Superior, Wisconsin; from class 4 to class 3—Columbus, Georgia; and Watertown, New York; from class 5 to class 2—Lexington, Kentucky; from class 5 to class 4—Jersey City, New Jersey; from class 6 to class 4—Houston, Texas; from class 6 to class 5—Ashland, Kentucky; from class 7 to class 4—Lynwood, California; from class 7 to class 5—Aurora, Illinois; from class 8 to class 6—Meridian, Mississippi; and Provo, Utah; from class 9 to class 7—Roswell, New Mexico. In seven cities the points of deficiency were increased enough to put the fire department into a poorer class: from class 2 to class 3—Elizabeth, New Jersey; from class 4 to class 5—Asheville and Fayetteville, North Carolina; from class 5 to class 6—Daytona Beach and St. Petersburg, Florida; and Lackawanna, New York; from class 6 to class 8—Biloxi, Mississippi. The changes in points of deficiency for the fire departments in the nine remaining cities were not sufficient to change the classification of the fire department.

2. Cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Seventy-six cities with populations of 10,000 to 25,000 were regraded in 1953 which compares with 45 cities in 1952. The regrading was done by the rating organizations (not the National Board of Fire Underwriters) operating in the several states.

Forty-three of the 76 cities regraded in 1953 had been graded previously during the ten years 1943 to 1952, and the average number of years for all 76 cities since the previous grading was 8.8 years, as compared with 11.6 years for the cities regraded in 1952 and 9.1 years in 1952.

Fifty-four of the 76 cities received a reduction in the total number of points of deficiency, and in 29 cities this reduction was sufficient to put the cities into a better class: from class 3 to class 2—Modesto, California; from class 4 to class 3—Albany and South San Francisco, California; from class 5 to class 3—Monterey, California; from class 5 to class 4—Merced, San Pablo, and Visalia, California; Stoneham town, Massachusetts; and Wenatchee, Washington; from class 6 to class 5—Eureka and San Gabriel, California; Sarasota, Florida; Holland, Michigan; Stillwater, Oklahoma; and Marshfield, Wisconsin; from class 7 to class 5—Scottsbluff, Nebraska; from class 7 to class 6—Camden, Arkansas; North Miami, Florida; College Park, Georgia; Evergreen Park and Streator, Illinois; Ypsilanti, Michigan; Faribault, Minnesota; Shelby, North Carolina; Athens and Chillicothe, Ohio; and Winchester, Virginia; from class 8 to class 7—South Norfolk, Virginia; from class 10 to class 8—Overland, Missouri. The remaining 25 cities received a reduction in deficiency points but not sufficient to put them into a better class: Auburn and Prichard, Alabama; Helena, Arkansas; Fort Myers, Florida; Waycross, Georgia; Centralia, Highland Park, Kewanee, Macomb, Mount Vernon, Ottawa, and Pekin, Illinois; Hopkinsville and Middlesborough, Kentucky; River Rouge, Michigan; Hastings and Kearney, Nebraska; Bellefontaine, Ohio; Ardmore and Durant, Oklahoma; Rock Hill and Sumter, South Carolina; Kingsport, Tennessee; and Staunton and Waynesboro, Virginia.

Twenty-two cities between 10,000 and 25,000 received an increase in the total number of points of deficiency as a result of the new grading in 1953, and in 13 cities the increase was sufficient to put the city into a poorer class: from class 3 to class 4—Homewood, Alabama; from class 5 to class 6—Jonesboro, Arkansas; Sterling, Illinois; New Bern, North Carolina; and Sidney, Ohio; from class 6 to class 7—Canton, Elmhurst, Lincoln, and Wood River, Illinois; and Bastrop, Louisiana; from class 7 to class 8—Collinsville, Illinois; West Monroe, Louisiana; and Las Cruces, New Mexico. The nine remaining cities that received an increase in total points of deficiency but not enough to put their fire defenses into a poorer class were: Pittsburg, California; Harrisburg, Jacksonville, and Wilmette, Illinois; Brainerd, Minnesota; Elizabeth City and Thomasville, North Carolina; Anderson, South Carolina; and Puyallup, Washington.

Comparative data on the number of points of deficiency for the fire department are available for 74 of the 76 cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population which were regraded in 1953. The number of points of deficiency for the fire department was decreased in 47 cities, and this was sufficient in 33 of these cities to put the department into a better class: Auburn, Alabama; Helena, Arkansas; Eureka, Merced, Modesto, Monterey, San Gabriel, San Pablo, South San Francisco, and Visalia, California; North Miami and Sarasota, Florida; College Park and Waycross, Georgia; Centralia, Evergreen Park, Highland Park, Kewanee, Ottawa, and Streator, Illinois; Ypsilanti, Michigan; Faribault, Minnesota; Kearney and Scottsbluff, Nebraska; Shelby, North Carolina; Athens and Chillicothe, Ohio; Ardmore and Stillwater, Oklahoma; South Norfolk and Winchester, Virginia; Wenatchee, Washington; and Marshfield, Wisconsin.

In 27 of the 74 cities for which data are available, the fire department received greater number points of deficiency, sufficient in 16 cities to put the department into a poorer class: Homewood, Alabama; Camden and Jonesboro, Arkansas; Pittsburg, California; Collinsville, Elmhurst, Lincoln, and Sterling, Illinois; Bastrop, Louisiana; Brainerd, Minnesota; Las Cruces, New Mexico; Elizabeth City and Thomasville, North Carolina; Sidney, Ohio; and Anderson and Rock Hill, South Carolina.

TABLE XV

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000: 1954

This table includes all the 512 municipalities over 25,000. All these data were reported to the Year Book late in 1953 and early in 1954 by city officials, except data on number of building fires which were obtained from the National Fire Protection Association, and the insurance grading data which were supplied by the several state rating agencies or by state officials. Under "Number of Employees," the figure is the number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees. Under "Fire Chief-How Appointed," "A" indicates by city manager, "B" by fire or safety board, "C" by council, "M" by mayor, and "S" by fire or safety commissioner. Under "Work Hours Per Week" are shown the average hours in the regular work week for full-time firemen; under "Hours on Day Shift," are shown the hours on duty either 24-hours-on-24-hours-off or some other plan. Under "Mutual Aid; Outside Charge" is shown to the left of the dash whether the city has mutual aid agreements for fire fighting services with near-by communities ("Y" for yes, "N" for no); to the right of the dash, "C" means the city charges for fire protection service furnished outside the city limits, "F" that outside fire service is furnished free, and "N" that no outside fire service is provided. Under "No. of Pieces of Fire Equipment" the five columns show from left to right respectively the number of each type of municipal fire-fighting equipment: pumpers under 750 GPM, pumpers of 750 GPM and over, hose and tank trucks, service ladder trucks, and aerial ladder trucks. Under "No. of Fire Stations" the three columns show from left to right respectively the number of one-company fire stations, the number of two-company stations, and the number of stations with three or more companies. "Fire Department Expenditures" are for calendar year 1953 or last fiscal year, whichever was reported. "Salaries and Wages" is followed by "v" when the figure reported includes payments made to volunteers and part-time firemen. "Total Expenditures" include equipment and all other payments except payments into retirement fund or those made directly by city to retired employees. Under FIRE INSURANCE CLASS the five figures in order are the total or final fire insurance class, the total points of deficiency for the city, the fire department class, the number of points of deficiency for the fire department only, and the year last grading was made. See Table IV for population figures. A single dagger (†) indicates 1952 figures; notes for fire insurance grading data are shown at end of table; leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported.

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	No. of Fire Stations	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1953 (in thousands)			No. Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	FIRE INSURANCE CLASS		
								Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.		Total Class-Deficiency Points	Fire Dept. Class-Deficiency Points	Year of Grading
Over 1,000,000														
Chicago, Ill.	3,371	$4,362-4,725	$13,500M	68-24	Y-C	0-121-0-0-49	87-49-7	. . .	. . .	. . .	6.2	3-1189	2-289	1939
Detroit, Mich.	1,830	4,252-5,036	12,447B	63-24	N-C	0-51-4-0-30	28-22-9	$ 9,066	$ 0	$ 9.768	3.4	2-637	1-108	1953
Los Angeles, Calif.. . . .	2,639	4,260-5,004	15,500B	62-24	Y-N	0-96-0-8-20	51-22-17	13,166	1,071	14,857	4.8	3-1194	1-138	1947
New York, N. Y.	11,864	3,725-4,780	15,000S	42-9	Y-N	0-272-0-0-149	85-137-4	54,607	0	55,503	3.1	no grading		
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,965	3,583-4,500	12,000S	48-8	Y-F	0-79-71-0-34	52-26-1	13,876	692	15,294	3.3	4-1875	5-658	1948
500,000 to 1,000,000														
Baltimore, Md.	1,615	3,600-4,100	9,000C	68-10	Y-N	0-53-4-3-25	47-23-1	6,013	0	6,812	6.3	2-991	3-338	1946
Boston, Mass.	2,413	3,527-4,144	10,600	48-10	Y-F	2-49-0-1-33	19-31-3	9,886	0	10,791	5.0	2-A-note 2		

Buffalo, N. Y.	987	$3,700-4,000	$12,000M	56-10	Y-N	0-35-0-1-14	22-11-3	$4,053	$120	$4,322	2.7	3-1061	2-284	1951
Cincinnati, Ohio	811	3,755-4,392	9,924A	63-24	N-C	0-46-7-0-15	21-12-3	3,165†	0†	3,293†	4.1	2-909	2-162	1943
Cleveland, Ohio	1,294	3,318-4,452†	10,800S	60-24	Y-C	0-39-2-0-17	21-19-1	5,737	0	6,682	2.9	4-1813	5-693	1946
Houston, Tex.	828	3,540-4,260	9,600M	60-10	Y-F	0-35-3-12-2	19-7-5	3,171	0	3,662	4.3	4-1595	4-585	1953
Milwaukee, Wis.	913	4,352-4,738	11,915B	70-24	Y-N	0-34-2-5-14	11-19-3	4,228	112	4,663	2.5	2-855	1-122	1934
Minneapolis, Minn.	580	3,816-4,332	9,204C	60-24	N-C	0-18-7-2-7	12-7-1	2,616	1	2,789	2.2	3-1391	2-183	1947
New Orleans, La.	840	2,760-3,600	9,600C	60-10	Y-N	2-45-0-1-11	29-10-3	2,718†	0†	2,878†	2.1	4-1917	5-654	1948
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,027	3,000-4,379†	9,187M†	55-10	Y-F	0-50-0-11-11	21-25-4	. . .	. . .	. . .	4.9	4-1791	5-647	1951
St. Louis, Mo.	1,055	3,724-4,108	8,830S	67-24	N-N	0-43-9-3-20	12-18-10	4,325	0	4,474	. . .	3-1104	2-201	1950
San Francisco, Calif. . .	1,677	4,404-5,004	13,464B	56-10	Y-..	0-48-26-10-8	35-17-1	8,542	0	9,221	4.7	2-914	2-185	1951
Washington, D. C.	1,085	3,900-4,641	12,500C	60-10	N-..	0-60-0-0-16	17-16-0	4,788	0	5,142	3.6	2-887	1-148	1940
250,000 to 500,000														
Akron, Ohio	256	3,775-4,211	7,768M†	63-24	Y-N	2-14-0-1-4	8-4-0	1,075	0	1,205	2.4	3-1438	4-587	1950
Atlanta, Ga.	634	2,928-3,600	10,000B	60-10	Y-C	3-23-0-3-11	11-15-0	2,298	0	2,626	6.0	4-1586	3-307	1948
Birmingham, Ala.	4,151	3,438-3,744	7,590C	60-24	N-N	3-22-2-1-3	22-3-0	1,574	79	1,774	4.0	3-1458	3-416	1950
Columbus, Ohio	541	3,300-3,540	6,780S	56-24	Y-C	0-20-0-1-7	8-12-0	1,912	0	2,090	3.0	4-1652	3-357	1948
Dallas, Tex.	685	3,480-4,500	10,500A	72-24	Y-C	3-32-2-5-9	16-11-3	2,619	0	2,863	3.1	3-1450	3-382	1952
Denver, Colo.	497	3,600-4,200	7,800M	76-24	N-N	1-20-3-5-7	24-13-1	2,078	125	2,320	4.1	3-1146	3-306	1953
Fort Worth, Tex.	357	3,605-4,300	10,200A	72-24	N-N	2-20-9-4-3	21-3-1	1,419	0	1,505	2.0	4-1857	5-638	1948
Indianapolis, Ind.	. . .	3,620-4,020	7,350M	. .-. .	..-..	. . . .	. . . .	2,943	0	3,310	6.0	3-1088	2-230	1936
Jersey City, N. J.	611	4,200-4,600	11,500M	56-10	Y-N	0-21-3-0-12	8-15-0	. . .	0	. . .	4.3	3-1175	4-519	1953
Kansas City, Mo.	593	3,090-3,810	. . . .	67-24	Y-N	0-30-0-2-9	29-13-1	2,176	0	2,422	4.8	3-1435	2-281	1953
Long Beach, Calif.	345	4,224-5,004	9,744A	68-24	Y-N	3-14-1-1-2	16-2-1	1,462	0	1,573	. . .	3-1474	3-394	1944
Louisville, Ky.	396	2,994-3,498	6,540M	72-24	Y-N	2-21-7-6-3	21-2-1	1,430	0	1,634	6.2	3-1332	3-387	1941
Memphis, Tenn.	503	3,225-4,092	7,440C	72-24	N-C	0-25-6-2-7	14-4-4	1,933	0	2,312	4.9	2-968	2-273	1934
Newark, N. J.	928	4,000-4,900	7,400S†	56-10	N-N	0-26-9-0-12	17-11-2	4,207	0	4,503	5.8	2-895	2-263	1952
Oakland, Calif.	657	4,560-4,920	12,300A	67-24	Y-F	4-22-13-3-6	20-8-2	3,047	0	3,404	4.1	3-1241	2-212	1950
Omaha, Neb.	348	3,660-3,780	6,120C	72-24	N-C	1-18-0-6-3	19-9-0	1,341	197	1,606	7.3	3-1394	3-367	1930
Portland, Ore.	728	3,445-4,082	9,600M	56-24	Y-N	0-26-9-4-4	28-10-1	3,021	0	3,271	7.5	2-931	2-170	1939
Rochester, N. Y.	609	3,600-4,000	7,035A	56-10	Y-..	24-0-0-6-4	18-9-0	2,502	41	2,922	2.8	4-1645	4-541	1949
St. Paul, Minn..	370	3,744-4,344	9,108S	62-24	Y-N	0-18-4-2-6	12-6-1	1,647	27	1,769	2.4	3-1353	3-344	1952
San Antonio, Tex.	487	3,480-4,200	9,000A	72-24	N-C	5-25-6-3-3	22-6-0	1,798	0	1,994	3.4	4-1718	4-455	1952
San Diego, Calif.	366	4,020-4,764	11,448A	67-24	Y-N	4-19-0-0-2	20-3-0	1,636	79	1,915	3.8	3-1392	3-396	1942
Seattle, Wash.	843	3,900-4,380	10,000M	48-10	Y-C	0-34-0-7-3	25-8-1	3,395	0	3,483	3.6	2-993	2-300	1936
Toledo, Ohio	411	3,720-4,840	7,310A	56-24	N-C	0-21-0-4-4	12-7-1	1,847	0	1,991	3.5	3-1324	4-546	1945
100,000 to 250,000														
Albany, N. Y.	. . .	2,570-2,820†	5,225..†	. .-. .	..-..	. . . .	. . . .	453†	0†	554†	3.2	2-971	2-295	1938
Allentown, Pa.	111	3,480-3,630	4,960S	72-10	Y-N	1-11-3-2-3	4-5-0	385†	0†	452†	1.5	6-2504	8-1074	1934
Austin, Tex.	195	3,015-3,840	5,820A	72-24	N-F	1-13-6-0-4	9-3-2	682	0	715	2.8	4-1761	4-548	1950
Baton Rouge, La.	220	2,700-3,420	7,800M	60-10	Y-F	0-13-0-1-2	8-2-1	735	88	874	3.8	3-1084	3-333	1951
Berkeley, Calif.	171	4,428-4,800	9,168A	67-24	Y-C	4-6-3-1-2	5-4-1	827v	7	925	4.4	3-1339	2-296	1951
Bridgeport, Conn.	365	3,230-3,990	7,550B	56-10	Y-N	9-10-3-3-3	11-2-1	1,392	235	1,761	3.7	3-B-note 2		
Cambridge, Mass.	192	3,410-4,060	6,900A	48-10	Y-F	0-9-10-0-4	7-2-1	978†	0†	1,106†	3.9	3-B-note 2		
Camden, N. J.	221	2,800-3,800	5,565S	56-10	Y-N	0-9-6-0-3	6-3-0	833	0	911	3.3	3-1457	4-464	1950
Canton, Ohio	143	3,408-3,657	5,313S	63-24	Y-C	1-9-1-2-1	8-0-1	543	0	633	2.1	4-1851	5-684	1950
Charlotte, N. C.	214	3,389-3,913	7,500A	72-10	Y-C	5-5-0-4-2	2-6-1	879	0	1,004	6.3	3-1384	3-371	1940

TABLE XV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	No. of Fire Stations	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1953 (in thousands)			No. Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	FIRE INSURANCE CLASS		
								Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.		Total Class-Deficiency Points	Fire Dept. Class-Deficiency Points	Year of Grading
100,000 to 250,000—continued														
Chattanooga, Tenn.	201	$3,180-3,900	$6,180S	72-24	Y-N	0-14-0-0-2	11-1-1	$ 742	$ 55	$ 839	5.5	4-1784	4-497	1948
Corpus Christi, Tex.	137	3,240-4,020	6,864A	72-24	Y-F	0-9-3-0-1	3-3-1	447	0	510	3.6	6-2509	5-663	1947
Dayton, Ohio	374	3,994-4,358	8,609A	56-24	N-C	0-17-0-0-7	9-6-1	1,160	0	1,242	2.6	3-1301	4-462	1941
Des Moines, Iowa	226	3,192-3,840	6,840A	72-24	N-N	2-14-0-5-2	15-4-1	849	0	953	3.9	4-1795	5-645	1946
Duluth, Minn.	157	3,504-4,260	7,200S	72-24	Y-N	1-8-1-2-1	7-1-1	657	29	728	2.3	4-1751	4-540	1940
Elizabeth, N. J.	225	3,704-4,304	7,000B	56-10	Y-N	0-9-0-0-3	4-4-1	1,010	0	1,075	. . .	3-1092	3-360	1953
El Paso, Tex.	145	3,247-4,200	8,154C	72-24	Y-F	1-12-0-1-1	10-1-1	533	47	606	3.6	4-1709	5-624	1949
Erie, Pa.	200	3,720-4,020	5,520C	56-10	N-N	0-11-0-0-3	11-3-0	756	0	794	3.4	4-1752	5-696	1941
Evansville, Ind.	200	3,816-3,996	6,099B	72-24	Y-F	2-11-0-2-2	8-5-1	806	0	946	9.7	3-1343	3-422	1933
Fall River, Mass.	297	3,100-3,100	6,300B	48-10	Y-F	0-11-0-0-5	3-5-1	. . .	0	. . .	3.7	2-A-note 2		
Flint, Mich.	330	3,881-4,563	9,360A	63-24	Y-N	0-11-0-1-5	1-5-2	938	. . .	1,004	4.1	4-1652	4-539	1950
Fort Wayne, Ind.	184	3,810-3,900	5,740M	67-24	Y-F	2-11-1-1-2	11-5-0	677	75	809	7.3	3-1445	3-448	1934
Gary, Ind.	197	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	67-24	Y-F	0-10-1-2-3	4-2-2	. . .	. . .	. . .	5.4.	4-1570	3-381	1941
Grand Rapids, Mich.	263	3,575-4,030	8,684A	63-24	N-C	0-13-0-3-4	8-4-1	945	110	1,222	1.7	3-1294	2-277	1936
Hartford, Conn.	436	3,588-4,056	9,152A	56-10	Y-F	0-21-0-0-6	9-6-0	1,669	16	1,825	3.9	2-A-note 2		
Jacksonville, Fla.	340	3,033-3,778	6,905C	72-24	Y-F	15-5-0-1-3	9-4-2	1,153†	56†	1,396†	3.5	4-1564	4-539	1951
Kansas City, Kan.	192	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-9	Y-N	1-11-0-3-2	7-5-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	4.6	4-1875	4-537	1953
Knoxville, Tenn.	168	2,880-3,180	5,400S	72-24	Y-F	0-17-0-1-2	9-1-1	553	93	747	6.0	3-1378	3-382	1948
Little Rock, Ark.	141	3,218-3,575	5,395M	72-24	Y-C	1-11-0-1-2	7-2-1	471	35	541	. . .	4-1988	4-589	1947
Miami, Fla.	451†	3,036-4,020	8,360A	60-24	Y-N	0-11-2-0-7	6-5-3	1,858	0	2,103	2.4	3-1444	2-273	1951
Mobile, Ala.	140	2,604-2,988	5,856C	84-24	Y-C	4-7-0-1-3	9-0-2	393†	0†	472†	5.1	5-2439	7-957	1950
Montgomery, Ala.	164	2,460-3,024	6,000C	84-24	Y-N	1-9-0-0-3	7-3-0	467	142	646	2.6	4-1671	4-552	1947
Nashville, Tenn.	355†	3,000-3,600	6,600..	60-12	Y-C	0-18-0-1-3	14-2-1	. . .	0	1,306	6.2	3-1249	3-349	1946
New Bedford, Mass.	276	3,000-3,250	5,050M	48-10	Y-C	3-5-3-0-4	6-3-1	922	0	1,038	3.1	2-A-note 2		
New Haven, Conn.	377	. . . .-. . . .	8,500M	56-10	..-C	2-13-1-1-5	7-4-2	. . .	. . .	. . .	5.3	3-B-note 2		
Norfolk, Va.	343	2,898-3,552	6,744A	72-24	Y-F	0-12-5-1-6	12-4-3	1,188	0	1,272	5.1	4-1637	3-417	1949
Oklahoma City, Okla.	351	3,150-3,600	8,400A	72-24	Y-C	13-9-4-0-9	12-7-3	1,138	0	1,174	4.1	3-1329	3-301	1952
Pasadena, Calif.	176	3,951-4,651	8,763A	68-24	Y-N	2-11-1-1-2	8-1-0	803	0	859	3.7	3-1429	2-281	1946
Patterson, N. J.	225	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	60-24	Y-F	6-7-0-0-3	14-1-1	. . .	. . .	. . .	6.6	4-1656	5-667	1946
Peoria, Ill.	139	4,200-4,200	6,526A	72-24	Y-N	1-6-4-2-2	6-1-2	600	70	720	4.9	4-1759	5-661	1952
Phoenix, Ariz.	215	3,528-4,320	7,800A	48-. .	Y-N	2-9-1-0-2	7-1-1	896	0	946	4.7	4-1948	4-486	1938
Providence, R. I.	464	3,471-3,809	7,241S	68-10	Y-F	0-19-0-2-7	6-5-5	1,668	22	1,887	1.5	2-A-note 2		
Reading, Pa.	80†	. . . .-. . . .	4,500C	72-10†	..-..	. . . .	. . . .	282v	0	285	. . .	4-1950	6-859	1951
Richmond, Va.	386	3,510,4,160	7,800S	72-24	N-C	11-14-10-0-7	16-6-0	1,448	293	1,887	9.7	3-1358	3-375	1952
Sacramento, Calif.	261	3,870-4,560	9,840A	60-10	Y-N	1-10-3-0-4	7-3-1	1,074	0	1,141	4.5	3-1274	3-340	1938
Salt Lake City, Utah	224	3,000-3,780†	6,000C†	63-24	N-N	3-10-1-0-3	7-2-2	787†	0†	868†	3.6	5-2364	7-957	1940
Savannah, Ga.	163	2,780-3,340	5,340M	84-24	Y-F	1-9-2-1-2	6-2-1	503	0	536	9.2	4-1807	5-669	1950
Scranton, Pa.	233	3,113-3,600	4,061M	56-10	Y-F	7-2-5-2-1	11-3-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	2.5	5-. . .	. . .	1953

Shreveport, La.	216	$2,780-3,024	$6,258C	60-24	N-F	0-12-0-1-2	8-2-1	$ 732	$ 0	$ 818	5.5	4-1868	5-608	1951
Somerville, Mass.	240	3,362-3,851	6,050M	48-10	Y-F	1-6-3-0-4	2-5-0	909	0	954	5.3	4-B-note 2		
South Bend, Ind.	216†	4,235-4,397	6,496M	70-24	N-C	0-13-0-2-3	10-3-1	998	0	1,169	. . .	3-1483	4-534	1942
Spokane, Wash.	236	3,444-3,912	6,480S	63-24	N-N	2-0-12-2-2	11-2-1	918	0	1,001	5.8	3-1498	3-322	1936
Springfield, Mass.	474	3,536-3,692†	. . . .	48-10	Y-F	0-8-11-1-7	5-9-0	1,740†	0†	1,880†	3.9	2-A-note 2		
Syracuse, N. Y.	409	3,360-3,780	7,810M	63-10	Y-..	0-17-0-0-8	11-8-1	1,433	. . .	1,581	3.4	3-1202	3-393	1939
Tacoma, Wash.	281	3,912-4,212	8,400A	56-10	Y-N	1-13-1-0-4	13-2-1	1,210	100	1,438	7.7	3-1217	3-343	1949
Tampa, Fla.	173	3,276-3,672	5,500M	72-24	Y-N	1-12-2-0-2	8-2-0	539	40	707	3.9	5-2393	7-1027	1952
Trenton, N. J.	237	3,210-4,060	6,260S†	56-10	Y-F	0-10-0-0-4	8-3-0	943	0	1,004	4.3	3-1243	2-228	1944
Tulsa, Okla.	270	3,120-3,660†	5,700..†	56-10	Y-C	15-2-0-0-5	16-4-1	885†	0†	923†	4.5	3-1378	4-473	1944
Utica, N. Y.	206	2,850-3,500	5,500S	70-24	Y-N	0-11-0-0-5	6-4-1	706	67	777	2.4	2-941	2-170	1940
Waterbury, Conn.	269	3,514-3,890	8.226S	56-10	Y-F	0-11-0-0-3	8-3-0	972	84	1,104	3.8	3-B-note 2		
Wichita, Kan.	222	3,372-3,912	7,680A	72-24	N-C	0-16-0-3-2	6-3-2	868	131	1,089	4.0	3-1442	4-483	1943
Wilmington, Del.	248	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	Y-C	6-13-0-0-3	6-3-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	6.8	3-1218	2-235	1950
Worcester, Mass.	440	3,005-3,653	7,787A	56-10	Y-F	0-14-7-3-7	8-9-1	1,684	0	1,809	4.7	2-A-note 2		
Yonkers, N. Y.	218†	2,900-3,900†	7,800†	61-10	Y-F	0-8-3-1-4	6-4-1	838†	0†	900†	3.6	3-1124	3-309	1936
Youngstown, Ohio	227	4,283-4,283	7,865M	56-24	N-C	0-13-1-0-2	10-3-0	923	. . .	977	2.4	4-1942	6-873	1950
50,000 to 100,000														
Alameda, Calif.	79	4,200-4,800	8,940A	67-24	Y-N	1-4-0-1-1	4-3-0	358	0	378	. . .	3-1480	3-353	1944
Albuquerque, N. M.	88	2,688-3,084	5,832A	72-10	Y-C	0-12-0-0-2	6-0-1	287	0	396	. . .	6-2528	7-969	1949
Alexandria, Va.	67	3,500-4,300	6,550A	72-24	Y-N	1-8-0-1-2	2-3-0	241	0	362	6.8	5-2009	5-725	1951
Alhambra, Calif.	58	3,726-4,512	7,656A	67-24	Y-N	0-4-0-0-1	3-1-0	270	0	302	2.2	4-1558	4-587	1952
Altoona, Pa.	124	2,978-3,528	4,644M	60-10	Y-N	3-4-0-1-2	4-3-0	434	0	453	1.7	6-2327	7-976	1933
Amarillo, Tex.	121	3,060-3,660	6,060A	72-24	Y-F	5-6-0-0-1	6-1-1	363	0	500	1.6	5-2211	7-919	1948
Asheville, N. C.	82	2,508-3,168	5,940A	72-10	Y-F	0-7-0-1-1	4-1-1	256	0	307	1.2	5-2021	5-727	1953
Atlantic City, N. J.	210	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .S†	72-10	Y-N	0-9-6-0-6	3-6-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	7.2	3-1405	4-477	1952
Augusta, Ga.	130	3,060-3,306	. . . .	72-24	Y-..	2-7-0-1-2	6-2-0	450	0	503	8.0	3-1492	3-388	1952
Aurora, Ill.	50	3,900-3,900	5,280M	72-24	Y-C	0-6-0-1-1	3-1-0	192	0	208	3.3	4-1828	5-712	1953
Bay City, Mich.	112	3,812-4,012	5,812C	63-24	N-C	0-8-0-1-2	5-0-2	453	60	565	4.0	4-1925	4-532	1939
Bayonne, N. J.	196	4,000-4,000	7,500S	56-10	Y-N	0-5-12-0-3	1-7-0	886	25	931	3.0	3-1152	2-254	1937
Beaumont, Tex.	97	3,240-3,660	7,200A	72-24	Y-F	0-8-2-1-2	5-2-0	323	0	346	6.8	5-2285	6-841	1950
Berwyn, Ill.	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .M†	72-24	Y-C	1-2-0-0-1	2-1-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.7	5-2135	5-699	1940
Bethlehem, Pa.	79	3,090-3,450	4,350C	. .-. .	Y-F	0-6-4-0-2	11-3-0	270v	0	283	1.7	5-2088	6-853	1949
Binghamton, N. Y.	171	. . . .-. . . .	5,900C	72-24	Y-N	0-9-0-0-3	6-2-1	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.9	4-1646	2-247	1938
Brockton, Mass.	168	3,075-3,475	5,400M	63-10	Y-F	0-6-6-0-3	4-1-1	552	0	608	7.0	3-B-note 2		
Brookline, Mass.	203	. . . .-. . . .	6,500..†	48-. .	Y-N	0-7-1-0-3	4-3-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	5.9	2-A-note 2		
Burbank, Calif.	77	4,272-5,148	9,300A	68-24	Y-N	0-4-2-0-1	4-1-0	354	0	436	4.3	4-1638	3-448	1950
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	96	3,747-4,044	5,900C†	72-24	N-F	0-7-0-0-2	6-0-1	393	0	423	6.0	3-1373	4-460	1937
Charleston, S. C.	. . .	3,000-3,400	6,000B	. .-. .	..-..	. . . .	. . . .	333	0	381	7.3	5-2169	6-777	1950
Charleston, W. Va.	103	. . . .-4,020	5,300M	72-24	Y-N	0-10-0-1-1	4-3-0	356	51	408	3.9	5-2130	6-793	1935
Chester, Pa.	20†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .C†	112-48†	..-..	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	4.1	5-2235	7-1028	1946
Cicero, Ill.	73	3,554†-4,076†	5.904M†	72-24	Y-..	3-2-0-0-1	5-0-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	6.3	4-1711	4-510	1937
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	66	3,600-4,410	7,000A†	72-24	Y-C	0-3-0-0-2	1-1-1	295	8	323	3.8	4-1533	3-394	1943
Clifton, N. J.	94	3,400-4,150	5,500A†	72-24	Y-N	2-4-0-0-1	4-2-0	362	52	438	1.7	4-1987	6-803	1948
Columbia, S. C.	125	2,856-3,300	6,420A	72-11	Y-C	3-6-0-1-2	1-2-1	366	0	540	7.5	3-1310	4-487	1951
Columbus, Ga.	112	2,880-3,480	5,400B	72-24	Y-N	3-5-0-1-2	4-2-0	362	0	415	4.7	3-1177	3-342	1953
Covington, Ky.	87	3,506-3,506	5,000A	72-24	Y-C	0-7-0-1-1	4-2-0	322	0	340	. . .	4-1596	3-444	1951

TABLE XV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	No. of Fire Stations	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1953 (in thousands)			No. Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	FIRE INSURANCE CLASS		
								Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.		Total Class-Deficiency Points	Fire Dept. Class-Deficiency Points	Year of Grading
50,000 to 100,000—continued														
Cranston, R. I.	84	$2,800-3,400	$4,800C	68-10	Y-F	0-5-1-3-1	0-4-0	$ 243	$ 28	$ 296	2.7	5-C-note 2		
Davenport, Iowa	91	3,820-3,880	5,830M	68-24	Y-N	0-7-0-0-3	3-2-1	349	52	430	2.9	3-1450	4-553	1951
Dearborn, Mich.	116	4,390-4,978	8,640S	63-24	N-N	0-5-0-2-1	0-0-3	624	0	661	2.7	3-1272	4-460	1941
Decatur, Ill.	51	3,900-3,900	5,100..	74-24	N-N	2-3-0-1-1	3-0-0	195	. . .	228	5.1	5-2096	6-824	1952
Durham, N. C.	105	2,286-3,222	6,000A	72-24	Y-F	3-4-0-2-1	1-1-2	320	37	408	7.1	4-1724	5-652	1945
East Chicago, Ill.	94	. . . .-4,620	6,120M†	67-24	Y-N	2-3-0-0-1	4-0-1	415	46	460	. . .	5-2340	6-767	1938
East Orange, N. J.	145	3,350-4,600	6,900M	56-10	N-F	0-5-0-2-3	2-2-1	594	0	644	3.6	2-865	2-275	1951
East St. Louis, Ill.	74	4,200-4,200	6,600..	56-24	N-C	1-6-0-2-1	6-1-0	320	31	364	7.1	5-2151	6-772	1951
Evanston, Ill.	88	. . . .-. . . .	6,600M†	67-24	Y-N	0-6-1-0-3	1-2-1	. . .	. . .	. . .	3.9	3-1482	3-334	1935
Fresno, Calif.	194	3,888-4,620	9,180M	72-24	Y-N	0-9-2-1-2	5-4-0	836	0	980	2.9	3-1431	3-332	1945
Gadsden, Ala.	53	2,700-3,300	5,400C	72-24	Y-F	3-2-4-0-1	3-1-0	165	. . .	174	5.0	6-2866	9-1219	1947
Galveston, Tex.	107	2,760-3,360	5,472B	72-10	Y-N	2-9-3-1-2	8-1-1	304	0	335	4.5	5-2170	5-643	1951
Glendale, Calif.	129	3,936-4,776	8,400A	67-24	Y-..	0-8-0-0-2	5-2-0	620	39	720	3.1	3-1479	3-367	1946
Green Bay, Wis.	84	3,720-4,020	6,400B	72-24	Y-N	0-4-1-2-1	1-2-1	347	70	442	4.8	4-1708	4-581	1934
Greensboro, N. C.	102	2,784-3,744	6,960A	84-24	Y-C	1-8-2-1-1	6-0-1	367	0	434	5.2	3-1303	4-459	1951
Greenville, S. C.	90	2,785-. . . .	5,300C	72-11	Y-C	0-7-0-1-1	1-2-1	303	0	361	6.9	4-1774	5-686	1947
Hamilton, Ohio	81	3,840-4,140	6,420A	72-24	N-C	2-6-0-0-2	4-2-0	343	0	372	4.4	5-2110	6-862	1946
Hammond, Ind.	109	4,140-4,500	6,100M	70-24	Y-F	0-6-2-1-1	6-2-1	465	70	511	5.5	4-1845	4-465	1936
Hampton, Va.	21	3,000-3,970	5,088A	72-24	Y-F	7-2-2-1-0	1-1-3	72	21	132	. . .	not available		
Harrisburg, Pa.	98	3,034-3,328	4,848C	56-10	Y-F	0-7-6-0-3	9-2-1	310	0	382	3.5	4-1937	6-783	1926
Hoboken, N. J.	161	3,900-4,500	7,050S	56-10	Y-N	0-6-5-0-3	5-2-0	685	0	743	6.4	3-1436	3-311	1933
Holyoke, Mass.	148	3,522-3,769	6,100..	56-. .	Y-N	2-7-0-1-2	2-1-3	635	. . .	661	. . .	2-A-note 2		
Huntington, W. Va.	125	3,319-3,441	4,994M	72-24	Y-C	0-9-0-0-3	7-1-0	439	0	545	. . .	5-2057	6-895	1935
Irvington, N. J.	131	3,000-4,500	. . . .	56-10	Y-N	1-4-0-0-3	0-3-1	. . .	. . .	. . .	3.6	2-941	2-244	1950
Jackson, Mich.	88	3,456-3,972	6,792C	68-24	N-C	0-5-0-0-2	3-1-1	338	0	368	4.8	4-1648	4-583	1952
Jackson, Miss.	104	3,051-3,480	6,372C	72-24	N-F	0-8-0-1-2	6-2-0	362	0	427	4.1	3-1461	4-499	1930
Johnstown, Pa.	105	3,024-3,420	4,800C	60-10	Y-F	0-7-1-0-1	6-1-0	343†	25†	386†	3.8	3-1611	5-640	1941
Joliet, Ill.	61	3,900-3,900	4,530..	84-24	Y-F	1-7-0-0-2	. . . .	209	. . .	224	5.6	5-2122	5-662	1946
Kalamazoo, Mich.	89	3,870-4,287	7,508A	72-24	Y-..	0-6-0-1-1	5-0-1	369	0	424	3.4	3-1249	3-362	1933
Kenosha, Wis.	82	4,110-4,290	7,800B	72-24	Y-N	0-5-0-0-2	2-0-2	374	98	644	5.3	4-1552	4-556	1937
Lakewood, Ohio	68	. . . .-. . . .	6,870S†	72-24	Y-N	0-3-0-0-1	2-1-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	1.3	3-1408	3-328	1950
Lancaster, Pa.	85	3,300-3,700	4,860C	56-10	Y-F	0-6-0-0-2	2-3-0	290	0	303	. . .	4-2390	6-850	1933
Lansing, Mich.	182	3,750-4,150	7,800C	65-24	Y-N	0-8-0-0-3	4-2-1	699	77	905	3.4	3-1330	3-425	1950
Laredo, Tex.	77	2,340-2,640	4,980..	72-24	N-N	3-1-1-1-0	1-1-1	171	12	197	1.6	6-2563	5-692	1951
Lawrence, Mass.	204	3,460-3,460	4,900S	48-10	Y-F	1-7-1-0-3	5-2-1	722	0	755	3.4	3-B-note 2		
Lexington, Ky.	102	2,856-3,312	5,544A	72-24	Y-F	0-7-1-1-1	4-1-1	324	48	426	. . .	3-1446	2-288	1954
Lima, Ohio	52	3,315-3,780	5,220M	63-24	Y-C	2-5-2-1-2	4-1-0	207	0	246	6.1	5-2102	6-787	1952
Lincoln, Neb.	107	3,030-3,270	5,880S	84-24	N-F	0-8-2-1-2	2-3-1	358	. . .	384	3.8	4-1913	3-386	1932

Lorain, Ohio	64	$4,080-4,080	$6,144M	63-24	Y-N	2-4-1-0-2	5-1-0	$ 268v	$ 0	$ 292	2.8	4-1756	5-633	1950
Lowell, Mass.	241	3,424-3,424	5,200A	48-10	Y-F	0-11-0-0-4	7-3-1	834	0	872	5.5	4-B-note 2		
Lubbock, Tex.	113	3,150-3,291	6,300A	72-24	Y-C	0-6-9-0-2	0-2-3	348	26	402	6.4	7-3393	9-1261	1948
Lynn, Mass.	298	3,385-3,610	5,090..	48-10	Y-F	0-13-0-0-4	8-5-0	1,055	0	1,088	8.3	3-B-note 2		
McKeesport, Pa.	78	....-....	....	48-8	Y-F	0-5-0-0-2	3-2-0	...	...	...	...	6-2588	3-374	1933
Macon, Ga.	114	2,514-3,180†	6,051M†	72-24	Y-C	1-6-0-1-1	2-2-1	388†	0†	413†	7.1	5-2091	6-861	1947
Madison, Wis.	176	3,876-4,296	8,443B	67-24	Y-N	2-6-2-1-3	3-5-0	753	115	925	3.4	3-1461	4-528	1940
Malden, Mass.	162	3,500-3,700	5,500S†	48-10	Y-F	4-0-2-0-3	2-2-1	610	0	639	2.0	3-B-note 2		
Manchester, N. H.	228	3,005-3,205†	5,730C†	48-10	Y-N	0-11-3-2-4	9-0-1	693†	0†	775†	2.9	3-1255	3-323	1949
Medford, Mass.	164	3,354-3,744	6,006A	48-10	Y-F	0-6-0-0-2	4-1-1	647	0	704	2.0	3-B-note 2		
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	97	3,990-4,550	7,250S	56-10	Y-..	0-6-0-0-3	5-2-0	436	0	481	3.5	3-1409	4-569	1936
Muncie, Ind.	74	3,005-3,205†	5,730C†	72-24	Y-F	3-4-7-0-1	4-0-1	693†	0†	775†	7.9	6-2702	7-1048	1946
New Britain, Conn.	128	3,432-3,640	6,604..	56-10	Y-N	0-7-0-1-1	5-2-0	467	...	537	3.2	4-B-note 2		
New Rochelle, N. Y.	132	3,545-4,743	7,645S	56-..	Y-N	0-6-0-0-3	3-3-0	615	79	707	5.0	3-1224	2-247	1936
Newton, Mass.	234	3,324-3,752	6,400M	48-10	Y-N	3-9-0-1-2	7-3-0	874	0	1,066	3.1	2-A-note 2		
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	151	3,530-4,200	7,200A	63-24	Y-F	0-9-1-0-4	5-4-0	667	24	771	3.3	3-1457	3-439	1935
Oak Park, Ill.	69	4,200-4,676	7,632A	72-24	N-N	0-3-0-0-2	1-1-1	329	0	362	4.2	3-1472	3-367	1947
Ogden, Utah	67	3,180-3,720	5,400A	72-24	Y-N	1-4-5-1-1	2-0-1	245	0	283	3.4	6-2898	9-1252	1940
Orlando, Fla.	50	3,000-3,480	5,220M	84-24	Y-F	0-4-0-0-1	2-0-1	173	20	212	1.4	5-2041	6-815	1952
Passaic, N. J.	114	3,460-4,110	6,235S	60-24	Y-F	0-6-1-0-2	8-2-0	471	28	507	4.3	4-1947	6-765	1950
Pawtucket, R. I.	119	3,120-3,120†	....	68-10	N-F	1-2-4-2-1	5-3-0	351†	0†	374†	3.2	4-B-note 2		
Pittsfield, Mass.	112	3,300-3,300	5,800M	56-10	Y-N	0-5-2-0-2	2-1-1	411	0	432	4.6	5-B-note 2		
Pontiac, Mich.	102	4,095-4,368	7,644A	63-24	Y-..	0-5-0-2-1	1-2-1	440	0	467	5.1	4-1824	6-753	1944
Port Arthur, Tex.	58	3,120-3,960	6,504A	72-10	Y-F	0-4-0-1-1	3-1-0	212	0	233	0.9	6-2664	7-1049	1948
Portland, Me.	170	2,946-3,207	6,101A	72-10	Y-N	2-8-0-0-5	8-2-1	535v	6	589	2.0	2-A-note 2		
Portsmouth, Va.	85	3,000-3,324	5,700A†	72-24	..-F	1-8-1-1-1	6-2-1	308	...	329	4.7	5-2399	7-992	1950
Pueblo, Colo.	97	3,171-3,612	5,832A	72-24	Y-N	6-2-0-1-1	8-2-0	348	19	415	6.4	4-1987	5-681	1953
Quincy, Mass.	207	3,350-3,900	6,300A	48-10	Y-F	2-7-1-2-3	2-5-0	816	0	913	4.9	3-B-note 2		
Racine, Wis.	125	3,959-4,283	7,625B	72-24	Y-C	0-7-0-1-2	5-3-0	511	109	661	3.2	3-1226	3-426	1948
Raleigh, N. C.	92	2,760-3,500	5,280A	84-24	Y-F	0-7-0-1-1	4-2-0	263	0	571	...	5-2173	7-959	1949
Richmond, Calif.	150	4,356-4,800	10,044A	63-24	N-N	4-3-0-1-1	5-2-0	566	8	613	1.4	3-1447	3-324	1952
Roanoke, Va.	126	3,000-3,600	5,800A	84-24	N-N	5-9-2-0-4	7-2-0	440v	42	511	5.8	3-1487	4-474	1949
Rockford, Ill.	104	4,200-4,200	7,000B	72-24	Y-N	1-6-1-1-2	5-2-0	440	0	504	5.3	4-1675	4-510	1943
Saginaw, Mich.	146	4,000-4,120	7,210A	63-24	Y-C	0-9-1-1-2	7-1-1	611	40	693	2.7	3-1497	3-378	1944
St. Joseph, Mo.	131	2,310-2,640	4,170M	84-24	Y-F	0-11-0-1-1	8-1-1	334	76	423	6.2	6-2603	7-948	1947
St. Petersburg, Fla.	104	2,665-3,250	6,032A	72-24	Y-F	0-6-6-1-2	4-2-0	325	0	360	2.9	5-2068	6-753	1953
San Angelo, Tex.	68	2,910-3,204	5,676A	72-24	Y-F	4-3-3-1-0	4-2-0	196	0	213	5.5	20-note 1		
San Bernardino, Calif.	112	3,510-4,116	7,416M	68-24	Y-N	1-6-3-0-1	6-1-0	392	0	527	4.3	5-2300	5-658	1946
San Jose, Calif.	147	3,798-4,560	9,672A	70-24	Y-F	1-10-4-0-2	6-2-0	678	34	757	2.5	4-1746	3-338	1946
Santa Monica, Calif.	92	4,038-4,740	8,568A	68-24	Y-N	2-6-1-0-1	5-6-0	429	1	593	4.7	3-1469	3-345	1950
Schenectady, N. Y.	204	3,067-3,730	7,045A	56-24	Y-F	1-11-0-0-4	5-2-2	710	0	756	3.5	3-1496	4-500	1952
Sioux City, Iowa	103	3,168-3,588	4,908S†	78-24	N-N	1-6-2-2-1	3-1-2	376	0	437	5.0	4-1830	5-685	1947
Sioux Falls, S. D.	72	3,246-3,672	5,748S	72-24	Y-N	0-4-0-2-1	1-1-1	275	0	289	2.2	5-2126	5-702	1950
South Gate, Calif.	47	3,960-4,380	7,505C	68-24	Y-C	0-3-..-0-0	2-1-0	191	3	224	3.8	4-1770	4-462	1949
Springfield, Ill.	93	4,200-4,200	5,100S	68-24	N-N	0-7-0-1-2	4-1-1	321	0	404	6.3	5-2408	7-923	1949
Springfield, Mo.	91	2,832-2,832	4,344A	72-24	Y-N	1-6-0-1-2	3-2-1	260	73	367	...	5-2256	6-896	1934
Springfield, Ohio	93	3,794-4,109	6,648A	72-24	Y-C	2-6-0-1-2	5-3-0	396	0	436	5.3	5-2014	5-732	1929
Stamford, Conn.	117	3,300-4,020	7,500M	56-10	Y-F	2-2-1-1-2	2-1-0	500v	32	563	...	4-B-note 2		

TABLE XV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	No. of Fire Stations	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1953 (in thousands)			No. Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	FIRE INSURANCE CLASS		
								Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.		Total Class-Deficiency Points	Fire Dept. Class-Deficiency Points	Year of Grading
50,000 to 100,000—continued														
Stockton, Calif.	133	$3,780-4,716	$9,204A	67-24	Y-F	0-9-1-1-1	5-1-1	$ 644	$ 14	$ 761	4.7	3-1379	3-303	1952
Terre Haute, Ind.	122	3,720-3,720	5,400M	72-24	Y-C	1-10-0-3-2	4-4-0	445	77	591	7.8	3-1426	4-578	1935
Topeka, Kan.	125	3,180-3,480†	5,700M†	72-24	N-C	2-6-0-2-1	5-3-0	387†	34†	514†	3.6	3-1499	4-535	1944
Troy, N. Y.	158	3,050-3,050	4,850S	70-24	Y-F	0-11-0-0-3	7-2-1	495	0	567	6.3	3-1132	3-417	1931
Union City, N. J.	117	....-....	....S†	56-24	Y-..	0-6-0-0-3	1-1-2	...	...	...	4.2	3-1379	3-413	1935
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	15	....-....	....B†	65-12	Y-N	2-8-0-0-4	0-4-0	...	...	...	1.0	5-2308	7-961	1946
Waco, Tex.	100	3,000-3,600	5,160C	72-24	N-F	1-6-0-1-1	4-1-1	331	0	443	5.0	5-2303	4-554	1948
Waterloo, Iowa	86	3,420-3,900	6,000M	72-24	N-C	0-8-0-1-1	4-1-1	343	0	363	5.6	3-1307	4-475	1950
Wheeling, W. Va.	81	3,390-3,510	5,000A	72-24	Y-N	0-8-0-1-1	6-1-1	259	0	299	3.2	4-1905	5-653	1950
Wichita Falls, Tex.	92	2,880-3,600	6,000A	72-24	Y-F	2-7-0-1-1	8-0-1	299	0	349	5.6	6-2841	7-991	1948
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	115	2,834-3,308	5,082C	56-10	Y-C	0-8-5-1-4	7-1-0	364	10	389	2.4	5-2147	...	1953
Winston-Salem, N. C.	130	2,700-3,456	6,064A	66-24	N-F	0-7-0-0-1	6-1-0	463	0	510	2.2	5-2063	6-800	1949
Woonsocket, R. I.	136	3,132-3,132	6,000..	56-10	Y-F	1-5-0-0-3	3-2-1	407	0	449	...	4-B-note 2		
York, Pa.	64	3,200-3,700	4,500C	56-24	Y-F	0-8-0-0-2	..-8-..	212	19	262	2.5	4-2269	6-851	1936
25,000 to 50,000														
Abilene, Tex.	76	2,760-3,000	5,700A	72-24	Y-F	1-5-0-1-2	2-2-2	248	0	274	5.1	5-2039	4-534	1948
Abington tp, Pa.	...	....-....	....	..-..	..-..	....	....	...	13	52	...	5-2126	5-688	1948
Albany, Ga.	53	2,916-3,371	5,652A	72-24	Y-C	1-5-0-0-1	3-1-0	177	0	196	12.7	3-1205	3-412	1950
Alexandria, La.	90†	....-....	....	60-10†	..-..	....	....	...	...	...	1.7	6-2567	7-1029	1950
Aliquippa, Pa.	13	3,735-3,900	4,800C	84-24	N-N	1-3-0-1-1	....	55v	10	80	3.6	6-note 2		
Alliance, Ohio	...	3,540-3,600	4,200M	..-..	..-..	....	....	92v	0	101	3.3	6-2525	7-1007	1949
Alton, Ill.	32	....-....	4,500M†	72-24	Y-N	0-4-0-0-1	3-1-0	101†	0†	108†	7.7	6-2560	7-962	1948
Amsterdam, N. Y.	58	2,960-3,260	4,650S	70-24	Y-F	1-3-0-0-2	4-1-0	192	0	211	3.4	4-1830	5-679	1941
Anderson, Ind.	93	3,900-3,900	6,080M	72-24	Y-F	0-6-0-1-1	4-2-0	345	26	471	5.8	5-2387	5-718	1938
Ann Arbor, Mich.	57	3,711-3,918	6,450B	63-24	Y-N	0-4-2-2-2	1-1-0	187v	...	197	1.5	5-2262	6-862	1941
Anniston, Ala.	30	2,804-2,945	4,800C	72-24	Y-F	0-5-0-0-1	2-1-0	98	11	117	7.5	6-2654	7-1041	1950
Appleton, Wis.	55	3,270-3,920	5,830B	74-24	Y-C	0-3-0-1-1	2-0-1	...	...	...	10.0	5-2049	5-726	1936
Arlington t, Mass.	94	3,116-3,881	6,340C	48-10	Y-F	0-4-0-0-3	1-1-1	365	0	403	1.5	3-B-note 2		
Ashland, Ky.	35	3,390-3,540	4,722A	63-24	Y-N	0-3-0-0-1	3-2-0	125	17	148	3.0	4-1934	5-746	1953
Athens, Ga.	35†	2,820-2,820	4,320C	72-10†	..-..	....	....	103	...	123	0.9	3-1372	3-370	1948
Auburn, N. Y.	67	3,087-3,520	5,107A	72-10	Y-N	0-4-0-1-1	2-0-1	236	0	245	4.9	4-1624	3-445	1938
Bakersfield, Calif.	104	3,972-4,716	8,652A	72-24	Y-N	2-6-2-1-1	1-3-1	430	14	600	4.0	3-1284	2-189	1949
Bangor, Me.	78	2,662-3,236	5,200A	63-10	Y-C	2-4-2-1-2	1-1-1	222	15	266	11.2	5-B-note 2		
Barberton, Ohio	34	3,660-3,960	5,148M	72-24	Y-N	0-3-0-0-1	3-0-0	119†	0†	146†	3.4	5-2146	7-922	1949
Battle Creek, Mich.	75	3,684-4,100	7,688..	74-24	N-N	1-5-0-0-2	3-1-1	303	0	380	4.2	4-1801	5-740	1946
Belleville, Ill.	49	3,900-3,900	5,100B	56-10	Y-F	1-3-1-0-1	2-0-1	136	...	142	4.5	6-2555	6-876	1951
Belleville, N. J.	49†	....-....	....S†	56-..†	..-..	....	....	...	...	...	3.5	3-1057	3-349	1947

Bellingham, Wash.	53	$3,600-4,140	$5,040M	56-10	Y-N	0-3-1-0-1	1-1-1	$ 194v	$ 16	$ 250	. . .	4-1755	6-792	1945
Belmont t, Mass.	50	3,400-3,600	. . . . C†	61-10	Y-N	1-4-3-1-1	2-1-0	179	0	193	5.8	4-B-note 2		
Beloit, Wis.	41	3,600-3,900	5,520B	72-24	Y-C	2-2-0-0-1	2-0-1	167	58	235	9.3	4-1860	5-685	1950
Bessemer, Ala.	22	3,376-3,611	4,860C	56-24	Y-C	0-2-0-0-0	0-0-1	76	. . .	152	2.0	6-2960	8-1191	1939
Beverly, Mass.	80	3,441-3,441†	4,500M†	56-10	Y-F	1-2-1-1-1	3-1-2	259v†	0†	282†	10.2	4-B-note 2		
Beverly Hills, Calif. . .	74	. . . . -. . . .	. . . .	62-24	Y-N	0-4-1-0-1	2-0-1	. . .	. . .	. . .	4.9	3-1374	3-305	1939
Billings, Mont.	44	3,720-3,840	5,700M	48-8	N-N	2-1-1-1-1	3-0-0	161	13	221	1.9	4-1968	6-819	1949
Biloxi, Miss.	34	2,640-2,640	3,960M	84-24	Y-N	0-5-0-0-1	3-1-0	100	0	125	2.1	6-2568	8-1092	1953
Bloomfield, N. J.	83	3,390-3,790	6,590C	56-10	Y-F	0-4-1-1-1	1-3-0	342	0	368	4.1	2-901	3-397	1948
Bloomington, Ill.	32	3,900-3,900	5,400B	72-24	Y-F	0-3-0-1-1	0-0-1	115	0	123	4.4	5-2426	6-891	1943
Bloomington, Ind.	27	3,536-3,536	4,500M	72-24	Y-C	2-1-0-0-1	0-0-1	92	0	103	6.3	7-3039	8-1196	1942
Boise City, Idaho	74	3,120-3,360	5,400M	72-24	Y-N	1-4-0-0-1	3-2-0	250	10	285	2.6	4-1510	3-406	1952
Bremerton, Wash.	53	3,760-3,880	5,010M	63-24	Y-N	2-2-0-2-1	0-2-1	214	10	256	9.3	3-1429	4-499	1948
Bristol, Conn.	57	3,250-3,750	6,000C†	56-10	Y-F	1-1-0-0-1	5-0-0	233	4	252	3.7	5-B-note 2		
Brownsville, Tex.	51	2,112-2,136†	3,900A†	72-24	Y-F	2-4-6-0-1	2-0-1	116†	0†	136†	4.2	7-2961	6-823	1949
Burlington, Iowa	39	3,284-3,600	4,500C	72-24	Y-C	1-4-0-0-1	3-1-0	149	0	169	5.1	4-1600	4-563	1951
Burlington, Vt.	55	2,739-3,117	5,100B	72-24	Y-C	2-3-1-0-1	. . . .	176	0	205	7.6	4-B-note 2		
Butte, Mont.	43	4,020-4,140	5,100M	48-8	N-N	2-2-2-0-1	1-1-0	155	23	183	4.4	6-2856	8-1151	1952
Champaign, Ill.	21	3,900-3,900	4,560C	84-24	Y-. .	1-4-0-0-1	0-1-0	80	9	94	4.6	5-2314	7-901	1940
Charlottesville, Va. . . .	15	2,640-2,880	5,400A	84-24	Y-F	2-3-5-0-1	1-0-0	40v	0	53	3.6	6-2619	7-980	1951
Chelsea, Mass.	102	3,395-3,591†	6,076M†	56-10	Y-F	0-5-1-0-2	3-2-0	385v†	0†	405†	8.1	3-B-note 2		
Cheyenne, Wyo.	46	3,300-4,020	5,400M	72-24	. . -. .	2-3-5-1-1	3-1-0	181	0	190	3.9	5-2245	6-798	1946
Chicopee, Mass.	97	3,639-3,639	5,114M	56-10	Y-N	1-4-8-1-2	1-2-2	355	. . .	375	2.5	4-B-note 2		
Clarksburg, W. Va. . . .	30	3,190-3,220†	4,380A†	72-24	Y-F	0-5-0-0-1	. . . .	84†	0†	102†	. . .	6-2581	7-969	1946
Clinton, Iowa	35†	3,345-3,873	4,888M	72-24†	. . -. .	. . . .	. . . .	134	31	174	7.1	5-2145	5-618	1946
Colo. Springs, Colo. . .	68	3,456-4,008	7,320A	72-24	. . -. .	1-5-0-0-1	4-1-0	279	0	316	5.1	4-1682	5-627	1940
Columbia, Mo.	28	2,490-2,952	4,800A	84-24	Y-N	2-2-0-0-1	1-0-1	74	0	111	5.0	7-note 2		
Compton, Calif.	44	4,074-4,464	7,620A	67-24	Y-N	0-3-0-0-0	3-0-0	191	0	202	3.1	4-1662	3-439	1952
Concord, N. H.	45	2,840-3,200	5,810A	84-24	Y-N	3-5-2-1-2	2-1-1	165v	0	180	8.5	4-1578	5-603	1950
Council Bluffs, Iowa . . .	52	3,336-3,336	5,208A	72-24	Y-C	0-5-0-0-1	3-0-1	189	0	215	4.5	4-1950	5-750	1951
Cumberland, Md.	53	2,838-3,234	4,237C	60-10	Y-F	3-1-0-0-1	3-1-0	174	0	185	5.1	5-2436	6-814	1949
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio . .	26	3,960-4,380†	5,280M†	72-24	Y-F	2-0-0-2-0	1-0-1	123v	0	138	2.0	5-2447	5-668	1943
Danville, Ill.	49	3,900-3,900	4,800B	72-24	Y-C	0-5-0-0-1	3-0-1	169	25	211	6.6	6-2727	6-890	1951
Danville, Va.	55	3,036-3,360	5,500A	84-24	Y-C	1-6-0-0-2	3-1-0	190	33	308	6.8	5-2187	6-791	1951
Daytona Beach, Fla. . . .	50	2,862-3,420	5,040A	84-24	Y-C	0-5-0-0-1	4-1-0	146	51	248	3.1	5-2475	6-797	1953
Dubuque, Iowa	67	3,504-3,930	6,300A	72-24	N-C	0-5-0-0-2	3-2-0	269	0	. . .	6.3	3-1296	3-407	1946
East Cleveland, Ohio . . .	37	3,700-4,410	7,000A	72-24	Y-N	0-2-0-0-0	1-1-0	168	0	176	2.2	4-1933	5-703	1941
East Hartford t, Conn. . .	53	3,856-4,106	6,038B	60-10	Y-C	3-2-0-0-1	4-0-0	216v	12	259	2.5	5-C-note 2		
Easton, Pa.	50	3,229-3,521	5,173S	60-10	Y-F	2-3-1-0-1	3-0-0	176	0	184	1.8	5-2312	7-959	1941
E. Providence t, R. I. . .	68	. . . . -. . . .	. . . .	56-10	Y-F	1-3-4-1-2	1-0-3	. . .	. . .	. . .	3.9	4-B-note 2		
Eau Claire, Wis.	56	3,168-3,903	5,726B	72-24	Y-C	1-3-0-1-1	3-0-1	213	69	299	4.9	4-1616	4-543	1951
Elgin, Ill.	38	3,900-3,900	4,920B	. . -24	Y-C	0-5-0-0-1	4-1-0	145	9	166	2.1	4-1644	4-595	1941
Elkhart, Ind.	66	4,002-4,002	5,202M	72-24	Y-C	1-5-0-0-1	3-0-1	270	35	324	9.8	4-1973	4-528	1948
Elmira, N. Y.	108	3,488-3,680	5,180M	56-10	Y-C	0-4-0-1-1	2-1-1	389	. . .	417	5.2	4-1881	5-705	1938
Elyria, Ohio	43	3,888-3,888	4,896M	72-24	Y-C	0-4-0-0-1	1-1-1	165	0	175	3.4	5-2335	6-864	1938
Enid, Okla.	41	2,820-3,000	4,800A	72-24	Y-C	4-1-0-0-1	2-0-1	119	0	132	4.7	6-2766	6-874	1946
Euclid, Ohio	45	3,493-4,039	7,200. .	56-24	Y-N	0-4-1-0-0	1-1-0	206	. . .	218	3.4	7-3006	7-948	1944
Eugene, Ore.	49	3,480-4,020	6,300A	72-24	Y-C	1-5-0-0-1	0-2-1	184v	19	223	15.8	4-1762	5-640	1950

TABLE XV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	No. of Fire Stations	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1953 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	No. Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	FIRE INSURANCE CLASS Total Class-Deficiency Points	Fire Dept. Class-Deficiency Points	Year of Grading
25,000 to 50,000—continued														
Everett, Mass.	124	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-10	Y-N	0-7-0-0-3	0-2-1	. . .	. . .	. . .	3.1	3-B-note 2		
Everett, Wash.	73	$3,720-4,080	$5,400..	56-24	Y-N	0-4-0-1-1	3-1-0	$ 322v	$ 30	. . .	4.0	3-1335	4-529	1947
Fairfield t, Conn.	36	3,069-3,654†	. . . .B†	56-10	N-N	5-2-1-0-1	5-1-0	. . .	90†	$ 137†	0.9	6-C-note 2		
Fairmont, W. Va.	31	3,240-3,360	3,600M	72-24	Y-..	1-3-0-0-1	3-1-0	98	0	117	2.0	6-2905	9-1214	1950
Fargo, N. D.	50	3,144-3,564	5,820..	67-24	Y-C	0-4-1-1-1	1-2-0	155	0	205	. . .	4-1703	5-604	1950
Fayetteville, N. C.	50	2,880-3,420	5,500A	84-24	Y-C	4-1-0-0-1	2-0-1	153	0	173	5.7	4-1620	5-623	1953
Ferndale, Mich.	36	4,536-4,836	6,648C	63-24	Y-C	0-3-1-1-0	0-2-0	160	2	181	4.0	6-2425	6-896	1952
Fitchburg, Mass.	108	3,342-3,458	5,600M	56-10	Y-F	5-0-2-1-2	2-2-1	398v	0	423	4.2	4-B-note 2		
Fond Du Lac, Wis.	43	3,744-3,888	4,980B	74-24	Y-N	1-2-0-0-1	2-1-0	162	54	229	5.7	4-1877	5-736	1953
Fort Dodge, Iowa	27	3,420-3,570	5,100C†	78-24	Y-C	2-2-0-0-1	0-0-1	100	0	108	3.1	4-1749	6-781	1953
Fort Lauderdale, Fla. . .	71	2,952-3,600	5,520A	72-24	Y-F	2-3-0-0-2	1-3-0	245	0	273	2.2	4-1854	4-561	1953
Fort Smith, Ark.	87	. . . .-. . . .	4,200..	72-24	..-..	3-7-0-1-1	6-1-1	269	0	274	4.4	4-1944	4-585	1949
Framingham t, Mass. . .	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	..-..	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	5-B-note 2		
Gainesville, Fla.	31	2,520-3,204	4,500A	72-24	N-F	3-2-3-0-1	1-1-0	89	. . .	100	4.1	4-1689	5-633	1948
Galesburg, Ill.	25	3,900-3,900	4,094M	84-24	Y-F	0-3-3-0-1	2-1-0	84	0	89	4.2	6-2661	7-915	1943
Garfield, N. J.	0†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	Y-F	0-4-5-0-1	5-0-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	5-2290	6-794	1953
Gloucester, Mass.	57	3,008-3,008	4,000C	56-. .	Y-F	0-5-1-1-1	3-0-1	186v	0	. . .	8.7	4-B-note 2		
Grand Forks, N. D.	32	2,754-3,144	4,764A	72-24	Y-C	0-2-0-0-1	1-1-0	103	0	124	5.5	6-2541	7-1026	1951
Granite City, Ill.	24	3,960-3,960	4,500C	72-24	Y-..	2-2-0-1-0	2-1-0	90v	11	109	. . .	7-3071	9-1204	1951
Great Falls, Mont.	53	3,950-4,070	4,800M	48-8	Y-C	2-4-1-0-1	2-0-1	197	6	253	4.3	7-3204	8-1197	1952
Greenville, Miss.	33	2,640-. . . .	4,800C	84-24	Y-F	1-3-0-1-0	3-1-0	97	0	125	6.6	5-2403	6-836	1950
Greenwich t, Conn.	46	3,528-4,296	8,520C	56-10	Y-N	3-11-0-2-4	5-1-0	179	25	289	3.9	5-C-note 2		
Hackensack, N. J.	55	3,800-4,400	6,000A	70-24	Y-F	0-4-0-0-1	3-1-0	245	45	310	3.6	3-1035	3-385	1949
Hagerstown, Md.	20	2,820-3,420	4,420C	84-24	Y-C	0-6-1-1-2	. . . .	66	22	109	8.2	6-2816	8-1101	1947
Hamden t, Conn.	58	3,200-3,600	5,000M	56-10	Y-..	7-2-0-1-0	4-2-1	214	23	301	1.4	6-C-note 2		
Hamilton tp, N. J.	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	..-..	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	4-1741	5-690	1950
Hamtramck, Mich.	85	4,334-4,814	7,244S	63-24	Y-N	0-3-0-1-0	0-2-0	408	14	432	8.1	3-1343	3-408	1935
Hattiesburg, Miss.	38	2,628-2,856	3,109M	72-24	Y-F	3-2-0-0-1	3-0-1	95	0	120	5.3	6-2687	5-726	1939
Haverford tp, Pa.	0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	Y-F	4-5-3-1-1	4-1-0	. . .	14	35	. . .	5-2088	7-904	1947
Haverhill, Mass.	132	. . . .-. . . .	4,400..	48-10	Y-F	0-5-0-0-2	3-1-1	445v	0	474	. . .	4-B-note 2		
Hazleton, Pa.	. . .	2,898-3,276	2,940C†	. .-. .	..-..	. . . .	. . . .	100	0	111	. . .	5-2351	7-902	1937
Hempstead, N. Y.	1†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	..-..	. . . .	. . . .	44v	0	95	. . .	5-2420	7-937	1934
Highland Park, Mich. . . .	95	4,649-5,002	8,500B	63-24	Y-N	0-3-0-0-2	0-3-0	502	0	542	5.8	3-1225	3-379	1933
High Point, N. C.	70	2,640-3,300	5,400A	72-24	Y-N	0-5-0-1-1	4-1-0	227v	0	283	8.4	5-2116	5-626	1939
Hot Springs, Ark.	44	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	Y-F	4-0-1-0-1	2-0-1	. . .	. . .	. . .	6.1	5-2472	6-871	1951
Huntington Pk.,Calif. . .	44	4,500-4,680	7,380C	67-24	Y-N	0-3-0-0-2	3-1-0	208	1	218	1.9	4-1881	4-482	1951
Hutchinson, Kan.	47	3,036-3,930	5,496A	84-24	Y-C	1-5-0-1-1	4-1-0	153	33	203	4.8	4-1826	5-612	1945
Independence, Mo.	42	3,540-3,540	4,800C	72-10	Y-N	1-4-0-1-1	3-1-0	135	22	169	4.6	7-note 2		

Inglewood, Calif.	63	$3,734-4,500	$7,500C	68-24	Y-N	0-4-1-0-1	2-0-1	$ 277	$ 0	$ 294	3.7	5-2477	5-701	1939
Iowa City, Iowa	21	3,245-3,619	4,730A	72-24	N-C	1-2-0-0-1	0-2-0	78	18	104	3.6	6-2857	8-1096	1946
Ithaca, N. Y.	37	3,500-3,900	4,900..	56-10	Y-C	2-4-0-1-1	4-1-1	133v	0	142	1.8	5-2474	7-969	1946
Jackson, Mich.	51	2,730-3,000	5,000M	84-24	Y-C	0-5-0-0-1	2-1-0	146	1	154	7.6	5-2466	7-973	1937
Jamestown, N. Y.	73	3,622-3,902	5,360..	72-10	Y-N	1-3-1-1-1	4-1-0	289	30	354	. . .	3-1316	3-433	1941
Jefferson City, Mo. . . .	. . .	3,000-3,000	3,900M	. .-. .	..-..	. . . .	. . . .	65	19	96	2.8	6-note 2		
Johnson City, Tenn. . .	30	2,640-. . . .	4,620A	84-12	Y-C	0-4-1-0-1	3-2-0	83	0	100	5.7	5-2169	5-662	1952
Joplin, Mo.	51	2,388-2,700†	3,432M†	56-8	Y-..	2-4-0-0-1	2-0-1	. . .	. . .	. . .	10.4	6-2690	7-940	1948
Kankakee, Ill.	25	4,140-. . . .	5,400M	84-24	Y-N	0-2-0-0-1	1-1-0	. . .	. . .	99	2.6	6-2754	8-1113	1953
Kearny, N. J.	113	4,050-4,550	6,550C	56-24	Y-F	0-5-0-0-3	1-2-1	522	0	532	2.2	2-892	2-297	1951
Key West, Fla..	33	2,616-2,880	4,800A	60-24	Y-C	1-3-4-1-0	1-2-0	98v	4	122	. . .	6-2674	6-798	1947
Kingston, N. Y.	48	3,190-3,550	5,500B	60-10	Y-N	3-5-2-0-2	6-3-0	159	0	177	5.6	4-1501	5-619	1941
Kokomo, Ind..	65	3,600-3,780	5,040M	72-24	Y-N	0-4-0-1-1	2-0-1	235	20	331	6.7	5-2440	7-915	1940
Lackawanna, N. Y.	84	3,800-3,800	5,450..	48-8	Y-N	0-2-0-0-2	0-2-0	320	21	356	2.7	5-2140	6-888	1953
La Crosse, Wis.	91	3,720-4080,	6,000B	67-24	Y-C	1-4-1-1-1	2-3-0	349	91	461	7.3	3-1434	3-368	1938
Lafayette, Ind.	64	3,600-3,840	4,860M	72-24	Y-C	3-2-0-0-1	4-1-0	217	. . .	229	1.9	5-2374	6-844	1934
Lafayette, La.	35	2,340-2,580	4,800M	60-10	Y-F	1-3-0-0-1	2-1-0	102	0	114	3.2	6-2746	6-788	1938
Lagrange, Ga.	24	2,400-2,880	4,500C	84-24	N-N	2-2-0-0-1	2-1-0	64	34	106	5.1	6-2635	7-1029	1952
Lake Charles, La.	52	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	60-24	Y-F	0-7-0-0-1	4-0-1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	5-2440	7-952	1952
Lakeland, Fla..	46	2,700-3,060	5,400C	72-24	Y-F	3-3-1-0-1	3-3-0	113	32	155	6.4	5-2113	6-764	1948
Laurel, Miss.	29	2,832-2,832	3,500..	72-24	Y-F	2-2-0-1-0	4-0-0	77	0	94	4.8	7-3335	7-1000	1946
Lawton, Okla.	31	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	Y-C	2-3-1-0-1	2-0-1	. . .	. . .	. . .	7.2	6-2654	7-944	1948
Lebanon, Pa..	2†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	..-..	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	5-2317	. . .	1953
Lewiston, Me.	59	2,704-3,004	4,204B	84-24	Y-C	. . . .	5-1-1	182	11	. . .	7.2	4-B-note 2		
Lincoln Park, Mich. . . .	22	4,275-4,600	6,300C	63-24	Y-N	2-0-0-0-0	1-0-0	96	0	200	3.6	6-2646	7-971	1928
Linden, N. J..	104	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	Y-..	2-6-1-1-0	1-2-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	6.1	3-1497	3-419	1950
Lockport, N. Y.	49	3,278-3,360†	4,170B†	60-10	Y-..	0-3-0-0-1	1-0-1	154†	0†	166†	5.5	5-2073	5-638	1953
Lower Merion tp, Pa. .	17	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	Y-F	3-10-2-1-4	0-2-5	10†	22†	. . .	3.7	5-2256	5-678	1947
Lynchburg, Va.	77	2,817-3,206	4,962A	84-24	N-C	0-8-0-0-1	1-2-1	256	17	302	5.5	4-1866	6-807	1939
Lynwood, Calif.	21	3,924-4,370	6,550C	69-24	Y-N	1-2-0-0-0	2-0-0	98	2	106	3.1	4-1937	4-554	1953
Manchester t, Conn.. . . .	12	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .A†	56-10	Y-N	0-4-0-1-1	4-0-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	7-D-note 2		
Manitowoc, Wis.	47	3,636-3,780	4,800B	72-24	Y-N	0-3-0-0-1	0-1-1	180	44	234	4.7	4-1960	5-648	1941
Mansfield, Ohio	53	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .S†	72-24	N-C	0-8-0-0-2	4-2-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	5.8	6-2664	8-1088	1941
Maplewood tp, N. J. . .	38	3,504-4,504	6,504C	68-10	Y-N	0-3-0-0-1	1-0-1	138	27	176	3.4	3-1231	3-436	1947
Marion, Ind.	55	3,300-3,360	4,000M	72-24	Y-F	0-4-0-1-1	4-1-0	170	0	192	9.1	5-2340	6-898	1948
Marion, Ohio	40	3,600-3,600	4,710S	72-24	Y-F	0-5-0-0-1	1-1-1	141	. . .	. . .	3.5	6-2514	7-1042	1940
Mason City, Iowa	38	3,420-3,600	5,000M	72-24	Y-C	0-2-1-1-1	1-0-1	134	0	172	3.4	4-1984	5-736	1936
Massillon, Ohio	32	3,750-3,900	4,500M	56-24	Y-C	1-3-0-0-1	2-2-0	114v	1	131	4.5	5-2261	5-735	1946
Maywood, Ill.	19	3,984-4,248	5,835A	72-24	Y-C	0-2-1-0-0	1-1-0	84	0	93	3.1	6-2800	8-1171	1944
Melrose, Mass.	54	3,030-3,811	5,550M	56-. .	Y-F	3-0-1-0-1	2-1-0	169†	10†	209†	0.7	4-B-note 2		
Meriden, Conn.	68	3,710-3,710	5,460..	56-10	Y-F	2-2-0-0-1	3-1-0	267v	0	311	4.4	4-B-note 2		
Meridian, Miss..	58	2,556-2,880	. . . .	72-24	Y-F	2-6-0-0-1	5-1-0	151	0	181	5.1	5-2153	6-801	1953
Miami Beach, Fla.	84	3,792-4,644	7,620A	72-24	N-..	0-3-0-1-1	1-2-0	396	4	435	6.0	4-1530	4-569	1951
Michigan City, Ind.. . . .	39	3,366-3,432†	4,744M†	72-24	Y-C	0-3-0-0-1	2-0-1	135†	0†	153†	7.2	5-2085	6-810	1952
Middletown, Conn.	25	3,196-3,610	5,367C	56-..	Y-C	1-3-0-0-1	2-1-0	94v	0	111	. . .	5-C-note 2		
Middletown, Ohio	51	3,455-4,053	6,378A	56-24	N-N	0-4-0-0-1	2-1-0	206	0	220	4.6	5-2115	6-844	1951
Milford t, Conn.	55	3,200-3,850	5,300B	56-10	Y-N	5-4-2-0-1	6-0-0	191	3	251	5.6	5-C-note 2		
Mishawaka, Ind.	62	3,960-4,080	5,130M	72-24	Y-..	1-4-0-1-1	2-1-1	253	0	273	4.7	4-1615	4-563	1941

Table XV—Fire Department Data for Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	No. of Fire Stations	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1953 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1953 (in thousands) Hydrant Rental	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1953 (in thousands) Total for Dept.	No. Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	FIRE INSURANCE CLASS Total Class-Deficiency Points	FIRE INSURANCE CLASS Fire Dept. Class-Deficiency Points	FIRE INSURANCE CLASS Year of Grading
25,000 to 50,000—continued														
Moline, Ill.	42	$3,900-4,090	$4,505C	84-24	Y-F	0-4-0-0-1	4-1-0	$ 154	$ 0	$ 176	5.0	4-1664	5-655	1937
Monroe, La.	102	....-....	....	60-24	Y-F	0-6-1-1-1	4-2-0	...	...	....	5.7	6-2526	5-663	1949
Montclair, N. J.	90	....-....	....	61-10	Y-F	0-5-0-1-1	2-1-1	...	...	...	3.9	3-1150	3-390	1948
Morgantown, W. Va.	23	2,757-3,360	4,260A	72-24	Y-N	1-2-0-0-1	3-0-0	75v	3	82	5.1	6-2924	7-1008	1948
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	7	3,050-3,600	5,280C	51-9	Y-N	0-2-5-1-1	1-0-0	37v	15	58	3.3	not available		
Muskegon, Mich.	76	3,900-4,200	7,200A	72-24	Y-N	1-6-1-1-1	4-0-1	317	25	375	...	4-1732	4-491	1932
Muskogee, Okla.	59	2,340-2,676	4,152A	56-10	Y-C	0-4-0-1-1	2-0-1	154	0	164	3.4	5-2054	6-813	1950
Nashua, N. H.	73	3,331-3,630	5,876B	72-24	Y-C	3-7-1-2-1	3-0-1	270v	13	305	6.6	4-1552	4-516	1950
New Albany, Ind.	45	2,880-3,000	4,000M	72-24	Y-..	0-4-0-0-1	5-0-0	127	24	165	9.9	6-2802	7-942	1946
Newark, Ohio	42	3,180-3,240†	3,960M†	56-24	Y-C	3-1-4-0-1	2-0-1	132†	0†	142†	3.0	5-2312	5-725	1926
New Brunswick, N. J.	74	3,600-4,200	5,800C	56-10	Y-F	0-4-0-0-1	1-0-1	297	10	337	4.2	4-1925	6-752	1948
Newburgh, N. Y.	70	3,250-3,750†	5,100A	56-10	Y-..	0-5-1-0-2	3-2-0	...	...	246†	4.7	3-1172	3-430	1942
New Castle, Pa.	58	3,336-3,480	3,852..	60-10	Y-N	4-4-1-1-1	6-0-1	202v	13	228	4.8	6-2688	7-1021	1928
New Kensington, Pa.	6	3,674-3,674†	4,620M†	72-12	Y-F	0-2-3-0-1	5-0-0	21†	8†	73†	...	4-1743	4-536	1941
New London, Conn.	36	3,801-4,053	5,376A	56-10	Y-N	1-6-1-0-2	6-1-0	150v	0	183	3.4	5-B-note 2		
Newport, Ky.	44	2,810-3,306	4,356A	72-24	Y-N	0-2-0-1-1	1-0-1	163	0	189	6.7	4-1790	5-707	1949
Newport, R. I.	77	3,096-3,385†	4,686..†	56-10	Y-N	0-6-0-0-2	0-3-0	248v†	20†	310†	6.8	5-C-note 2		
Newport News, Va.	75	3,334-3,814	6,200A	84-24	Y-F	1-5-1-0-3	2-2-1	272	13	307	8.0	3-1431	4-549	1948
Norman, Okla.	21	2,400-2,880	4,000A	76-24	Y-C	2-1-1-1-1	0-1-1	66v	0	68	2.6	6-2757	5-701	1939
Norristown, Pa.	...	....-....	....	..-..	..-..	....	....	6v	0	62	2.8	4-2109	6-864	1947
Northampton, Mass.	51†	3,224-3,640	4,992M	56-..†	..-..	....	....	174	0	188	5.6	5-B-note 2		
North Bergen tp, N. J.	83†	....-....	....	56-..†	..-..	....	....	...	...	...	2.2	4-1682	5-673	1952
North Little Rock, Ark.	62	2,599-3,253†	4,896..†	72-24	Y-F	3-3-0-0-1	5-1-0	165†	8†	220†	4.7	5-2163	5-621	1947
Norwalk, Conn.	76	3,368-3,836	6,200B	56-10	Y-..	3-5-0-2-1	0-0-3	290	9	323	4.5	4-B-note 2		
Norwood, Ohio	47	3,885-4,410	6,170M	72-24	Y-N	0-4-0-0-1	2-1-0	208	...	221	2.9	5-2051	6-829	1933
Nutley, N. J.	16	2,900-4,190	....	69-24	Y-..	1-2-0-0-1	2-1-0	70v	9	79	3.0	4-1662	6-819	1949
Odessa, Tex.	69	3,372-3,684	7,200A	72-24	Y-F	2-6-0-0-1	2-1-1	230	0	265	7.7	26-note 1		
Orange, N. J.	63	2,982-4,052	6,100S	56-10	Y-N	0-2-0-0-1	1-0-1	267	0	302	5.4	4-1628	4-537	1941
Oshkosh, Wis.	81	3,720-4,080	5,700B	72-24	Y-N	0-6-0-0-1	3-2-0	325	64	404	5.4	3-1449	3-398	1937
Ottumwa, Iowa	38	3,735-3,735	4,440A	72-24	Y-F	2-3-0-0-1	1-2-1	155	0	168	4.8	5-2459	7-1026	1951
Owensboro, Ky.	60	2,508-2,508	3,960C	63-24	Y-C	1-5-0-0-1	3-1-0	...	...	164	8.5	4-1794	4-477	1947
Paducah, Ky.	67	2,940-3,180	4,800A	72-24	Y-N	0-6-0-0-1	2-2-0	209	53	263	...	5-2088	6-788	1941
Palo Alto, Calif.	40	4,014-4,872	8,040A	72-10	Y-F	2-2-2-1-0	2-1-0	176	13	221	5.5	4-1681	4-474	1950
Panama City, Fla.	30	2,760-2,820†	4,560A	72-24	Y-N	2-4-6-0-0	3-0-0	79†	14†	205†	7.1	6-2505	5-746	1952
Parkersburg, W. Va.	41	2,850-3,300	4,716C	66-24	Y-F	2-4-0-0-1	4-1-0	123	0	143	2.3	4-2034	7-917	1940
Parma, Ohio	31	3,912-4,450	7,000S	63-24	N-F	1-2-0-0-0	1-1-0	109	3	137	2.3	4-1897	5-601	1951
Penn tp, Pa.	0†	....-....	....	..-..	..-..	....	....	12v	31	50	...	6-2662	7-982	1928
Pensacola, Fla.	89	3,096-3,600	6,600A	60-24	N-N	1-4-0-0-2	2-1-1	281	0	311	4.7	4-1703	4-543	1950

Perth Amboy, N. J. . . .	45	. . . . -. . . .	. . . .	56-24	Y-N	0-6-0-0-3	5-2-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	2.8	4-1932	6-829	1950
Petersburgh, Va.	50	$2,744-3,084	$5,000A	84-24	Y-C	0-4-3-1-1	4-0-0	$ 151	$ 0	$ 167	10.5	4-1746	4-516	1950
Pine Bluff, Ark.	44	2,760-2,880	3,840..	72-24	N-F	4-1-0-1-0	5-0-0	130	0	141	8.5	6-2766	7-1022	1949
Plainfield, N. J.	71	3,300-4,300	6,400M	67-10	Y-..	0-4-0-0-2	2-0-1	268	69	391	4.3	3-1372	4-483	1946
Pocatello, Idaho	30	3,540-3,660	5,400A	72-24	N-N	0-3-0-0-1	3-0-0	. . .	0	114	6.4	5-2211	6-833	1935
Pomona, Calif.	49	3,672-4,932	7,000C	72-24	Y-N	1-4-1-1-0	1-1-1	188	2	255	2.4	6-2553	7-913	1949
Port Huron, Mich.	56	3,745-4,100	6,000A	67-24	Y-C	0-4-0-1-1	4-0-0	219	4	238	5.6	4-1899	5-638	1931
Portsmouth, Ohio	46	3,655-3,720	5,400A	72-24	Y-N	0-4-1-1-1	3-1-0	173	0	. . .	4.9	4-1660	5-642	1930
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. . . .	67	3,772-4,109	6,500A	56-10	Y-N	0-7-0-0-2	7-1-0	277v	0	304	4.8	4-1541	4-590	1930
Provo, Utah.	24	3,006-3,900	4,656C	65-10	Y-C	1-3-0-0-1	0-0-1	89v	. . .	94	3.0	5-2443	6-771	1953
Quincy, Ill.	46	3,000-3,000†	3,990C†	84-24	Y-C	1-4-1-1-1	2-0-1	126†	0†	139†	3.1	5-2337	6-846	1941
Rapid City, S. D.	31	3,090-3,090	4,500A	72-24	Y-C	2-2-0-0-1	1-2-0	102	0	113	. . .	6-2843	7-1039	1951
Redondo Beach, Calif. .	25	3,876-4,500	6,780A	72-24	Y-N	0-3-0-0-0	1-1-0	100	7	122	7.6	6-2784	6-815	1946
Redwood City, Calif. . .	38	3,876-4,704	7,212A	65-10	Y-N	2-4-2-1-1	0-2-1	151v	0	187	3.2	4-1729	4-494	1941
Reno, Nev.	77	3,540-3,840	6,600M	84-24	N-F	0-8-0-0-2	1-2-0	317	. . .	366	11.6	4-1980	5-605	1945
Revere, Mass.	211	3,500-3,500	5,700A	48-10	Y-F	0-3-0-0-2	3-2-0	412	0	439	2.2	4-B-note 2		
Richmond, Ind.	53	3,600-3,600†	. . . .	72-24	Y-C	0-6-1-0-1	4-1-0	148†	32†	241†	5.5	4-1868	5-689	1940
Riverside, Calif.	63	3,378-4,344	8,052A	72-24	Y-N	1-5-2-1-0-0	2-2-0	240	5	258	2.8	5-2330	6-764	1937
Rochester, Minn.	43	3,260-3,600	5,280C	72-24	Y-F	2-2-0-0-0	0-0-1	156	14	184	6.0	5-2044	6-851	1947
Rock Island, Ill.	41	3,900-4,080	5,100A	78-24	Y-..	1-5-0-0-1	4-1-0	150	0	178	2.1	5-2445	7-986	1941
Rocky Mount, N. C. . . .	29	2,856-3,025	5,142A	84-24	Y-F	2-2-0-0-1	0-1-1	99	13	137	3.1	5-2087	6-798	1951
Rome, Ga.	51	2,432-2,692	4,986C	72-24	Y-C	1-5-0-0-1	4-1-0	134	0	162	7.9	5-2006	6-791	1947
Rome, N. Y.	50	3,450-3,850	5,150A	68-24	Y-F	1-3-0-0-1	2-1-0	187	0	197	2.5	4-1891	5-714	1940
Roswell, N. M.	25	2,640-3,240	5,280A	72-24	Y-..	2-2-0-0-0	1-1-0	61	0	71	5.0	6-2733	7-1007	1953
Royal Oak, Mich.	66	4,100-4,625	5,845A	63-24	Y-N	3-4-0-1-1	2-2-0	219v	8	275	4.9	5-2131	6-858	1931
St. Cloud, Minn.	31	3,242-3,384	4,250C	72-24	Y-N	1-2-0-0-1	1-0-1	95	0	105	3.7	6-2732	7-995	1949
Salem, Mass.	96	3,618-3,618	5,298M	56-10	Y-N	0-6-2-0-2	4-2-0	357	0	380	5.5	2-A-note 2		
Salem, Ore.	83	3,406-3,962	5,990A	56-24	Y-N	3-3-0-0-1	4-0-1	327v	0	362	8.8	4-1932	3-447	1951
Salina, Kan.	34	2,990-3,345	5,081A	72-24	Y-F	2-2-1-0-1	0-0-1	111	1	123	8.7	5-2096	6-810	1949
Sandusky, Ohio	34	3,480-3,780	5,000A	63-24	Y-C	0-3-0-1-1	2-1-0	129	0	152	4.8	5-2337	6-875	1945
San Leandro, Calif. . . .	32	3,781-4,468	8,436A	67-24	Y-N	1-4-0-0-1	0-2-0	145	5	154	3.5	4-1980	4-541	1949
San Mateo, Calif.	59	4,236-4,752	8,100A	63-24	Y-N	. . . .	2-0-2	255	16	311	3.8	3-1395	3-437	1949
Santa Ana, Calif.	80	3,690-4,320	7,440A	67-24	Y-N	1-4-0-0-1	4-0-1	287	0	316	3.6	5-2312	6-851	1937
Santa Barbara, Calif. .	77	3,300-3,774	6,000A	72-24	Y-N	1-6-1-0-1	6-0-1	306	0	327	3.4	4-1523	3-387	1952
Santa Fe, N. M.	7	. . . . -. . . .	. . . .	72-24	Y-F	2-1-0-0-1	2-0-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	7-3422	9-1311	1942
Shaker Heights, Ohio . .	62	3,696-4,512	7,500..	72-24	Y-N	1-4-1-0-1	0-1-1	268	0	317	9.8	3-1474	4-483	1948
Sharon, Pa.	25	3,600-3,840	4,530C	56-24	Y-C	1-2-1-0-1	2-0-0	101	17	126	3.5	6-note 2		
Sheboygan, Wis.	63	3,645-3,756	5,574B	72-24	N-N	0-3-0-1-1	2-0-1	243	70	346	5.5	4-1842	4-541	1932
Spartanburg, S. C.	59	3,048-3,276	4,542A	72-12	Y-C	2-5-0-0-2	1-0-1	199	0	212	3.8	5-2041	7-918	1949
Steubenville, Ohio	41	. . . . -. . . .	. . . .	56-24	Y-N	2-1-0-1-1	2-1-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	4.1	5-2367	7-901	1945
Stratford t, Conn.	43	3,173-3,927	5,723A	56-10	Y-F	3-3-1-1-1	0-2-1	149	7	202	3.9	6-C-note 2		
Superior, Wis.	74	3,390-3,570	5,329B	72-24	Y-C	1-3-1-1-1	2-2-0	264	83	370	8.9	4-1705	2-288	1953
Tallahassee, Fla.	48	2,812-3,472	5,552A	72-24	Y-..	2-2-1-0-1	1-1-1	145	19	209	3.0	4-1569	3-426	1951
Taunton, Mass.	81	2,917-3,318	4,572..	63-10	Y-F	3-3-1-1-2	2-2-1	309v	0	342	4.6	4-B-note 2		
Teaneck tp, N. J.	48	3,532-4,550	6,854..	70-24	Y-N	0-3-0-0-1	2-0-1	209	55	279	2.9	3-1146	4-475	1946
Temple, Tex.	30	2,310-. . . .	3,600C	84-24	Y-C	2-0-6-0-1	2-2-0	78	0	123	. . .	22-note 1		
Torrington, Conn.	34†	3,380-3,484	4,940B	56-10†	..-..	1-4-1-1-1	0-0-1	123v	30	164	3.1	5-B-note 2		
Tucson, Ariz.	85	3,456-4,140	6,000A	72-24	N-N	0-6-0-0-1	4-0-1	282	26	401	2.1	4-1988	5-700	1948

TABLE XV—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Number of Full-time Paid Employees	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	No. of Fire Stations	Fire Dept. Expenditures: 1953 (in thousands)			No. Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	FIRE INSURANCE CLASS		
								Salaries and Wages	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.		Total Class-Deficiency Points	Fire Dept. Class-Deficiency Points	Year of Grading
25,000 to 50,000—continued														
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	63	$2,868-3,156	$5,100C	72-24	Y-F	3-3-0-0-1	3-1-0	$ 157	$ 0	$ 183	4.3	5-2044	6-808	1950
Tyler, Tex.	46	3,000-4,080	5,340A	72-24	Y-F	3-3-6-0-0	3-0-1	154	0	267	5.5	6-2712	6-883	1949
Union tp, N. J.	47	3,800-4,200	6,200C	56-10	Y-F	2-3-0-0-1	1-1-1	199v	63	278	4.9	5-2005	5-688	1944
University City, Mo. . . .	31	3,442-3,761	5,763A	72-24	Y-C	0-3-0-0-1	2-1-0	114	19	146	2.3	6-note 2		
Vallejo, Calif.	93	3,960-4,320	6,780A†	70-24	Y-F	5-3-3-1-0	4-2-0	251	0	275	7.2	5-2489	7-933	1941
Valley Stream, N. Y. . .	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	Y-..	0-4-0-0-2	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	5-2201	6-886	1933
Vancouver, Wash.	65	3,438-4,032	5,767A	72-24	Y-C	2-3-2-0-1	2-1-1	251	2	274	1.8	4-1592	3-443	1949
Vicksburg, Miss.	35	2,424-2,664	3,600C	84-24	N-N	3-1-0-0-1	2-1-0	95	. . .	111	2.5	5-2144	6-807	1945
Vineland, N. J.	7	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	N-F	12-0-0-0-1	6-0-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	E-note 3		
Waltham, Mass.	120	3,200-3,500†	5,500M†	48-10	Y-F	2-5-0-2-0	4-2-1	424†	4†	455†	4.5	4-B-note 2		
Warren, Ohio	60	3,784-4,452	7,314..	63-24	Y-C	0-4-2-1-1	3-1-0	268	0	300	2.2	4-1913	6-791	1942
Warwick, R. I.	. . .	2,975-3,350†	5,400C†	. .-. .	..-..	. . . .	. . . .	293†	0†	305†	. . .	5-C-note 2		
Warwick, Va.	21	3,180-3,660	5,300A	84-24	Y-..	5-1-0-0-0	1-1-1	66v	7	86	5.7	not available		
Washington, Pa.	27	3,507-3,507	4,030C	60-10	Y-..	0-4-0-0-1	3-0-0	88	9	103	4.8	7-note 2		
Watertown t, Mass. . . .	88	3,613-4,026	. . . .	56-10	Y-F	1-4-0-1-1	1-1-1	337	0	359	4.3	3-B-note 2		
Watertown, N. Y.	67	3,200-3,800	5,436A	63-24	N-F	0-4-0-1-1	3-1-0	222	0	234	4.9	3-1316	3-367	1953
Waukegan, Ill.	41	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	68-24	Y-N	0-3-1-0-1	2-1-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	5.5	5-2289	8-1051	1940
Wausau, Wis.	42	3,112-3,380	4,750B	84-24	Y-C	0-5-0-0-1	3-1-0	143†	57†	212†	5.7	4-1831	4-584	1952
Wauwatosa, Wis.	43	4,560-4,560	6,600B	72-24	Y-N	0-3-0-0-1	0-0-1	. . .	. . .	. . .	2.9	3-1404	3-398	1952
West Allis, Wis.	63	4,470-4,710	7,920B	72-24	Y-C	1-2-0-0-1	0-0-1	294	0	305	. . .	4-1957	6-794	1943
W. Hartford t, Conn. . .	76	3,460-4,027	7,625A	56-10	Y-F	0-4-0-0-2	2-2-0	326	4	376	3.7	5-C-note 2		
West Haven t, Conn. . .	28†	3,164-3,335†	4,700C†	56-10†	..-..	. . . .	. . . .	96v†	11†	148†	0.6	5-C-note 2		
West New York, N. J. . .	82	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .S†	56-10	Y-F	0-4-0-0-1	5-0-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	2.7	3-1320	5-609	1948
West Orange, N. J. . . .	60†	3,700-4,600	6,200S	56-10†	..-..	. . . .	. . . .	239	50	302	4.5	4-1585	4-487	1948
W. Palm Beach, Fla. . .	60	2,808-3,145†	5,117A	60-10	Y-N	1-4-3-0-1	2-1-0	165	28	257	2.1	5-2010	6-829	1951
Weymouth t, Mass. . . .	71	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .C†	56-10	Y-N	5-4-0-0-2	1-3-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	2.2	4-B-note 2		
White Plains, N. Y. . . .	101	3,600-4,500	6,650S	72-10	Y-..	0-7-0-0-2	5-2-0	436	15	485	4.3	2-942	3-309	1936
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	36	3,120-3,540	5,400C	72-24	Y-F	0-1-1-1-1	1-2-0	132	15	162	4.2	4-1565	4-501	1923
Williamsport, Pa.	65	3,000-3,000	4,450C	56-10	Y-N	0-8-0-1-1	6-0-1	201	21	284	5.5	5-2383	6-811	1940
Wilmington, N. C.	86	2,970-3,120	5,400C	72-11	Y-N	1-5-1-0-1	5-0-1	274	. . .	306	. . .	4-1846	5-738	1949
Winona, Minn.	42	2,880-3,240	4,500B	67-24	Y-C	2-2-1-1-1	2-0-1	106	0	135	6.5	5-2185	5-703	1951
Woodbridge tp, N. J. . .	. . .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	..-..	. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	4-1741	5-690	1950
Wyandotte, Mich.	56	4,286-4,802	7,153B	63-24	Y-C	1-3-0-0-1	2-0-1	271	0	290	4.4	5-2119	6-816	1951
Yakima, Wash.	78	3,420-3,960	5,640M	56-24	Y-N	1-3-0-0-1	2-0-1	307	0	343	8.1	4-1588	4-533	1951
Zanesville, Ohio	41	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	Y-C	0-5-0-0-1	4-4-0	. . .	. . .	. . .	5.1	6-2801	7-968	1944

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[1] Odessa, San Angelo, and Temple, Texas are graded by the engineers of the state board of insurance commissioners (see note 1 to Table XVI).

final classification for most cities (see note 2 to Table XVI).

[3] The Schedule Rating Office of New Jersey supplied only a letter classification

TABLE XVI

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1954

This table includes 600 of the 835 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population. All data were reported in the Year Book late in 1953 and early in 1954 by city officials, except the insurance grading data which were supplied by the several rating agencies or by state officials in February, 1954. Under "Employees" the first figure is the number of full-time paid employees including civilians, but not including part-time employees or "sleepers"; the second is the number of volunteer firemen. Under "No. of Pieces of Fire Equipment" the first column shows the number of pumpers under 750 GPM, the second column shows the number of pumpers of 750 GPM and over, and the third column shows the total number of hose and tank trucks, service ladder trucks, and aerial ladder trucks. "No. of Fire Stations" shows the total number in the city. Total fire department expenditures include equipment and all other payments, except hydrant rental and payments into retirement fund or those made directly by cities to retired employees. See headnote to Table XV for explanation of all other column heads. See Table IV for population figures. A single dagger (†) indicates 1952 figures; notes under fire insurance grading data are shown at end of table; leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported.

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	No. of Fire Stations	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1953 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
Aberdeen, S. D. . . .	26-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	Y-..	0-3-1	2	. . .	. . .	6-2599	675	38
Aberdeen, Wash. . .	37-0	$4,020-4,140	$5,360	56-24	Y-F	0-3-2	2	$150.5	$159.4	4-1905	624	33
Ada, Okla.	14-8	2,310-2,400	3,120	84-24	Y-C	2-2-3	5	27.6v	35.8	6-2948	872	40
Adrian, Mich.	21-0	3,600-4,020	4,860	72-24	Y-N	0-2-3	1	87.5	96.3	6-2526	941	52
Albany, Ore.	15-27	3,420-3,712	4,992	72-24	Y-C	2-3-2	1	59.5v	67.8	5-2332	665	33
Albemarle, N. C.. .	18-14	2,400-2,904	4,344	84-24	Y-C	2-3-1	2	53.6v	63.6	5-2030	703	50
Albert Lea, Minn. .	17-1	3,120-3,432	4,608	84-24	Y-N	0-3-1	1	57.4	64.4	6-2753	967	49
Albion, Mich.	11-14	3,470-3,720	4,220	72-24	Y-F	2-2-1	1	39.1v	96.9	7-3481	1240	29
Alice, Tex.	17-42	2,760-2,952	. . . .	84-24	N-..	0-2-0	3	45.7v	49.9	30-note 1		
Allen Park, Mich. .	16-0	4,187-4,187†	. . . .	63-24	Y-N	2-0-0	1	47.8v†	52.2†	7-3092	1303	52
Alpena, Mich.	22-0	3,500-3,800	4,800	72-24	Y-C	1-2-2	2	91.2v	108.0	6-2883	756	30
Ames, Iowa	18-0	3,216-3,660	5,040	84-24	Y-C	0-4-0	2	63.4	65.7	6-2812	1025	38
Amherst t, Mass. .	12-22	2,540-3,260	. . . .	56-10	Y-F	3-1-1	2	45.3v	55.8	6-C-note 2		
Anaheim, Calif. . . .	15-20	3,636-4,215	5,715	72-24	Y-N	1-2-1	1	57.1v	61.7	6-2948	1102	50
Anderson, S. C. . . .	25-0	2,831-2,904	4,022	72-11	Y-C	2-1-2	1	75.3	96.9	5-2163	907	53
Andover t, Mass. .	21-24	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-. .	Y-F	3-1-2	3	. . .	. . .	5-B-note 2		
Annapolis, Md. . . .	20-0	2,900-3,200	. . . .	84-24	Y-F	0-4-13	5	57.3v	93.0	5-2087	659	50
Ansonia, Conn. . . .	. .-325	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	Y-F	0-4-1	4	4.6v	45.6	6-C-note 2		
Antioch, Calif. . . .	12-20	3,780-4,020	5,400	72-24	Y-C	1-1-0	1	37.8v	58.9	5-2069	742	49
Arcadia, Calif. . . .	35-0	3,660-4,284	6,000	72-24	Y-F	2-2-1	3	126.9v	137.9	5-2383	622	38
Ardmore, Okla. . . .	21-0	2,400-2,520	3,240	84-24	Y-C	1-3-1	2	53.4	57.2	6-2642	814	53
Arkansas City, Kan.	14-20	2,956-3,066	3,864	72-12	Y-C	3-2-1	1	44.4v	46.8	5-2488	743	48
Asbury Park, N. J. .	45-50	2,650-3,950	5,150	56-10	Y-F	1-2-1	4	164.v	188.7	E-note 3		
Ashland, Ohio	10-55	2,940-3,690	. . . .	72-24	Y-C	2-2-1	1	35.8v	39.8	6-2863	973	34
Ashland, Wis.	20-0	2,982-3,180	4,038	72-24	Y-C	2-1-1	2	62.6	78.0	6-2888	824	43
Ashtabula, Ohio . . .	34-0	3,275-3,950	5,250	63-24	Y-C	0-3-1	3	131.2	139.0	6-2581	966	49
Astoria, Ore.	25-. .	3,708-3,888	5,400	72-24	Y-N	2-2-1	3	99.8	111.9	4-1920	842	34
Atchison, Kan. . . .	19-0	3,000-3,000	. . . .	78-11	Y-C	1-2-2	1	. . .	. . .	5-2263	896	45
Athens, Ohio	8-9	2,760-3,000†	3,720	72-24	Y-C	2-1-1	1	22.8†	25.7†	6-2771	1076	53
Athol t, Mass. . . .	13-32	3,000-3,300	4,000	56-10	Y-C	2-2-3	2	50.7v	61.4	6-C-note 2		
Auburn, Ala.	7-10	2,700-2,880	. . . .	84-24	Y-F	1-1-0	1	19.9	23.4	7-3323	1231	53
Auburn, Me.	37-0	2,600-2,912	4,000	72-24	Y-C	1-4-3	4	113.2v	166.2	4-B-note 2		
Augusta, Me.	26-31	2,860-3,120	4,260	65-11	Y-C	2-2-3	3	73.4	92.0	4-B-note 2		

TABLE XVI—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	No. of Fire Stations	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1953 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Aurora, Colo.	5-55	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-. .	N-N	2-1-3	1	$ 21.4	$ 30.6	8-3570	1430	5
Austin, Minn.	29-0	$3,408-3,960	$5,160	56-24	Y-C	1-3-1	1	113.2	119.6	6-2928	1007	4
Azusa, Calif.	6-17	3,948-4,800	. . . .	72-24	Y-N	0-2-2	1	29.3v	43.5	6-2678	867	3
Barre, Vt.	15-25	3,016-3,120	4,002	72-24	Y-C	2-1-1	1	50.4v	57.2	5-C-note 2		
Bartlesville, Okla.	20-10	2,520-3,120	4,135	72-24	Y-C	2-1-1	3	57.8	62.4	6-2571	1083	3
Batavia, N. Y.	28-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	60-10	Y-F	1-1-1	2	. . .	. . .	5-2403	697	3
Bath, Me.	9-59	2,652-3,068	3,952	72-24	Y-C	2-1-1	4	36.6v	60.5	6-C-note 2		
Baytown, Tex.	10-. .	3,480-3,480	5,040	72-10	Y-F	4-2-2	3	35.7v	45.6	46-note 1		
Beatrice, Neb.	14-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-12	..-N	1-0-2	1	. . .	. . .	6-2979	877	4
Beaver Dam, Wis.	5-19	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	67-24	Y-N	0-2-1	2	. . .	. . .	6-2809	983	4
Beaver Falls, Pa.	11-60	3,864-3,864	4,656	60-10	Y-C	1-2-2	2	. . .	. . .	5-note 2		
Bedford, Ind.	23-0	3,180-3,600	4,080	72-24	Y-C	2-1-1	3	72.8	80.7	6-2738	893	5
Bellaire, Tex.	11-. .	3,420-3,480	. . . .	72-24	Y-F	3-0-0	1	41.5v	56.7	30-note 1		
Bellefontaine, Ohio	10-10	. . . .-3,220	3,900	72-24	Y-C	0-2-0	1	35.6v	61.2	6-2582	1011	5
Bemidji, Minn.	4-25	3,048-3,048	3,852	. .-. .	Y-N	3-0-0	1	13.4v	15.2	7-3399	1214	3
Bend, Ore.	14-26	3,872-4,203	5,023	72-24	Y-C	2-2-1	1	48.5v	52.1	5-2425	744	5
Bensalem tp, Pa.	0-125	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	Y-..	3-3-5	5	. . .	. . .	not graded		
Benton Harbor, Mich.	32-0	3,450-3,800	5,200	72-24	Y-C	0-3-2	2	123.7	156.7	5-2487	670	4
Berea, Ohio	11-14	4,120-4,120	5,100	72-24	Y-N	0-2-0	1	. . .	. . .	6-2503	716	5
Berkely, Mich.	8-15	4,400-4,800	. . . .	68-24	Y-..	0-2-4	1	40.7v	55.8	7-3221	1184	3
Biddeford, Me.	10-36	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	96-. .	Y-..	1-3-2	2	. . .	. . .	6-C-note 2		
Big Spring, Tex.	21-0	2,802-2,904	4,584	84-24	Y-C	3-2-1	2	64.8	74.1	27-note 1		
Birmingham, Mich.	27-16	4,352-4,800	8,500	68-24	Y-N	0-3-2	1	. . .	. . .	5-2277	734	4
Bismarck, N. D.	20-5	2,850-3,480	5,100	78-24	Y-N	3-2-1	1	62.7v	81.9	6-2756	946	5
Bluefield, W. Va.	27-0	3,390-3,564	4,350	72-24	Y-C	2-2-1	2	97.4	102.5	6-2838	902	4
Boone, Iowa	12-12	3,300-3,540	4,140	84-24	Y-C	3-1-0	1	41.8	. . .	6-2980	1203	3
Borger, Tex.	15-20	2,760-. . . .	4,200	72-24	Y-F	0-2-4	2	47.6	57.5	39-note 1		
Bossier City, La.	25-0	2,700-. . . .	4,800	56-24	Y-F	1-2-0	2	73.6	88.6	6-2533	808	4
Boulder, Colo.	17-0	3,096-3,384	5,124	72-24	Y-F	1-1-2	2	61.7	66.1	5-2316	881	
Bowling Green, Ky.	21-0	2,982-3,264	. . . .	84-24	Y-N	1-1-1	1	54.7	62.4	5-2395	876	
Bozeman, Mont.	10-0	3,720-3,960	4,680	47-8	Y-C	2-0-1	1	38.2	44.4	6-2852	1212	
Bradford, Pa.	27-13	3,024-3,264	3,960	60-10	..-..	1-3-1	2	86.1	97.8	4-1803	. . .	
Braintree t, Mass.	42-35	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	Y-F	4-3-1	3	. . .	. . .	4-B-note 2		
Brawley, Calif.	17-7	3,570-4,080	6,353	72-24	Y-N	1-1-1	1	65.9v	76.7	6-2592	358	
Bristol t, R. I.	0-190	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	Y-N	2-1-1	4	. . .	12.0	6-C-note 2		
Bristol, Tenn.	10-4	2,400-3,240	3,600	84-24	Y-C	0-2-1	1	29.3v	32.2	5-2467	950	
Bristol, Va.	12-12	2,370-3,180	4,500	72-24	Y-C	2-2-2	1	40.9v	50.8	6-2702	1022	
Brookfield, Ill.	4-18	3,600-4,200	5,100	84-24	Y-N	1-2-1	1	19.8v	23.4	5-2240	856	
Brownwood, Tex.	21-15	2,257-2,257	3,336	. .-24	Y-..	2-2-0	..	54.5v	60.9	34-note 1		
Brunswick, Ga.	23-. .	2,616-2,736	4,066	72-24	Y-C	4-2-0	2	68.9	77.7	6-2555	735	
Brunswick t, Me.	9-54	2,808-3,120	3,900	84-24	Y-C	1-1-3	1	49.v	66.0	6-C-note 2		
Bryan, Tex.	20-12	2,655-3,000	. . . .	84-24	Y-C	1-2-1	2	50.9v	56.7	23-note 1		
Bucyrus, Ohio	11-10	3,060-3,420	4,260	72-24	Y-C	0-1-1	1	35.9	41.5	6-2700	1039	
Burlingame, Calif.	29-2	4,236-4,476	6,552	60-24	Y-N	1-2-3	2	120.6v	126.6	3-1424	411	
Burlington, N. J.	0-300	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	Y-N	2-5-3	6	. . .	. . .	D-note 3		
Burlington, N. C.	36-25	2,580-3,168	5,520	84-24	Y-F	1-4-2	2	85.6	16.4	6-2520	1116	
Butler, Pa.	31-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	60-10	N-C	0-2-0	2	. . .	. . .	4-note 2		
Cairo, Ill.	11-32	3,600-3,600	. . . .	84-24	Y-F	2-2-2	3	25.0	34.8	6-2818	859	
Caldwell, Idaho	15-8	2,910-3,118	3,743	72-24	Y-C	2-1-2	1	43.9v	47.9	5-2451	613	
Calumet City, Ill.	10-14	3,600-3,720	4,200	84-24	Y-F	0-2-0	1	38.v	40.6	6-2758	854	
Cambridge, Md.	0-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	Y-F	0-3-3	2	5.0	14.5	6-2754	910	
Carbondale, Ill.	4-3	3,600-3,600	3,900	84-24	Y-C	1-1-0	1	11.4	24.3	7-3143	1354	
Carlisle, Pa.	5-50	1,800-1,920	. . . .	. .-. .	Y-F	0-5-2	5	10.3	62.9	5-note 2		
Carlsbad, N. M.	6-31	3,300-3,480	4,800	84-24	Y-C	3-1-0	2	19.2v	25.4	8-3818	1427	
Carnegie, Pa.	10-. .	3,523-3,595	4,304	60-10	Y-C	1-1-1	1	37.0	. . .	6-2895	1167	

TABLE XVI—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	No. of Fire Stations	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1953 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Carthage, Mo.	11-0	$2,520-2,520	$3,600	84-24	Y-F	1-3-4	1	$ 31.0	$ 33.7	6-note 2		
Casper, Wyo. . . .	31-0	3,720-4,320	....	70-24	N-N	0-3-1	2	126.0	135.0	5-2309	922	27
Cedar Falls, Iowa. .	9-15	3,100-3,720	4,760	84-24	Y-C	0-2-0	1	30.3v	40.7	6-2896	1087	50
Central Falls, R. I.	24-16	....-....	....	72-10	Y-F	0-1-3	2	...	...	5-B-note 2		
Centralia, Ill.	11-3	3,487-3,487	4,000	72-24	Y-F	2-1-0	2	31.v	37.4	7-3104	1157	53
Chambersburg, Pa..	16-..	....-....	....	84-24	..-..	3-2-4	5	...	...	5-note 2		
Chanute, Kan. . . .	11-14	....-....	....	84-24	Y-C	1-1-2	1	...	...	6-2850	865	48
Charles City, Iowa .	5-18	....-....	....	84-24	Y-C	2-1-1	2	...	...	6-2989	1147	43
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	0-600	....-....	....	..-..	Y-..	4-6-8	5	...	38.9	5-2060	646	48
Chicago Hgts., Ill. .	28-0	3,654-3,654	5,040	..-24	Y-C	0-2-1	3	104.4	116.1	6-2627	1109	51
Chickasha, Okla. . .	22-0	2,295†-2,340†	....	72-24	Y-C	2-2-1	2	56.7†	62.8†	6-2961	798	49
Chico, Calif.	21-38	3,324-3,852	5,700	70-24	Y-N	0-4-2	1	94.1v	105.2	4-1802	440	51
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	15-0	2,808-3,240	3,804	72-24	Y-C	2-1-0	1	45.1	47.6	6-2929	1021	44
Chula Vista, Calif. .	16-0	3,468-4,116	6,084	72-24	Y-N	0-3-1	1	62.6	71.5	5-2493	691	49
Claremont, N. H. . .	13-34	3,315-3,315	4,505	72-24	Y-C	2-2-2	1	58.9v	...	B-note 4		
Clarksdale, Miss. .	25-0	....-....	....	84-24	Y-C	0-2-2	3	...	...	5-2188	688	52
Clarksville, Tenn. .	13-15	....-....	....	84-24	Y-C	2-3-1	1	...	...	6-2941	876	41
Clayton, Mo.	21-0	3,450-3,780	5,236	..-24	Y-N	0-2-1	1	77.9	87.5	6-note 2		
Clearwater, Fla. . .	32-0	....-....	....	72-24	Y-F	0-3-4	3	...	...	5-2190	678	48
Cleburne, Tex. . . .	12-12	2,520-2,640	3,300	84-24	Y-F	1-3-4	2	39.2v	85.9	30-note 1		
Cleveland, Tenn. . .	5-..	....-....	....	..-..	Y-C	0-..-..	1	...	...	6-2934	1258	50
Cliffside Park, N. J.	15-60	....-....	....	56-10	Y-F	0-2-1	2	...	...	D-note 3		
Clinton t, Mass.. . .	14-30	3,400-....	3,700	56-10	N-F	2-1-1	1	...	...	6-C-note 2		
Clovis, N. M.	5-10	....-....	....	84-24	Y-F	1-2-4	1	...	...	8-3851	1500	52
Coatesville, Pa. . . .	0-..	....-....	....	..-..	Y-C	6-2-..	3	...	...	6-2866	889	49
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	10-6	3,240-3,240	4,000	84-24	Y-N	1-2-0	1	35.6v	41.6	6-2563	940	32
Cohoes, N. Y.	47-0	2,700-2,700	3,350	72-24	Y-F	0-4-1	3	109.1	123.6	5-2048	817	32
College Park, Ga.. .	11-0	3,384-3,384	4,598	72-24	Y-N	2-0-0	1	39.9	42.5	6-2730	395	53
College Park, Md. .	0-40	....-....	....	..-..	Y-F	1-2-0	1	...	...	6-2571	1174	48
Colton, Calif.	16-24	....-....	....	72-24	Y-N	1-2-0	1	...	...	6-2566	778	38
Columbia, Tenn. . .	7-10	2,800-3,000	3,300	..-12	Y-N	0-2-1	1	24.v	36.0	7-3120	1164	46
Columbus, Ind. . . .	34-0	2,988-3,120	3,978	72-24	Y-N	1-2-2	3	...	...	6-2538	966	43
Columbus, Miss. . .	22-0	....-....	....	84-24	Y-C	0-3-0	2	...	...	6-2960	1019	50
Concord, N. C. . . .	15-15	3,000-3,300	4,500	84-24	Y-C	0-3-1	1	37.5v	50.7	6-2511	906	52
Conneaut, Ohio . . .	10-7	....-....	....	72-24	Y-N	0-2-2	2	...	...	6-2534	846	49
Connnellsville, Pa. .	..-50	....-....	....	60-10	N-F	..-..-..	2	...	...	6-note 2		
Coral Gables, Fla. .	31-0	2,964-4,289	5,340	72-24	Y-N	0-2-1	1	126.2	153.1	3-1401	433	51
Corning, N. Y. . . .	22-10	....-....	5,450	72-20	Y-C	1-2-2	..	...	...	4-1507	509	38
Corona, Calif. . . .	6-16	3,552-4,404	4,900	72-24	Y-N	1-1-3	1	27.7v	34.6	6-2998	993	50
Coronado, Calif. . .	15-0	3,552-4,320	6,084	72-24	Y-N	0-2-1	1	59.1	64.3	4-1866	658	29
Corsicana, Tex. . .	19-..	....-....	....	..-24	..-F	2-2-2	2	...	...	23-note 1		
Cortland, N. Y. . . .	18-180	3,200-3,500	....	72-10	Y-N	0-2-1	1	61.5	72.4	4-1838	652	49
Corvallis, Ore. . . .	12-67	3,300†-3,816†	....	72-24	Y-C	0-2-1	1	40.2v†	46.3†	5-2033	455	33
Coshocton, Ohio . . .	11-10	3,014-3,078	3,768	72-24	Y-N	2-0-1	2	34.9v	40.0	7-3121	1133	30
Cranford tp, N. J. .	16-22	3,720-4,200	6,300	56-10	Y-..	0-3-2	1	71.7v	78.1	C-note 3		
Crowley, La.	8-37	2,280-2,280	3,900	84-24	Y-F	1-2-0	2	23.5v	...	6-2745	921	36
Culver City, Calif. .	38-2	4,260-5,004	8,364	63-24	Y-N	1-2-2	3	173.9	216.2	5-2193	491	49
Daly City, Calif. . .	9-60	3,900-4,512	6,360	72-24	Y-F	4-1-1	5	31.7v	50.9	4-1997	640	42
Danbury, Conn. . . .	38-350	3,250-3,550	5,250	56-10	Y-F	7-3-1	9	137.0v	180.6	6-B-note 2		
Danvers t, Mass. . .	22-27	3,220-3,412	4,500	56-10	Y-F	1-3-2	3	77.4v	102.4	5-B-note 2		
Darien t, Conn. . . .	0-50	....-....	....	..-..	Y-F	2-1-0	1	...	21.2	6-C-note 2		
Decatur, Ga.	22-..	2,577-3,180	....	72-10	N-N	1-2-0	2	67.8v	88.3	5-2244	722	52
Defiance, Ohio	8-60	....-....	....	72-24	N-C	3-2-2	3	...	...	4-1956	654	49
De Kalb, Ill.	11-..	3,600-3,600	4,224	84-24	Y-C	3-2-2	1	37.7	43.3	6-2765	1038	32
Delaware, Ohio . . .	8-9	3,330-3,600	3,900	72-24	N-C	0-2-1	1	28.5v	23.7	6-2710	894	51

TABLE XVI—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	No. of Fire Stations	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1953 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Del Rio, Tex.	5-38	$....-2,640	$3,120	84-24	Y-F	0-1-1	1	$ 14.2v	$ 17.8	32-note 1		
Denison, Tex.	26-0	2,700-3,300	4,560	84-24	Y-C	3-4-4	3	81.2	89.8	16-note 1		
Denton, Tex.	13-34	....-....	....	84-24	Y-C	0-3-2	3	...	...	23-note 1		
Derby, Conn.	0-..	....-....	....	..-..	Y-F	2-3-2	4	...	...	5-C-note 2		
Des Plaines, Ill. ..	9-20	4,150-4,800	6,000	72-24	Y-C	1-2-1	1	36.8v	42.1	5-2503	911	50
Dixon, Ill.	11-0	....-....	....	84-24	Y-N	0-1-0	1	...	...	7-3338	1323	46
Dodge City, Kan. ..	16-0	2,640-2,880	5,100	84-24	Y-C	1-3-2	2	48.9	72.4	5-2379	1040	51
Dormont, Pa.	4-20	3,780-4,200	....	48-8	Y-F	0-2-1	1	24.9v	28.0	4-1801	582	24
Dover, N. H.	15-44	3,107-3,107	4,178	72-24	Y-F	2-3-5	2	56.9v	66.9	B-note 4		
Dublin, Ga.	12-4	2,400-2,400	2,700	84-24	N-F	2-1-3	1	16.3v	17.5	7-3415	1347	52
Duncan, Okla.	13-..	2,700-3,000	....	84-24	N-F	..-..-..	..	37.6v	52.8	8-3606	1373	50
Dunmore, Pa.	19-2	2,970-2,970	3,300	..-..	Y-F	1-3-1	3	57.4v	59.6	5-note 2		
Dyersburg, Tenn. ..	16-0	2,080-2,285	....	84-24	Y-..	1-0-1	1	33.2	...	6-2669	927	50
East Detroit, Mich..	14-30	3,800-4,400	6,100	62-24	Y-N	1-1-0	1	65.7v	72.7	7-3125	1076	27
Easthampton t, Mass.	14-20	3,276-3,588	4,628	56-10	N-N	0-2-1	1	52.8v	60.0	5-B-note 2		
East Haven t, Conn.	16-200	....-....	....	65-10	Y-N	4-0-2	4	...	...	6-C-note 2		
E. Lansing, Mich. .	18-0	3,520-4,090	5,280	72-24	Y-N	1-1-1	2	67.5	76.7	7-3175	1050	52
E. Liverpool, Ohio .	28-0	....-....	3,991	72-24	Y-C	2-3-1	5	...	...	6-2608	926	50
East Moline, Ill. ..	11-60	3,600-3,660	4,080	84-24	Y-C	1-2-0	2	40.0	41.7	6-2861	910	44
East Point, Ga. ...	32-0	3,060-3,600	5,700	60-11	Y-N	1-2-0	2	117.3	126.9	4-1619	465	48
Ecorse, Mich.	33-0	4,468-4,956	6,657	64-24	Y-N	0-2-0	2	142.7	154.7	5-2277	799	30
El Centro, Calif. ..	22-2	3,300-4,140	6,900	72-24	Y-N	0-3-1	2	96.0v	110.7	6-2950	603	50
El Cerrito, Calif...	26-12	4,020-4,560	5,940	72-24	Y-C	0-3-1	3	104.6v	129.0	4-1831	475	49
El Dorado, Kan....	22-0	2,556-3,060	4,128	72-10	Y-C	0-5-2	1	32.8	...	6-2708	861	43
Elizabeth City, N.C.	16-35	2,352-2,734†	3,818	84-24	Y-F	1-3-2	1	43.1v	51.5	5-2477	910	53
Elizabethton, Tenn..	6-13	2,400-2,640	3,120	72-12	Y-N	0-1-0	1	17.5v	19.7	6-2893	1082	50
Ellwood City, Pa...	4-32	3,480-3,480	3,900	56-24	N-C	0-2-1	1	16.2v	20.4	7-note 2		
Elmhurst, Ill.	5-20	3,600-3,720	....	78-24	Y-C	2-2-0	2	21.6v	29.9	7-3350	1443	53
El Reno, Okla. ...	9-10	2,580-2,580	4,140	84-24	Y-C	2-1-1	1	24.3v	27.4	6-2727	1072	43
Elwood, Ind.	..-0	3,300-3,300	4,050	..-24	Y-F	2-1-1	1	46.1	51.3	6-2919	984	38
Emporia, Kan. ...	15-0	2,700-3,150	4,410	72-24	Y-C	0-3-1	1	45.9	66.1	6-2682	1009	49
Endicott, N. Y. ...	42-0	3,134-3,570	5,055	72-24	Y-C	2-1-0	3	134.9	149.6	4-1955	820	38
Englewood, Colo. ..	6-54	3,360-3,600	....	84-24	Y-F	1-3-5	2	16.5	34.2	7-3247	880	39
Escanaba, Mich. ..	24-0	3,138-3,372	....	70-24	Y-C	2-2-1	2	75.3	87.9	6-2716	885	27
Eureka, Calif. ...	31-200	3,900-4,260	6,000	72-24	Y-N	2-2-1	3	139.5	181.8	5-2323	696	53
Evergreen Park, Ill.	0-50	....-....	....	..-..	Y-F	2-1-0	2	...	...	6-2943	848	53
Fairfield, Ala.....	0-6	3,289-3,518	....	..-..	Y-C	0-1-0	1	7.6v	13.3	6-2851	1252	48
Fairhaven t, Mass..	8-61	....-....	....	72-10	Y-N	4-1-1	3	...	...	5-C-note 2		
Fairlawn, N. J. ...	0-100	....-....	....	..-..	Y-N	4-2-1	4	8.5v	...	D-note 3		
Faribault, Minn. ..	15-0	2,640-3,180	3,960	84-24	Y-..	0-2-1	1	48.8	57.8	6-2655	1046	53
Farrell, Pa.	11-60	3,570-3,570	4,327	60-10	Y-F	1-2-0	1	40.7	43.2	7-note 2		
Fayetteville, Ark. .	8-30	2,640-2,640	3,360	72-24	Y-F	2-5-0	2	26.2v	33.9	6-2825	1031	4
Fergus Falls, Minn.	2-25	3,000-3,162	....	44-8	Y-C	1-2-1	1	10.7v	14.1	6-2647	917	5
Ferguson, Mo. ...	10-..	3,204-3,408	4,500	84-24	Y-N	1-1-0	1	32.8	28.7	6-note 2		
Findlay, Ohio	22-0	3,264-3,384	4,224	72-24	Y-N	0-3-1	2	77.7v	89.5	6-2825	1102	3
Florence, Ala. ...	23-0	2,160-2,880	4,200	84-24	Y-C	1-3-2	3	67.9	75.0	5-2009	667	4
Florence, S. C. ...	37-0	2,520-3,000	4,680	84-24	Y-C	3-3-1	2	95.3	107.9	5-2039	587	5
Forest Park, Ill. ..	11-2	....-....	....	84-24	Y-N	1-1-0	1	...	...	6-2827	1056	3
Fort Collins, Colo..	16-0	3,336-3,600	4,200	84-24	Y-C	0-1-1	1	51.6	58.2	6-2967	1322	5
Fort Lee, N. J. ...	0-135	....-....	....	..-..	Y-N	0-3-1	4	6.0v	...	D-note 3		
Fort Madison, Iowa.	13-0	2,940-3,060	3,780	70-24	Y-N	1-2-0	2	41.0	44.2	6-2964	1134	4
Frankfort, Ind. ...	29-0	....-....	....	63-24	Y-C	1-2-0	3	...	...	6-2750	873	3
Franklin, Pa.	10-8	2,940-3,180	3,600	48-24	Y-N	2-1-5	1	36.9v	47.6	5-2304	624	4
Fredericksburg, Va.	9-40	3,600-3,800	3,600	62-24	Y-F	1-2-1	1	25.3	35.3	7-3040	1200	5
Freeport, Ill.	26-0	3,600-3,600	4,300	72-24	Y-F	1-3-1	3	84.9	89.7	5-2147	765	4

TABLE XVI—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	No. of Fire Stations	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1953 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Fremont, Neb.	10-92	$2,730-2,880	. . . .	84-24	Y-C	2-1-1	1	$ 27.9v	$ 32.8	6-2791	1083	48
Fremont, Ohio	19-2	3,084-3,540	$4,800	56-24	Y-C	1-3-2	3	62.9	70.0	6-2968	1010	39
Fullerton, Calif. . .	21-21	3,762-4,008	6,000	72-24	Y-N	2-3-0	2	72.9v	142.0	6-2613	917	39
Fulton, Mo.	2-10	. . . .-. . . .	2,550	. .-. .	Y-F	1-1-2	1	. . .	. . .	8-note 2		
Gainesville, Ga. . .	21-0	2,804-2,904	3,969	72-24	Y-C	2-2-1	3	. . .	. . .	6-2915	1172	49
Gainesville, Tex. .	8-32	2,340-2,520	. . . .	96-24	Y-C	2-2-1	4	22.7	25.8	32-note 1		
Gardena, Calif. . . .	11-6	4,158-4,410	6,180	72-24	Y-N	1-0-1	1	50.5	52.1	6-2943	1057	51
Garden City, Kan. .	0-14	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	N-N	3-1-0	1	1.9v	4.8	7-3083	1244	48
Garden City, N. Y. .	20-96	3,800-4,900	. . . .	68-10	Y-N	0-3-4	3	83.7	105.0	5-2190	811	34
Gardner, Mass. . . .	27-48	3,329-3,329	4,460	56-10	Y-F	2-4-4	3	112.8v	137.1	5-B-note 2		
Garland, Tex.	12-23	2,760-3,024	3,600	72-24	Y-F	2-1-0	2	31.5v	38.6	28-note 1		
Gastonia, N. C. . . .	44-0	2,712-2,940	4,800	72-24	Y-C	0-6-0	3	139.1	. . .	5-2165	871	50
Glen Cove, N. Y. . .	4-120	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	44-. .	Y-N	1-3-1	1	. . .	. . .	6-2812	850	34
Glens Falls, N. Y. .	36-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	Y-N	2-1-1	2	. . .	. . .	4-1600	553	42
Gloucester City, N.J.	8-92	3,000-3,800	. . . .	48-8	N-N	2-2-1	6	34.6v	36.1	E-note 3		
Gloversville, N. Y. .	28-13	2,840-3,170	4,475	72-24	Y-N	1-2-1	3	98.0	. . .	4-1695	646	41
Goldsboro, N. C. . .	33-0	2,400-2,814	4,300	84-24	Y-N	1-3-1	1	95.5	110.8	5-2228	823	48
Goshen, Ind.	21-0	3,593-3,773	4,785	72-24	Y-C	1-3-1	2	77.5	93.1	6-2619	952	41
Grand Junction, Colo.	17-0	3,240-3,960	5,160	72-24	Y-F	2-2-2	2	66.5	71.2	7-3019	1203	28
Grand Prairie, Tex.	6-24	3,240-3,420	4,800	72-24	Y-C	1-1-3	2	18.6	29.6	33-note 1		
Great Bend, Kan. . .	12-10	3,060-3,240	. . . .	84-24	Y-C	1-2-0	1	45.9v	50.1	6-2990	1274	49
Greeley, Colo. . . .	15-0	3,120-3,720	5,100	78-24	Y-C	1-1-1	1	57.1	75.8	6-2745	1115	51
Greenville, N. C. . .	13-36	2,970-2,970	4,800	84-24	Y-F	3-3-1	2	38.6v	80.8	6-2571	942	51
Greenwood, Miss.. .	26-0	2,795-2,880	4,470	84-24	..-F	0-3-0	3	74.9	85.0	5-2329	679	51
Greenwood, S. C. . .	18-13	2,670-3,000	4,500	84-24	Y-C	1-2-1	1	52.5v	68.1	5-2158	912	50
Griffin, Ga.	20-0	2,919-3,111	4,740	84-24	Y-C	2-2-1	1	61.5	80.9	5-2199	749	50
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	23-0	4,104-4,620	6,492	63-24	Y-N	0-1-1	1	109.1	115.0	4-1863	720	43
Gulfport, Miss. . . .	36-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	Y-F	4-3-7	5	. . .	. . .	5-2321	757	50
Haddon tp, N. J. . .	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	Y-F	2-1-3	1	. . .	. . .	E-note 3		
Haddonfield, N. J.. .	5-40	3,146-4,004	5,096	48-8	Y-N	3-0-1	1	23.6v	31.6	E-note 3		
Hanford, Calif. . . .	15-5	3,204-3,756	5,652	84-24	Y-N	2-1-2	1	56.2v	66.3	5-2362	644	45
Hannibal, Mo. . . .	25-0	2,520-2,820	4,200	84-24	Y-F	0-3-2	3	72.6	82.7	6-2633	1021	47
Hanover, Pa.	8-0	2,496-2,496	. . . .	74-24	Y-N	0-3-2	3	19.9	26.6	5-note 2		
Harlingen, Tex. . .	26-21	2,520-2,544	4,800	84-24	Y-C	2-3-3	2	72.5	74.1	31-note 1		
Harrisburg, Ill. . . .	3-7	3,600-. . . .	3,840	84-24	Y-C	2-0-0	1	. . .	. . .	8-3901	1459	53
Harrison, N. J. . .	55-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	Y-F	1-3-2	3	. . .	. . .	D-note 3		
Harrisonburg, Va. .	7-100	2,200-2,500	3,540	54-24	Y-F	3-2-1	2	19.5	26.5	6-2835	971	50
Harvey, Ill.	13-24	3,936-4,056	4,980	72-24	Y-F	1-1-1	1	53.7v	63.6	6-2767	1163	50
Hawthorne, Calif. . .	16-11	3,660-3,732	5,520	65-24	Y-N	1-1-0	1	68.6v	85.7	7-3377	1050	48
Hayward, Calif. . .	21-8	4,092-4,416	6,156	72-24	Y-N	3-1-1	2	84.6v	91.5	5-2351	869	50
Hazel Park, Mich. .	15-12	4,300-4,600	5,750	65-24	Y-N	2-1-0	1	75.1v	82.2	7-3145	1031	47
Helena, Mont. . . .	19-0	3,738-4,012	4,620	48-8	..-C	2-2-2	1	74.7	82.7	6-2791	1143	42
Henderson, Ky. . . .	31-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	Y-N	3-2-1	2	. . .	. . .	6-2861	883	49
Henderson, N. C. . .	11-20	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	Y-C	1-3-0	1	. . .	. . .	5-2305	830	50
Hermosa Beach, Cal.	1-16	. . . .-. . . .	4,800	. .-. .	Y-N	0-2-0	1	8.2v	9.5	7-3192	1078	32
Hialeah, Fla.	24-0	3,407-3,720	5,700	60-24	Y-N	4-1-3	2	70.3	89.7	6-2692	914	51
Hibbing, Minn. . . .	44-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	40-8	..-F	1-3-2	2	. . .	. . .	6-2696	1079	52
Hickory, N. C.	22-35	2,460-2,820	. . . .	84-24	Y-C	1-4-2	3	62.6v	75.4	5-2005	623	51
Highland Park, Tex.	27-0	3,480-3,840	. . . .	72-24	Y-N	1-0-0	1	97.3	99.4	19-note 1		
Hillside tp, N. J. . .	41-0	3,360-3,360	6,400	56-10	Y-..	1-1-3	3	168.3	178.3	C-note 3		
Hingham t, Mass.. .	31-58	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	Y-F	3-3-1	3	. . .	. . .	5-B-note 2		
Hobart, Ind.	3-18	3,900-3,900	4,380	72-24	Y-C	0-2-0	1	19.7v	22.6	7-3286	1093	37
Holland, Mich.	12-21	3,406-3,815	. . . .	72-24	Y-C	0-3-1	2	56.3v	73.8	5-2485	844	53
Hollywood, Fla. . . .	34-0	3,020-3,300	5,400	72-24	Y-C	2-2-3	2	116.3	122.4	5-2195	573	52
Hopewell, Va.	17-25	2,922-3,042	4,032	84-24	Y-..	1-0-2	3	51.3	57.7	6-2607	1047	51

TABLE XVI—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	No. of Fire Stations	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1953 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Hoquiam, Wash. . .	20-0	$3,870-3,870	. . . .	72-24	Y-N	0-2-2	2	. . .	. . .	5-2385	723	34
Hornell, N. Y.	20-8	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	60-10	Y-C	2-0-1	1	. . .	. . .	5-2142	835	37
Huntington, Ind. . . .	27-0	3,120-3,480	$4,200	72-24	Y-C	1-3-0	3	$ 86.4	$ 96.6	6-2954	971	42
Huntsville, Ala. . . .	26-0	2,387-2,627	4,890	84-24	Y-F	2-1-0	1	71.1	80.6	7-3067	1044	49
Huron, S. D.	6-39	2,976-3,096	. . . .	72-24	Y-C	1-2-1	1	. . .	28.4	7-3449	1330	45
Idaho Falls, Idaho. .	32-0	3,520-3,630	4,800	60-24	Y-..	1-3-1	2	100.5	180.8	6-2723	851	48
Independence, Kan. .	13-0	2,670-2,808	4,392	84-24	Y-C	2-1-2	1	37.7	39.6	6-2624	924	48
Indiana, Pa.	. .-62	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	Y-F	3-2-1	1	. . .	. . .	6-note 2		
Inkster, Mich.	11-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	Y-N	1-1-0	1	. . .	. . .	F-note 3		
Ironton, Ohio	12-0	2,952-3,162	4,608	56-8	N-N	0-2-0	1	44.4v	46.8	6-2666	1099	50
Ironwood, Mich. . .	15-23	3,022-3,386	4,498	63-24	Y-C	0-1-1	1	51.6v	78.6	6-2841	1036	27
Jacksonville, Ill. . .	13-4	3,600-3,600	3,660	72-24	N-C	3-0-2	1	44.4	46.3	7-3168	1109	53
Jamestown, N. D. . .	1-22	. . . .-. . . .	2,700	. .-. .	N-N	2-2-2	2	7.3v	12.3	8-3592	1315	41
Janesville, Wis. . . .	32-0	3,600-4,068	5,760	72-24	Y-C	1-2-2	1	125.7	147.1	5-2253	968	48
Jeffersonville, Ind. .	24-0	3,120-3,240	3,800	72-24	Y-N	1-2-1	2	61.5	70.0	5-2379	782	40
Jennings, Mo.	10-25	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	76-24	Y-N	1-1-0	1	. . .	. . .	9-note 2		
Johnson City, N. Y. .	31-0	3,186-3,413	4,950	72-24	Y-C	1-2-1	2	110.0	132.5	4-1965	799	38
Johnstown, N. Y. . .	17-5	3,120-3,276	4,130	72-24	Y-N	1-1-2	2	53.3v	69.1	5-1953	783	41
Junction City, Kan. .	11-0	2,700-2,940	3,960	84-24	Y-N	1-1-2	1	33.2	36.8	6-2939	1085	42
Kearney, Neb.	3-47	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	Y-F	1-1-2	1	1.0v	5.4	6-2690	899	53
Keene, N. H.	13-51	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	Y-C	1-2-5	1	. . .	. . .	B-note 4		
Kenmore, N. Y. . .	8-100	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	48-8	Y-..	0-3-1	1	. . .	. . .	4-1903	761	3
Kennewick, Wash. .	6-21	3,630-3,780	4,800	72-24	Y-N	2-1-0	1	27.1v	34.2	6-2812	877	5
Kent, Ohio.	6-24	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	N-C	0-1-1	2	. . .	. . .	5-2202	676	4
Keokuk, Iowa	17-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-24	Y-F	0-2-1	3	. . .	. . .	6-2676	1056	3
Kingsport, Tenn. . .	19-. .	2,754-3,552	4,380	84-24	Y-C	0-3-1	2	64.7v	69.9	5-2075	773	5
Kingston, Pa.	10-65	2,759-2,759	3,630	56-9	Y-N	0-2-1	5	34.3v	37.8	7-note 2		
Kingsville, Tex. . .	6-50	2,550-2,700	. . . .	120-48	Y-F	1-1-1	3	19.5v	24.3	33-note 1		
Kinston, N. C.	23-0	2,280-3,744	4,800	84-24	Y-F	2-3-1	3	69.4	109.5	5-2327	765	5
Kirksville, Mo. . . .	6-24	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	Y-F	1-0-0	1	. . .	. . .	7-note 2		
Kirkwood, Mo.	17-0	3,912-3,506	4,680	72-24	Y-N	0-2-0	2	62.9	68.8	6-note 2		
Klamath Falls, Ore.	24-10	3,420-3,660	4,800	72-24	Y-N	1-2-2	1	87.6v	104.4	5-2367	778	3
Laconia, N. H. . . .	16-54	3,380-3,380	4,160	84-24	Y-..	3-2-3	3	68.4v	86.6	B-note 4		
La Grange, Ill. . . .	5-18	3,725-4,352	. . . .	72-24	Y-N	1-0-0	1	20.0v	23.5	5-2452	942	5
Lake Worth, Fla. . .	16-10	2,810-3,380	5,040	72-24	Y-C	0-2-4	1	56.5v	63.9	7-3042	1093	4
La Mesa, Calif. . . .	16-6	3,642-4,320	6,084	72-24	Y-N	1-1-1	1	54.7	71.2	6-2787	826	4
Lamesa, Tex.	3-20	3,150-3,240	. . . .	. .-. .	Y-F	3-0-3	1	6.0v	8.9	36-note 1		
Lancaster, Ohio . . .	21-0	3,425-3,600	4,200	72-24	Y-C	0-2-1	1	70.2	85.7	6-2672	1136	5
Lansdowne, Pa. . . .	0-150	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	Y-F	2-1-1	1	. . .	. . .	5-2168	818	4
La Porte, Ind.	31-0	3,480-3,660	4,320	72-24	N-N	0-3-1	2	116.6	112.5	5-2120	711	4
Laramie, Wyo. . . .	17-8	3,090-3,840	4,440	72-24	N-C	0-3-1	1	62.6v	64.8	6-2536	1012	5
Las Cruces, N. M. .	3-19	2,400-3,120	3,360	48-. .	..-C	2-0-2	1	15.2v	21.1	8-3993	1396	5
Las Vegas, Nev. . . .	55-23	3,558-4,320	. . . .	72-24	Y-C	1-2-2	3	165.8v†	231.0†	6-2949	1048	4
Latrobe, Pa.	1-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	..-F	3-2-2	..	4.1v	11.4	8-note 2		
Lawrence, Kan. . .	23-0	2,700-3,180	4,200	72-24	Y-C	1-3-1	2	71.7	78.7	5-2276	743	3
Leavenworth, Kan. .	18-0	2,940-2,940	4,200	84-10	Y-F	0-2-1	2	. . .	. . .	5-2479	867	4
Leominster, Mass. .	39-78	3,300-3,300	4,600	56-10	Y-F	0-4-4	3	125.6v	129.6	4-B-note 2		
Lewiston, Idaho . . .	23-8	3,420-3,660	5,040	72-24	Y-N	0-3-1	2	77.7	83.7	5-2060	642	4
Lexington t, Mass. .	34-13	3,198-3,550	5,000	62-10	Y-F	3-2-2	2	125.7v	147.2	5-B-note 2		
Lexington, N. C. . .	15-19	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	Y-C	1-3-0	1	. . .	. . .	6-2526	950	5
Livonia, Mich.	19-40	4,212-4,732	6,084	72-24	Y-N	2-1-0	3	78.1v	103.4	nct available		
Lock Haven, Pa. . .	3-6	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	Y-F	0-3-1	3	. . .	. . .	5-note 2		
Lodi, Calif.	20-15	3,810-4,512	7,008	63-10	Y-N	0-2-1	2	85.4v	122.4	5-2046	825	4
Logan, Utah	22-0	3,000-3,180	4,080	66-10	Y-F	1-3-5	1	71.5	77.3	5-2366	708	5
Logansport, Ind. . .	46-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	Y-F	0-4-0	4	. . .	. . .	5-2284	727	4

Table XVI—Fire Department Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	No. of Fire Stations	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1953 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year		
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Long Beach, N. Y.	30-125	$3,234-4,749	. . . .	. .-24	Y-C	2-3-4	2	$129.5v	$145.8	6-2788	949	33
Longview, Tex.	26-0	3,120-3,420	$5,400	84-24	Y-C	3-2-4	3	92.4	105.3	22-note 1		
Longview, Wash.	24-0	3,900-4,140	5,340	68-24	Y-N	0-4-1	1	. . .	. . .	4-1963	673	46
Lufkin, Tex.	14-18	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-10	..-F	2-2-1	1	. . .	. . .	20-note 1		
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	. .-55	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	Y-N	0-3-1	1	7.1v	10.5	D-note 3		
McAllen, Tex.	7-45	3,087-3,654	4,914	72-. .	Y-F	3-2-0	2	34.9v	43.9	24-note 1		
McKees Rocks, Pa.	10-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-10	Y-N	1-0-1	2	. . .	. . .	6-2667	956	31
Macomb, Ill.	6-4	3,600-3,600	3,600	84-24	Y-F	3-0-0	1	20.2v	31.9	7-3052	1060	53
Madera, Calif.	8-25	3,300-3,780	4,710	48-24	Y-N	0-3-2	2	30.9v	37.4	5-2375	922	47
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	. .-. .	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	Y-N	1-4-2	5	. . .	27.1	4-1979	747	37
Manhattan, Kan.	16-4	2,520-3,000	4,080	84-24	..-C	2-1-1	2	45.1v	61.7	6-2872	940	50
Manhattan Bch., Cal.	13-15	4,290-4,500	6,300	72-24	Y-N	0-2-0	1	60.8v	66.9	6-2897	798	32
Mankato, Minn.	28-7	3,384-3,600	5,400	72-24	Y-N	0-3-4	1	102.0	130.0	5-2440	716	50
Maple Hgts., Ohio	5-18	4,000-4,850	. . . .	72-24	Y-N	0-2-2	1	18.5v	27.8	8-. . .	. . .	. .
Maplewood, Mo.	10-12	3,960-3,960	. . . .	72-24	Y-F	..-..-..	1	35.0	39.3	6-note 2		
Marietta, Ga.	30-0	2,992-3,150	4,725	72-24	Y-C	2-3-1	3	95.8	106.0	6-2729	1193	47
Marietta, Ohio	16-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-24	Y-C	2-0-1	2	. . .	. . .	7-3072	1128	52
Marinette, Wis.	17-0	2,916-3,312	3,800	84-24	Y-C	0-2-1	1	53.0	69.1	6-2899	905	46
Marlborough, Mass.	15-40	3,300-3,300	4,000	70-10	Y-F	3-1-1	2	68.8	76.5	4-B-note 2		
Marquette, Mich.	23-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	Y-C	0-3-1	2	. . .	. . .	6-2855	954	38
Marshall, Tex.	24-0	2,250-2,460	4,200	84-24	Y-C	3-4-2	5	60.7v	74.8	24-note 1		
Marshalltown, Iowa.	17-16	3,000-3,630	4,230	72-24	Y-C	2-2-1	1	60.6	69.5	5-2450	850	51
Marshfield, Wis.	17-24	3,024-3,276	4,599	72-24	Y-N	1-2-1	1	57.1	102.8	5-2352	713	53
Martins Ferry, Ohio	. .-100	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	Y-F	1-2-2	4	1.8v	14.4	5-2009	816	50
Martinsburg, W. Va.	14-10	2,540-2,540	3,148	72-24	Y-F	3-2-1	4	36.6	39.9	6-2525	792	27
Martinsville, Va.	17-35	2,790-3,300	4,170	72-24	Y-C	3-2-2	2	52.7v	58.2	7-3259	985	50
Mattoon, Ill.	18-0	3,600-3,600	4,560	74-24	Y-C	..-..-..	2	67.2	72.9	6-2702	862	51
Meadville, Pa.	21-85	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	60-24	Y-C	3-1-1	4	. . .	. . .	5-note 2		
Medford, Ore.	29-14	3,708-4,116	5,676	72-24	Y-C	2-4-2	2	111.0v	122.4	5-2133	816	33
Melrose Park, Ill.	9-8	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	N-N	1-1-0	1	. . .	. . .	6-3081	1156	51
Menasha, Wis.	. .-15	3,830-3,830	4,800	72-24	Y-N	..-..-..	1	43.9	. . .	6-2770	1024	39
Menlo Park, Calif.	50-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	72-24	Y-N	3-2-6	6	. . .	. . .	4-1904	363	42
Merced, Calif.	28-8	3,558-4,320	6,000	72-24	Y-N	1-3-1	3	84.1	93.9	4-1544	458	53
Mesa, Ariz.	12-9	3,072-3,432	4,800	84-24	Y-N	2-2-1	1	38.0v	49.9	6-2602	752	51
Methuen t, Mass.	51-15	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	Y-F	4-1-4	2	. . .	. . .	4-B-note 2		
Mexico, Mo.	11-2	2,700-3,000	3,900	72-24	Y-N	..-..-..	..	38.8v	42.0	7-note 2		
Miami, Okla.	11-0	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	84-24	Y-F	1-3-0	2	. . .	. . .	6-2914	1152	50
Middleboro t, Mass.	13-57	3,100-3,100	3,900	70-10	Y-..	2-1-2	1	48.1v	56.8	5-B-note 2		
Midland, Mich.	17-0	4,120-4,580	7,020	72-24	Y-N	0-0-1	1	78.8	85.2	7-3080	1048	49
Midland, Tex.	38-10	3,390-3,600	6,600	84-24	Y-C	5-2-1	3	142.8	157.4	26-note 1		
Midwest City, Okla.	13-12	2,910-3,000	. . . .	. .-. .	Y-C	2-1-3	. .	. . .	. . .	6-2934	1128	49
Milton t, Mass.	46-0	3,251-3,774	5,324	56-10	Y-N	1-3-3	3	182.6	263.5	4-B-note 2		
Mineola, N. Y.	0-121	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	Y-F	1-2-1	2	. . .	. . .	6-2822	892	34
Minot, N. D.	21-50	2,952-3,384	5,000	72-24	Y-C	1-2-2	1	71.6v	77.2	6-2690	1036	49
Mission, Tex.	2-25	2,700-2,700	. . . .	. .-. .	Y-F	1-1-1	1	5.4v	15.7	29-note 1		
Missoula, Mont.	24-1	3,840†-3,840†	5,220	48-. .	..-C	2-3-1	1	95.9†	101.7†	6-2813	1266	45
Mitchell, S. D.	8-28	2,634-2,634	3,084	72-24	Y-F	1-2-1	1	22.0v	27.2	7-3143	954	26
Moberly, Mo.	19-0	2,484-2,531	4,385	84-24	Y-C	0-2-2	2	48.6	54.6	6-note 2		
Modesto, Calif.	38-13	3,456-4,092	7,008	72-11	Y-N	..-..-..	4	147.6v	168.4	2-958	182	53
Monmouth, Ill.	6-20	3,600-3,600	3,600	72-24	Y-N	0-2-2	1	17.4	20.5	7-3152	934	41
Monroe, Mich.	34-0	3,879-4,089	5,112	68-24	Y-N	0-2-1	2	136.7	145.8	5-2162	603	51
Monroe, N. C.	12-4	2,800-2,880	3,720	72-24	N-N	1-2-1	1	30.2v	34.9	6-2618	1053	50
Monrovia, Calif.	22-5	3,672-4,320	5,796	67-24	Y-N	0-1-1	1	65.0v	92.6	5-2458	811	37
Montebello, Calif.	30-0	3,366-4,092	. . . .	72-24	Y-N	2-1-..	3	118.8	138.3	6-2595	738	39
Monterey, Calif.	34-10	3,450-4,032	6,108	70-24	Y-N	0-4-2	3	137.5v	155.9	3-1470	429	53

TABLE XVI—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	No. of Fire Stations	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1953 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
Monterey Pk., Cal. .	18-. .	$3,534-4,164	$5,604	72-24	Y-N	0-2-0	2	$ 74.9	$ 80.2	6-2934	802	52
Moundsville, W. Va.	8-0	....-....	....	72-24	Y-F	0-1-0	1	...	...	6-2990	1140	24
Mt. Clemens, Mich.	23-24	4,000-4,395	5,500	67-24	Y-..	1-2-1	1	92.7v	108.1	6-2882	920	29
Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	2-16	....-2,963	....	..-..	Y-C	1-2-3	1	15.5v	17.8	7-3305	1149	29
Mt. Rainier, Md. . .	2-50	3,300-3,300	....	72-10	Y-N	0-2-1	1	6.6	22.0	4-1924	736	50
Mt. Vernon, Ill. . . .	10-8	3,600-3,600	4,068	72-24	Y-N	1-1-0	1	31.9v	32.7	7-3226	1271	53
Mt. Vernon, Ohio . .	13-0	....-....	....	72-24	Y-C	1-1-1	1	...	...	6-2819	1031	49
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	17-0	2,700-2,880	3,900	72-12	Y-C	0-2-2	1	49.6	55.9	6-2723	1037	51
Muscatine, Iowa . . .	21-0	2,975-3,164	3,920	76-24	Y-C	1-2-1	2	66.9	68.6	5-2433	908	49
MuskegonHts., Mich.	15-. .	3,960-4,160	5,590	72-24	Y-N	1-2-1	1	64.8v	79.4	6-2658	866	30
Nacogdoches, Tex. .	16-22	2,400-2,460	....	96-24	Y-F	1-3-4	3	24.4v	...	27-note 1		
Nampa, Idaho	20-0	2,940-3,300	4,800	72-10	Y-..	1-2-0	1	...	...	6-2863	521	47
Nanticoke, Pa.	12-. .	....-....	....	60-12	Y-F	0-5-6	5	...	...	6-note 2		
Napa, Calif.	22-8	3,978-4,836	7,200	84-24	Y-N	1-3-2	3	91.2v	106.9	3-1313	372	51
Natick t, Mass. . . .	44-0	....-....	....	56-10	Y-F	2-3-2	3	...	...	4-B-note 2		
National City, Calif. .	17-0	3,642-4,320	6,084	72-24	Y-N	1-1-1	1	72.9	76.4	6-2816	897	52
Naugatuck, Conn. . .	17-96	3,433-3,460	4,200	56-. .	Y-F	2-1-1	1	54.2	69.6	6-C-note 2		
Needham t, Mass. .	39-12	3,300-3,800	5,600	56-10	Y-F	1-2-2	2	150.7v	188.7	4-B-note 2		
Neenah, Wis.	19-0	3,462-4,008	5,880	72-24	Y-N	0-2-1	5	78.1	89.6	6-2628	962	37
New Braunfels, Tex.	13-60	....-....	....	72-24	Y-F	0-2-1	3	...	...	15-note 1		
New Castle, Ind. . .	19-14	3,110-3,350	4,250	72-24	Y-C	0-3-1	3	64.0	70.9	6-2814	1029	38
Newport Bch., Calif.	25-28	3,564-4,284	6,180	72-24	Y-N	0-4-1	4	91.9v	126.9	6-2545	693	31
Newton, Kan.	14-0	2,900-3,324	4,400	78-24	Y-C	3-1-0	2	45.3	52.6	6-2766	865	51
Niles, Mich.	19-0	3,625-3,975	5,500	72-24	Y-C	1-3-1	1	79.9	110.4	6-2730	897	49
North Adams, Mass.	33-0	3,000-3,500	4,600	63-10	Y-N	0-3-2	3	120.7	146.5	4-B-note 2		
N.Arlington, N. J. . .	. .-85	....-....	....	..-..	Y-F	0-0-3	3	7.7v	13.7	D-note 3		
North Miami, Fla. .	15-0	3,172-3,926	4,680	72-24	Y-C	1-1-1	2	39.2	43.8	6-2631	930	53
North Platte, Neb. .	13-27	....-....	....	84-24	Y-F	..-..-..	1	...	...	6-2994	1149	51
N.Tonawanda, N. Y. .	31-800	....-....	....	56-10	Y-C	2-5-2	7	...	...	6-2596	1027	51
Norwich, Conn. . . .	51-3	3,023-3,563	4,700	56-. .	Y-N	5-0-1	4	175.6v	197.9	4-B-note 2		
Ocala, Fla.	17-0	2,700-2,880	4,500	84-24	Y-F	1-2-1	1	43.7	64.7	6-2559	841	52
Oceanside, Calif. . .	16-10	3,618-4,008	....	76-24	Y-N	0-2-1	2	59.9v	75.0	5-2372	823	48
Oil City, Pa.	27-. .	....-....	....	56-24	Y-F	3-0-1	3	...	...	6-2528	826	48
Olean, N. Y.	28-0	3,290-3,470	4,280	60-10	Y-F	1-1-3	2	95.2	101.3	4-1713	634	39
Olympia, Wash. . . .	20-0	....-....	....	70-24	Y-N	2-3-1	1	...	...	4-1826	709	49
Oneida, N. Y.	15-57	3,295-3,545	4,383	84-24	Y-F	1-1-1	2	52.1v	62.6	4-1859	619	39
Ontario, Calif.	28-13	3,672-4,308	6,192	72-24	Y-N	0-4-1	3	101.8v	122.0	6-2842	979	49
Opelika, Ala.	11-0	2,640-3,120	4,800	84-24	Y-F	2-2-1	1	32.8	39.5	6-2642	977	51
Orange, Calif. . . .	8-15	....-....	....	72-24	Y-N	0-2-0	1	...	...	6-2978	948	52
Orangeburg, S. C. .	18-6	2,520-3,300	5,250	84-24	Y-C	1-1-4	1	56.8v	69.7	5-2138	699	50
Oskaloosa, Iowa . . .	10-6	2,640-3,360	3,780	84-24	Y-C	1-2-0	1	32.2v	36.3	6-2827	960	40
Ottawa, Ill.	13-7	....-....	....	84-24	Y-N	1-2-1	1	...	...	6-2730	1026	53
Ottawa, Kan.	9-4	2,820-3,060	3,600	84-24	Y-C	0-2-0	1	29.8v	32.8	6-2987	1177	51
Owatonna, Minn. . . .	6-31	....-....	....	67-. .	Y-C	2-2-0	1	...	...	7-3152	1048	48
Oxnard, Calif.	21-15	....-....	....	72-24	Y-N	2-2-0	2	...	...	5-2425	673	51
Painesville, Ohio . .	17-10	3,768-4,788	5,820	63-24	Y-C	0-2-1	1	79.9v	85.3	5-2232	645	48
Palestine, Tex. . . .	13-0	2,520-2,700	3,000	72-24	Y-F	2-1-0	1	31.3	51.2	22-note 1		
Pampa, Tex.	15-6	2,940-2,940	4,380	72-24	Y-C	2-2-0	1	46.6v	48.8	24-note 1		
Paris, Tex.	24-0	2,340-2,400	4,152	84-24	Y-C	3-0-2	3	67.6	88.9	21-note 1		
Park Ridge, Ill. . . .	6-18	3,300†-4,500†	....	72-24	Y-C	2-0-1	1	34.7v	47.4	5-2165	825	51
Parsons, Kan. . . .	17-0	2,751-3,036	4,020	84-24	Y-C	2-1-1	2	49.4	56.2	5-2276	745	40
Pasadena, Tex. . . .	0-60	....-....	....	..-..	Y-F	2-3-2	2	...	11.1	37-note 1		
Pascagoula, Miss. .	12-50	2,900-3,300	4,200	. .-24	Y-F	1-3-4	3	27.2	30.3	6-2826	952	47
Pasco, Wash.	7-23	3,840-3,840	4,920	72-24	Y-N	1-1-0	1	21.7v	33.9	6-2737	855	47
Pekin, Ill.	13-. .	3,936-3,936	4,368	72-24	Y-N	1-2-1	1	48.1	48.1	6-2887	1244	53

TABLE XVI—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	No. of Fire Stations	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1953 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Pendleton, Ore. . . .	13-40	$3,420-4,020	$5,280	72-24	N-C	2-1-1	1	$ 51.7v	$ 58.0	5-2320	854	33
Peru, Ind.	28-. .	3,540-3,540	4,800	72-24	Y-C	1-3-1	2	98.6	120.5	5-2174	770	41
Petaluma, Calif. . .	16-8	3,480-4,080	5,400	78-24	Y-N	1-5-1	2	61.7v	75.7	3-1459	422	52
Phillipsburg, N. J. .	0-60	. . . . -. . . .	. . . .	. . -. .	Y-F	1-4-1	6	. . .	12.0	E-note 3		
Phoenixville, Pa. . .	8-75	. . . . -. . . .	. . . .	56-12	Y-F	1-2-2	3	. . .	19.5	5-2068	839	50
Piedmont, Calif. . .	21-0	4,200-4,440	6,240	72-24	Y-N	1-2-1	2	100.0	110.2	3-1474	421	50
Piqua, Ohio	17-24	. . . . -. . . .	. . . .	72-24	Y-C	1-4-2	1	. . .	. . .	5-2165	883	26
Pittsburg, Calif. . .	13-11	4,596-4,716	6,120	56-24	Y-C	2-2-2	1	57.6v	60.9	5-2092	921	53
Pittsburg, Kan. . . .	24-0	2,604-2,928	4,284	84-24	Y-C	2-2-1	2	66.4	71.8	6-2971	1164	50
Pittston, Pa.	11-60	. . . . -. . . .	. . . .	60-10	Y-F	0-4-0	1	. . .	. . .	6-note 2		
Plainview, Tex. . . .	17-0	2,760-2,880	. . . .	84-24	Y-F	3-0-0	2	43.1	49.3	31-note 1		
Plattsburgh, N. Y. .	16-110	3,000-3,400	4,500	72-24	Y-N	1-2-4	1	53.4v	65.6	5-2362	966	40
Plymouth t, Mass. .	26-45	2,772-3,472	5,198	56-10	Y-F	4-0-5	3	92.9	106.7	5-B-note 2		
Plymouth, Pa.	3-100	2,748-2,748	. . . .	72-12	Y-F	0-3-0	3	8.5v	14.2	7-note 2		
Ponca City, Okla. . .	21-0	2,820-3,000	5,100	72-10	Y-F	2-3-2	2	63.4	72.7	6-2943	1012	50
Port Angeles, Wash.	11-16	4,080-4,080	4,980	63-24	Y-F	2-1-1	1	48.4	56.7	5-2339	913	40
Portsmouth, N. H. .	21-45	3,106-3,412	4,598	76-24	Y-F	1-2-1	1	78.6v	92.9	B-note 4		
Pottstown, Pa.	7-4	. . . . -. . . .	. . . .	. . -. .	Y-F	2-5-1	3	4.4v	45.4	5-2493	933	49
Pottsville, Pa. . . .	. . -. .	. . . . -. . . .	4,164	. . -. .	Y-F	8-4-1	. .	4.2	32.3	5-2202	900	30
Princeton, N. J. . .	. . -150	. . . . -. . . .	. . . .	. . -. .	Y-F	0-3-3	3	4.5v	14.0	D-note 3		
Pullman, Wash. . . .	0-25	. . . . -. . . .	. . . .	. . -. .	N-N	2-1-1	1	5.6v	7.2	6-2654	962	52
Puyallup, Wash. . . .	10-25	3,600-4,020	. . . .	72-24	Y-N	2-0-0	1	. . .	. . .	5-2460	1023	54
Radnor tp, Pa. . . .	0-35	. . . . -. . . .	. . . .	. . -. .	Y-. .	3-2-6	1	. . .	. . .	5-2189	769	47
Rahway, N. J.	35-22	3,500-4,200	5,600	56-10	Y-N	0-2-1	2	149.5v	157.2	B-note 3		
Reading t, Mass. . .	20-19	3,208-3,610	4,750	56-. .	Y-F	3-2-1	2	70.9v	84.1	5-B-note 2		
Red Bank, N. J. . . .	0-240	. . . . -. . . .	. . . .	. . -. .	N-F	0-5-1	6	. . .	20.3	D-note 3		
Redding, Calif.. . . .	16-50	3,538-3,816	5,406	70-24	N-N	0-4-2	2	60.5	73.0	4-1879	511	39
Redlands, Calif. . .	20-9	3,186-3,864	5,712	72-24	Y-N	1-2-1	1	61.6v	72.2	5-2142	637	37
Red Wing, Minn. . .	11-30	3,000-3,272	4,100	84-24	N-C	2-1-3	1	37.9v	43.2	5-2313	965	53
Reidsville, N. C. . .	5-. .	2,760-3,213	. . . .	84-24	Y-C	1-3-2	1	13.2v	18.3	7-3153	1187	51
Renton, Wash.	23-21	. . . . -. . . .	. . . .	56-24	Y-N	4-2-1	2	. . .	. . .	5-2442	801	48
Richfield, Minn. . . .	4-31	3,432-4,164	5,064	64-. .	Y-N	3-2-0	1	16.9v	19.4	9-. . .	. . .	. .
Richmond, Ky.	7-12	2,160-2,160	2,400	84-24	N-N	1-1-0	1	17.2v	18.6	7-3131	1076	48
Richmond Hgts., Mo.	11-. .	3,360-3,600	4,260	84-24	Y-N	0-1-0	1	40.9	44.5	6-note 2		
Ridgefield Park, N.J.	. . -110	. . . . -. . . .	. . . .	. . -. .	Y-F	1-2-3	6	9.7v	25.0	C-note 3		
Ridgewood, N. J. . .	24-36	3,365-4,320	5,350	72-24	Y-F	1-3-3	2	120.1v	130.1	B-note 3		
River Forest, Ill. . .	10-17	. . . . -. . . .	. . . .	72-24	Y-F	0-2-0	1	. . .	. . .	6-2614	1006	45
Robbinsdale, Minn. .	. . -26	. . . . -. . . .	. . . .	. . -. .	Y-C	2-1-0	1	. . .	. . .	7-3141	1102	50
Rochester, N. H. . .	13-63	3,040-3,040	4,278	84-24	Y-F	2-3-2	3	54.2v	63.0	B-note 4		
Rock Hill, S. C. . . .	15-0	2,790-3,300	4,800	84-24	Y-F	2-0-3	1	50.0	65.0	6-2560	1241	53
Rockville Ctre., N.Y.	. . -341	. . . . -. . . .	. . . .	. . -. .	Y-. .	2-3-3	5	3.3	55.0	5-2076	804	33
Rocky River, Ohio .	16-0	3,800-4,400	5,700	56-24	Y-N	0-3-0	1	73.6	80.1	4-1712	508	48
Roselle, N. J.	14-28	3,700-4,100	5,400	56-10	Y-F	0-2-2	1	58.7v	66.7	C-note 3		
Roseville, Mich. . .	9-10	4,454-4,454	5,708	72-24	Y-C	2-1-1	1	46.5v	54.0	7-3180	1213	29
Ruston, La.	11-12	2,400-2,580	4,200	84-24	Y-F	2-2-0	2	28.3	32.9	7-3286	1087	46
Rutherford, N. J. . .	0-75	. . . . -. . . .	. . . .	. . -. .	Y-N	0-3-2	3	6.5v	19.5	D-note 3		
Rutland, Vt.	29-10	2,566-3,169	4,879	72-24	Y-C	0-3-1	2	96.9v	110.1	4-B-note 2		
Rye, N. Y.	9-220	. . . . -. . . .	. . . .	72-24	Y-. .	1-2-1	2	. . .	. . .	5-2071	693	37
St. Augustine, Fla. .	17-. .	. . . . -. . . .	. . . .	76-24	Y-F	0-1-0	1	. . .	. . .	5-2300	698	45
St. Charles, Mo. . .	6-16	3,000-3,240	3,540	84-24	N-N	1-3-0	1	17.7v	27.9	7-note 2		
St. Clair Shrs., Mich.	30-19	4,000-4,600	6,000	63-24	Y-F	1-1-1	2	131.2v	163.0	7-3426	1050	28
St. Joseph, Mich. . .	17-4	3,711-4,082	6,084	72-24	Y-N	0-2-0	1	66.2v	72.6	6-2849	904	32
St. Louis Park, Minn.	15-23	3,880-4,468	5,700	64-24	Y-N	2-3-1	1	62.9	84.9	6-2996	1003	30
Salinas, Calif.	21-18	3,558-4,092	6,756	72-24	Y-N	1-4-1	2	85.4v	91.3	5-2285	808	44
Salisbury, Md.	19-75	2,600-3,900	4,524	48-8	Y-F	4-4-7	2	57.2	65.2	5-2288	945	49

TABLE XVI—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	No. of Fire Stations	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1953 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1953 (in thousands) Total for Dept.	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year
Salisbury, N. C....	27-6	$2,782-3,016	$5,280	72-10	N-N	0-4-2	2	$ 81.9v	$212.5	5-2138 618 49
San Benito, Tex....	4-32	2,520-2,700	3,900	56-12	Y-F	1-1-2	1	10.2v	19.4	37-note 1
San Bruno, Calif...	11-16	....-....	....	60-24	Y-N	1-1-0	1	...	...	5-2354 796 45
SanBuenaventura,Cal.	27-6	3,400-4,236	6,612	72-24	Y-N	0-3-2	2	100.1v	110.8	4-1919 374 52
San Carlos, Calif. .	20-12	....-....	....	60-24	Y-N	0-3-2	2	...	...	5-2459 811 46
SanFernando,Calif..	15-0	3,762-4,572	6,036	66-24	Y-N	1-1-0	2	60.7	64.2	5-2394 649 50
Sanford t, Me.....	8-36	3,018-3,018	....	84-24	Y-C	3-1-7	2	45.1v	78.8	6-C-note 2
Sanford, N. C.....	4-31	2,640-2,640	....	84-24	N-N	1-3-4	2	15.0v	21.8	7-3065 1137 51
San Gabriel, Calif. .	22-..	3,768-4,428	6,612	66-24	Y-N	1-2-0	2	102.7	116.8	5-2187 547 53
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	13-5	3,504-4,248	5,940	72-24	Y-N	0-3-0	1	52.1v	58.7	6-2829 1114 44
San Marino, Calif. .	18-0	3,840-4,380	....	65-24	Y-N	1-2-0	1	72.5	77.5	5-2282 755 46
Santa Clara, Calif. .	16-75	3,804-4,644	5,856	68-24	Y-N	0-4-2	2	41.5v	78.9	5-2047 849 50
Santa Cruz, Calif. .	27-0	3,438-4,044	6,180	72-24	Y-N	2-2-1	2	104.5	120.0	4-1733 578 51
Santa Maria, Calif..	2-15	....-....	....	..-..	Y-N	2-1-0	1	...	...	6-2614 864 46
Santa Paula, Calif. .	0-22	....-....		..-..	N-N	0-2-2	1	8.4v	10.3	6-2749 932 51
Santa Rosa, Calif. .	27-0	3,186-4,092	6,756	72-24	..-N	0-2-1	2	109.0	135.0	4-1885 510 49
Sapulpa, Okla.....	17-0	2,880-2,940	3,480	84-24	Y-C	0-0-1	2	45.2	49.1	6-2559 685 49
Sarasota, Fla. ...	22-..	2,868-2,928	5,232	72-24	Y-C	2-1-3	2	64.5v	82.4	5-2268 692 53
Saratoga Sprgs.,N.Y.	31-0	....-....	....	72-24	Y-N	1-1-2	1	...	...	5-2071 855 42
Saugus t, Mass. ..	21-4	3,600-3,600	5,000	48-10	N-F	1-1-2	1	75.0v	80.7	5-C-note 2
Slt.Ste.Marie,Mich..	23-12	3,240-3,840	5,000	70-24	N-C	1-1-1	2	90.1	...	6-2631 823 51
Scarsdale, N. Y. ..	26-25	4,020-4,778	6,206	61-10	Y-N	0-4-2	3	117.7	132.3	4-1755 598 36
Scottsbluff, Neb. ..	16-33	2,880†-3,420†	4,620	66-24	Y-F	2-2-2	2	47.6†	58.5†	5-2371 876 53
Selma, Ala.	25-0	2,280-2,760	3,900	84-24	N-C	2-2-1	3	65.3	69.1	5-2325 619 49
Shaler tp, Pa.....	0-425	....-....	....	..-..	Y-F	4-3-2	6	...	7.1	not available
Shawnee, Okla. ...	28-0	2,466-2,841	4,020	72-10	Y-C	1-3-1	4	73.3	76.7	6-2792 1129 46
Sheffield, Ala.....	15-0	....-....	....	84-24	..-F	2-2-7	2	...	...	6-2897 831 51
Shelby, N. C......	10-..	....-....	....	84-24	Y-C	0-3-1	1	...	...	6-2641 986 53
Shenandoah, Pa....	6-650	....-....	....	..-..	Y-N	1-5-2	5	...	...	8-note 2
Sherman, Tex. ...	31-0	2,430-2,580	4,089	84-24	Y-F	2-2-1	3	34.3v	39.7	17-note 1
Shorewood, Wis. ..	25-0	4,026-4,680	....	72-24	Y-N	1-1-1	1	109.7	122.1	4-1856 718 52
Sikeston, Mo.	2-14	....-....	....	..-..	Y-N	2-0-2	..	...	...	8-note 2
Southbridge t,Mass..	19-33	....-....	....	70-10	Y-C	2-1-2	3	...	...	4-B-note 2
South Euclid, Ohio .	14-12	....-....	5,800	72-24	Y-N	1-1-0	1	60.5v	76.2	5-2038 810 47
South Norfolk, Va. .	11-70	2,400-2,760	....	72-24	Y-N	1-3-4	2	38.5v	...	7-3008 972 53
South Orange, N. J.	25-0	3,900-4,600	6,800	56-10	Y-..	0-3-1	1	118.6	128.2	D-note 3
South Pasadena, Cal.	21-0	3,516-4,224	7,008	66-24	Y-N	1-3-4	1	86.7	93.1	4-1991 610 49
South Porland, Me. .	25-125	....-....	....	..-..	Y-F	4-4-3	6	...	...	4-B-note 2
South River, N. J. .	0-70	....-....	....	..-..	Y-..	2-0-1	1	3.5v	7.5	E-note 3
S. St. Paul, Minn. .	13-4	4,140-4,260	5,720	72-24	N-C	0-1-1	1	45.3v	51.4	7-3033 1166 50
S.SanFrancisco,Cal.	25-10	3,780-4,266	7,020	60-24	Y-N	0-3-2	3	105.7	125.7	3-1452 561 53
Springfield, Ore. ..	15-20	3,480-3,900	4,800	72-24	Y-N	2-2-2	1	39.7v	66.3	5-2110 584 52
Springfield tp, Pa. (Montgomery Co.)	0-118	....-....	....	..-..	Y-F	2-4-3	3	...	...	5-2149 733 4
State College, Pa...	0-125	....-....	....	..-..	Y-C	1-2-2	1	...	6.0	6-note 2
Statesville, N. C. ..	12-26	2,946-3,164	3,600	84-24	Y-F	2-2-2	1	37.5v	48.3	5-2188 981 5
Staunton, Va.	5-45	3,000-3,000	4,200	84-24	Y-N	2-2-6	2	13.5v	23.1	6-2696 966 5
Steelton, Pa.	7-60	....-....	....	..-..	Y-F	4-1-1	..	13.0v	49.0	5-note 2
Stevens Point, Wis..	17-0	3,336-3,586	4,311	72-24	Y-N	0-2-1	2	61.1	69.5	6-2796 1090 41
Stillwater, Okla....	15-6	2,880-3,480	3,900	84-24	Y-F	1-2-1	2	51.0v	55.1	5-2264 584 5
Stoneham t, Mass. .	25-1	....-....	....	56-10	Y-F	1-2-1	1	...	...	4-B-note 2
Streator, Ill......	12-0	3,600-3,600	3,800	84-24	Y-N	1-1-1	1	48.5v	55.5	6-2894 1079 53
Struthers, Ohio ...	4-15	3,542-3,681	4,158	56-24	Y-C	0-1-0	2	20.9v	24.9	6-2651 1179 4
Suffolk, Va.......	20-0	2,820-3,331	4,108	84-24	Y-C	3-2-1	2	63.5	110.5	5-2343 794 5
Swampscott t, Mass.	32-0	3,661-3,891	5,018	63-10	Y-F	1-1-1	2	132.2	143.4	4-B-note 2

TABLE XVI—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	No. of Fire Stations	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1953 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts. Year
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.	
Sweetwater, Tex. . .	18-5	$2,460-2,760	$3,840	72-24	Y-F	0-2-1	2	$ 52.8v	$ 59.3	19-note 1
Swissvale, Pa. . . .	7-125	....-....	....	84-24	Y-N	0-1-0	1	...	...	4-1950 649 24
Talladega, Ala. . . .	4-12	2,400-....	....	84-24	Y-F	2-1-3	1	10.4v	...	6-2739 1007 50
Tamaqua, Pa.	0-..	....-....	....	..-..	Y-F	1-5-1	4	0.6v	5.6	5-note 2
Texarkana, Ark. . .	22-0	....-....	....	72-24	Y-F	1-3-1	2	...	...	5-2380 832 49
Texarkana, Tex. . .	43-0	2,760-3,090	4,237	72-24	Y-F	0-1-1	4	129.8	134.9	6-2748 1030 50
Texas City, Tex. . .	11-75	3,180-3,300	4,800	84-24	Y-F	3-3-0	3	33.9	56.9	38-note 1
Thomasville, N. C. .	14-11	2,100-2,820	4,080	84-24	Y-C	0-2-1	..	39.8v	43.6	6-2898 1014 53
Tiffin, Ohio	20-..	....-....	....	72-24	Y-N	0-2-1	2	...	...	4-1912 757 49
Tonawanda, N. Y. .	22-800	3,950-3,950	4,650	56-10	Y-C	1-3-1	4	92.7	114.1	5-2282 641 24
Torrance, Calif. . .	44-8	4,116-4,452	6,852	72-24	Y-F	3-3-1	3	209.5v	264.7	6-2688 889 36
Traverse City, Mich.	15-10	3,120-3,540	4,800	73-24	Y-N	2-1-1	1	45.5v	52.1	6-2756 740 28
Trinidad, Colo. . .	13-0	....-....	....	84-24	N-N	1-1-1	2	...	...	6-2794 1103 31
Tulare, Calif.	10-20	3,780-3,780	....	84-24	Y-N	1-..-..	1	35.8v	55.6	4-1882 560 50
Tupelo, Miss.	14-0	....-....	....	84-24	Y-F	1-1-0	1	...	...	7-3055 1141 47
Twin Falls, Idaho . .	25-0	2,880-3,192	4,500	70-24	Y-N	0-3-0	1	83.4	96.9	5-2392 806 52
Two Rivers, Wis. .	15-0	3,384-3,780	4,800	72-24	Y-C	1-2-0	1	56.3	64.3	5-2287 852 40
Uniontown, Pa. . . .	15-135	3,480-3,480	4,080	56-24	Y-C	3-1-1	2	52.0	57.3	6-note 2
University Park, Tex.	25-0	3,340-3,840	....	72-24	Y-N	0-2-1	1	95.5	108.2	19-note 1
Urbana, Ill.	13-0	....-....	....	84-24	Y-C	1-1-1	1	...	...	6-2855 1229 40
Valdosta, Ga.	33-0	....-....	....	84-24	N-C	3-0-3	3	...	...	7-3106 1139 48
Valparaiso, Ind. . .	10-0	3,350-....	4,000	72-24	Y-C	2-0-0	1	34.9v	38.0	7-3210 1157 38
Vernon, Tex.	9-21	2,505-2,640	3,900	84-24	N-F	1-2-3	1	26.7v	29.6	24-note 1
Victoria, Tex.	20-55	....-....	....	84-24	Y-F	1-2-1	2	...	...	16-note 1
Vincennes, Ind. . . .	30-0	....-....	....	72-24	Y-C	1-2-1	3	...	...	5-2335 812 40
Virginia, Minn. . . .	24-0	3,060†-3,060†	....	45-..	Y-N	1-2-1	1	...	...	5-2415 754 52
Visalia, Calif. . . .	14-7	3,480-3,840	6,600	72-10	Y-N	0-2-1	1	54.4v	85.6	4-1957 450 53
Wabash, Ind.	15-0	3,360-3,360	4,200	72-24	Y-N	1-1-1	1	52.1	57.0	7-3191 1188 39
Wakefield t, Mass. .	31-22	3,300-3,700	4,600	56-10	Y-F	0-2-2	2	110.8v	126.5	5-B-note 2
Walla Walla, Wash.	52-0	....-....	....	65-24	Y-N	0-3-2	3	...	...	4-1760 644 51
Wallingford, Conn. .	19-25	....-....	....	56-10	..-..	1-1-1	2	...	...	7-D-note 2
Warren, Pa.	20-0	2,700-3,540	....	..-24	Y-..	3-1-1	3	62.3	83.3	4-note 2
Washington, Ind. . .	15-0	2,760-2,880	3,840	72-24	Y-C	2-1-0	2	51.0	57.5	6-2876 1042 41
Washington Ct. Hse., O.	8-20	3,381-3,480	4,116	72-24	Y-C	1-..-..	..	28.1	30.8	7-3072 1002 50
Watertown, S. D. . .	15-0	2,580-2,880	3,720	72-24	N-N	1-2-1	1	43.9	43.8	7-3138 977 34
Watertown, Wis. . .	16-15	3,360-3,900	4,800	72-24	Y-C	1-2-3	1	68.1v	74.5	5-2361 891 51
Waterville, Me. . . .	10-72	....-....	....	84-11	Y-C	0-3-4	3	...	...	4-B-note 2
Watervliet, N. Y. . .	24-125	....-....	....	72-24	Y-N	1-3-2	2	...	...	5-2049 770 30
Waxahachie, Tex. . .	9-0	2,490-2,580	3,420	96-24	Y-F	0-3-0	1	20.9v	23.2	not available
Waynesboro, Va. . .	5-35	2,580-2,700	4,120	..-24	Y-C	2-1-0	1	18.0v	26.9	7-3015 1129 53
Webster Groves, Mo.	17-0	....-....	....	72-24	Y-N	0-2-0	2	...	...	6-note 2
Weehawken tp, N. J.	53-0	....-....	....	56-10	Y-F	0-4-3	4	...	...	C-note 3
Weirton, W. Va. . . .	6-150	....-....	....	72-10	Y-F	2-2-0	3	...	...	7-3170 1149 49
Wellesley t, Mass. .	48-29	3,097-3,738	6,075	56-10	Y-F	1-3-2	3	207.6	236.3	4-B-note 2
Westerly t, R. I. . .	2-135	....-....	4,000	..-..	Y-F	2-2-1	1	...	...	6-C-note 2
Westfield, Mass. . .	45-7	3,200-3,500	4,900	48-..	Y-F	3-2-1	2	16.6v	17.5	5-B-note 2
W. Lafayette, Ind. .	11-..	....-....	....	72-24	N-N	0-1-0	1	...	...	6-2926 993 39
West Monroe, La. .	8-15	2,340-2,760	3,640	..-..	N-N	1-3-0	3	22.9v	30.1	8-3511 1060 53
Westport t, Conn. .	23-250	....-....	....	56-10	Y-F	1-4-2	4	...	...	6-C-note 2
W. Springfield t, Mass.	57-0	3,224-3,640	5,096	56-10	Y-F	0-3-2	3	189.2	243.9	5-B-note 2
W. University Pl., Tex.	8-24	3,480-3,840	5,100	72-24	Y-N	2-1-1	1	28.6v	38.3	30-note 1
W. Warwick t, R. I.	25-100	....-....	....	56-10	Y-N	4-1-7	4	...	...	6-C-note 2
Wethersfield t, Conn.	0-59	....-....	....	..-..	Y-F	1-2-0	2	...	8.3	6-C-note 2
Wheaton, Ill.	..-23	....-....	....	..-..	Y-C	2-1-0	1	...	...	6-2851 1114 47
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	21-..	4,320-4,644	6,120	72-24	Y-..	0-2-1	1	57.8	117.1	5-2080 840 52

TABLE XVI—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Employees—No. Full-time Paid, No. Volunteer	Salary of Full-time Firemen—Entrance, Maximum	Fire Chief's Salary	Work Hours Per Week, Hours on Day Shift	Mutual Aid; Outside Charge	No. of Pieces Fire Equipment	No. of Fire Stations	Fire Dept. Expenditures, 1953 (in thousands)		Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points,	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.	Year
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.			
Whitehall tp, Pa. .	0-26	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	Y-F	..-..-..	1	$ 1.2v	$ 6.0	not available		
White Settlement, Tex.	3-24	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-8	Y-C	2-1-1	1	2.0v	2.8	92-note 1		
Whittier, Calif. . . .	34-0	$3,666-4,380	$6,612	72-24	Y-N	1-3-4	2	140.8	153.2	5-2325	715	48
Willimantic, Conn. .	17-32	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	56-10	Y-N	1-2-1	1	. . .	. . .	6-C-note 2		
Wilmette, Ill.	16-1	4,080-4,320	6,350	74-24	Y-N	0-1-1	1	65.8	68.9	5-2163	886	53
Wilson, N. C.	25-22	2,820-3,120	5,100	84-24	Y-F	0-5-1	2	78.6v	95.3	5-2069	798	52
Winchester t, Mass.	31-15	2,968-3,700	5,264	56-10	Y-F	2-2-1	1	123.4v	134.2	4-B-note 2		
Winchester, Va. . . .	8-350	2,460-3,000	. . . .	84-. .	Y-N	2-3-2	4	19.7	31.2	6-2828	714	53
Windsor t, Conn. . .	0-100	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. .-. .	Y-F	4-3-1	3	5.2v	11.5	8-D-note 2		
Winfield, Kan.	15-12	. . . .-. . . .	3,600	72-24	Y-F	1-1-1	1	42.6†	47.4†	5-2391	683	40
Winnetka, Ill.	15-12	3,750-4,320	7,200	72-24	Y-C	0-2-1	1	73.9v	85.6	4-1700	579	48
Winthrop t, Mass. .	20-33	3,544-3,544	. . . .	56-10	Y-N	1-1-3	2	82.4v	91.5	4-B-note 2		
WisconsinRapids,Wis.	17-. .	3,708-3,896	4,906	72-24	Y-C	1-1-0	1	63.8	68.6	6-2689	964	51
Wood River, Ill. . . .	4-18	3,600-3,720	4,500	80-24	Y-N	0-2-4	1	17.4v	18.5	7-3002	1107	53
Woodbury, N. J. . .	4-100	3,200-3,800	. . . .	48-8	Y-N	1-3-2	2	13.0†	15.7†	D-note 3		
Wooster, Ohio	13-15	3,120-3,420	4,554	72-24	Y-N	2-1-1	1	47.3v	52.3	5-2242	799	52
Xenia, Ohio	14-6	2,925-3,480	4,500	72-24	..-N	0-3-0	1	47.2v	52.1	6-2999	1107	30
Ypsilanti, Mich. . . .	22-0	4,013-4,013	5,275	63-24	N-C	0-2-2	1	93.6	110.7	6-2954	968	53

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[1] The fire defenses of Texas cities under 25,000, except Texarkana, are graded by the engineers of the Board of Insurance Commissioners of the state of Texas. The figure given is the key rate which, in addition to being a city's basis rate, represents the city's classification. The basis rate is a measure of the city's ability to cope with the fire problem. The method of grading the factors considered is published for each city, and municipal officials in that state thus know how the basis rate is determined. National Board data are available for most Texas cities over 25,000 because these figures are compiled by the Board for the use of company members doing business in Texas.

[2] The New England Fire Insurance Rating Association supplied only the total or final classification for most cities as determined by the National Board of Fire Underwriters and also the minimum rate dwelling grade indicated by a capital letter following the National Board class. There are six grades of protection with respect to minimum rates on dwelling-house property, "A" being the best and "F" the poorest. The rating organizations in Pennsylvania and Missouri supplied only the total or final class for most cities.

[3] In classifying the fire defenses of cities under 25,000 the Schedule Rating Office of New Jersey uses letters instead of figures and provides for only nine classes. The letter "A" indicates that the city has less than 1,000 points of deficiency under the National Board Grading Schedule, a Class "B" town 1,001 to 1,500 points of deficiency, and 500 additional points (up to a total of 5,000) for each class. A class "B" city in New Jersey would therefore be the same as a Class 3 city elsewhere. The letter "S" after the class indicates that the municipality or a part thereof has a seasonal population and/or serious frame structural conditions.

[4] The rating organization in New Hampshire uses letters for designating the classification of cities under 25,000 population.

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STANDARDS OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS AS RECOMMENDED BY THE NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION. (List available on request from the National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York 38.)

STANDARDS OF THE NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (partial list): No. 10, FIRST AID FIRE APPLIANCES. 72pp. 50 cents; No. 13, SPRINKLER SYSTEMS. 156pp. 50 cents; No. 30-L, FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS (Suggested Ordinance). 52pp. 50 cents; No. 31, OIL BURNING EQUIPMENTS. 20pp. 35 cents; No. 51, WELDING AND CUTTING. 28pp. 35 cents; No. 52, LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS PIPING AND APPLIANCE INSTALLATIONS IN BUILDINGS. 44pp. 50 cents; No. 58, STORAGE AND HANDLING OF LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES. 68pp. 35 cents; No. 70, NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE. cloth, 622pp. $3, paper, 492pp. $1; No. 191, PORTABLE PUMPING UNITS FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT SERVICE. 8pp. 25 cents; No. 223, FIRE PROTECTIVE CONSTRUCTION ON THE FARM. 28pp. 35 cents; No. 224, HOMES AND CAMPS IN FORESTED AREAS. 24pp. 35 cents; No. 385, TANK VEHICLES FOR FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS. 24 pp. 35 cents; No. 406, AIRCRAFT RESCUE AND FIREFIGHTING TECHNIQUES. 16pp. 35 cents. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10. 1953.

STANDARDS OF UNDERWRITERS' LABORATORIES, INC. (List available on request from Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., 207 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11.)

STANDARDS AND PRACTICES FOR MANNING FIRE EQUIPMENT IN MICHIGAN. Michigan Municipal League, 205 South State Street, Ann Arbor. 1953. 15pp. $1.

SURVEY FOR AN ADEQUATE FIRE ALARM SYSTEM, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. Fromherz Engineers, 823½ Poydras Street, New Orleans 12. 1953. 67pp.

A SURVEY REPORT ON ATLANTIC CITY'S FIRE SERVICES. The Tax Survey Commission of Atlantic City, 12 Boardwalk Arcade Building, Atlantic City, New Jersey. 1952. Var. paged.

SURVEY OF TEXAS LAWS ON FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL. Institute of Public Affairs, University of Texas, Austin. 1953. 101pp. $1.

A SURVEY OF STATE CONTROL OF FIREWORKS. Legislative Reference Library, Wisconsin State Capitol, Madison 2. 1953. 14pp.

THE TEACHER-FIREMAN TEAM. Joint publication of National Commission on Safety Education of the National Education Association and the National Fire Protection Association. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10. 1953. 24pp 15 cents.

TELEVISION AND FM ANTENNAS. By Charles L. Smith. Revision of reprint from Quarterly of National Fire Protection Association, July 1951 issue, to incorporate provisions of 1953 National Electrical Code (No. Q45-1, revised). National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10. 1953. 16pp. 25 cents.

TRANSFORMER INSTALLATIONS, SAFEGUARDS AGAINST FIRE. Loss Prevention Bulletin 15.30. Factory Mutual Engineering Division, 184 High Street, Boston 10. 1953. 12pp. 15 cents.

TREATMENT OF BURNS. By Dr. William D. Claudy. Reprint from Firemen Magazine, No. F20-4. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10. 1953. 8pp. 25 cents.

YOUR PLANT'S FIRE PROTECTION. A guide for management. National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York 38. 1953. 24pp.

Selected Periodicals: Fire

FIRE CHIEFS' NEWS LETTER. International Association of Fire Chiefs, Hotel Martinique, Broadway at 32 Street, New York 1. $1.

FIRE ENGINEERING. Case-Shepperd-Mann Publishing Corporation, 24 West 40 Street, New York 18. $3.50.

FIRE NEWS (monthly newsletter), FIREMEN (monthly), QUARTERLY. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10. For members $12.50 (not available separately).

INTERNATIONAL FIRE FIGHTER. International Association of Fire Fighters, A. F. of L. Building, Washington 1, D.C. $2.

Police Administration

Developments in 1953

By O. W. Wilson

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WITH some exceptions, the police throughout the country enjoyed higher pay, more favorable pension and overtime provisions, and shorter work weeks than ever before in their history. As though in return for the improved conditions of employment, the police reduced the sharpness of the crime-graph incline, made a professional-like approach to their problems through research and planning, and demonstrated their appreciation of the importance of personnel by redoubled efforts in police training and by an increased use of psychiatric examinations to eliminate the emotionally unsuited candidate for police employment.

Crime Rates. Major crime probably reached an all-time high in the United States during 1953. The estimated total volume of Part I crimes, as reported in "Uniform Crime Reports," was 2.5 per cent greater during the first six months of 1953 than during the comparable period in 1952. Crimes against persons increased 7.2 per cent and crimes against property increased 2.2 per cent in contrast to comparable 1952 increases of 2.2 and 6.4 per cent. The 2.5 per cent increase, however, indicates that the rapid increase experienced during the past two years has been checked. Increases for the first half of 1951 and 1952 over the corresponding periods in the previous years were 5.1 and 6.4 per cent respectively.

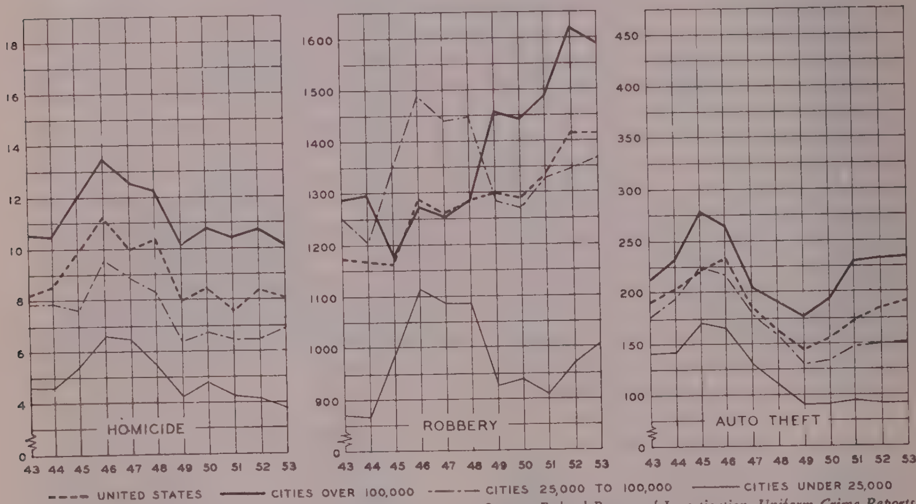
During the first half of 1953, rural crimes increased 9 per cent and urban crimes one-half of 1 per cent over the number reported in the comparable period in 1952. Comparable percentages in 1952 were 4.0 and 5.1. The urban and rural crimes per 100,000 population for the two semiannual periods are shown below:

Part I Crimes	Urban		Rural	
	1952	1953	1952	1953
Murder; nonnegligent manslaughter	2.44	2.35	2.25	2.34
Manslaughter by negligence	1.57	1.72	2.37	2.52
Rape	5.32	5.76	5.12	6.22
Robbery	26.6	30.1	7.6	9.1
Aggravated assault	37.2	40.4	15.3	18.2
Burglary	189.2	200.5	82.1	99.5
Larceny	478.2	477.6	119.3	136.8
Auto theft	93.8	96.1	27.0	29.8

This tabulation shows that the first half-year 1953 rates exceeded those for 1952 in every category except murder and nonnegligent manslaughter in urban areas. The 1952 urban crime rates also exceeded those of 1951 in every category except rape. The rural crime rates were not computed for 1951. Unfortunately, the rates are based on the populations reported in the 1950 census; in consequence these increases, as well as the increases in total number of crimes, may be accounted for in part by population increases. For this reason also, valid comparisons cannot be made with crime rates for prior years since the latter are based on 1940 census figures.

Cities with more than 250,000 inhabitants had the highest crime rates except for larceny. Cities with a population of from 100,000 to 250,000 exceeded all others in larcenies.

The Pacific states (California, Oregon, and Washington) as a group had the highest crime rate for robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. States in the east south central section (Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee) as a group exceeded all others in murders during the first half of 1953 as they also did in 1952. The New England states ranked lowest in all crime rates. New York state reported the greatest crime increase. New York City, which reported fewer robberies, burglaries, and larcenies during the first half of 1953 than in the first six months of 1952,



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports

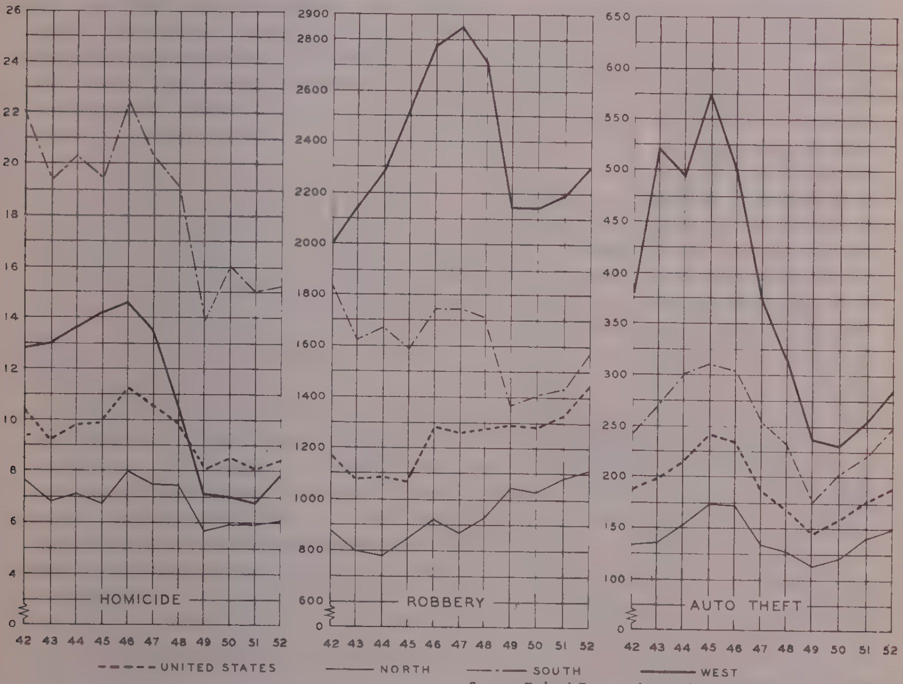
URBAN CRIME RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES BY POPULATION GROUPS: 1943-1953

Crimes shown in charts on this and the facing page are defined by the FBI as follows: Homicide includes both murders and nonnegligent manslaughters; it does not include attempts to kill, suicide, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Robbery includes robbery, burglary, breaking or entering, and larceny-theft; it does not include auto theft, embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, and passing worthless checks. Auto Theft includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including joy-riding thefts. For more detailed definitions see Uniform Crime Reports issued by the FBI.

was not responsible for this sharp increase of reported crime in New York state.

Juvenile Delinquency. The United States Children's Bureau reported a 20 per cent increase in juvenile delinquency cases taken to court between 1949 and 1951. The figures show that children are committing more serious crimes at younger ages today than they were five years ago.

Citizen Interest in Law Enforcement. The results of the Senate Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce, of the American Bar Association Commission on Organized Crime, and of several state and city commissions on organized crime have continued to hamper a resurgence of organized crime to its former level of importance and extensiveness. Crime commissions in a dozen large cities have organized the National Association of Citizens' Crime Commissions with headquarters in New York. Cities represented besides New York are Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Kansas City, Jacksonville, Miami, Tampa, St. Louis, Washington, Burbank, Cleveland, Dallas, and Detroit.



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports

URBAN CRIME RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES BY GEOGRAPHIC AREAS: 1942-1952

All 48 states are grouped in three regions: North includes New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central and West North Central states; South includes South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central states; and West includes Mountain and Pacific states. For further explanation see FBI Uniform Crime Reports. See facing page for definitions of crimes shown in charts.

At least two cities created citizen committees to serve in advisory capacities to the police. Although both advisory groups were created to consider the entire field of law enforcement in their communities, one focused its attention on traffic safety while the other was primarily concerned with vice problems. The state of New York created a police advisory board to advise the state safety director and the police bureau chief on programs and policies.

Motorcycles vs. Radar Cars. Cleveland retired the city's police motorcycles to parade and escort duties and substituted radar-equipped automobiles for speed control on the ground that the motorcycles could be used only three and one-half months; that seven motorcycle officers have been seriously injured in accidents; and that a motorcycle officer averaged only seven arrests a day in contrast to 60 by a four-man radar crew.

Rented Police Cars. Additional cities substituted rented automobiles for city-owned vehicles during the past year, although unsatisfactory experiences with rented cars caused some to revert to city ownership. The rental contracts usually provide a maximum mileage at which the car will be replaced with a new one. The contractor is usually required to maintain and replace tires and batteries and to repair and service the vehicles. The city usually furnishes its own gasoline and oil and pays the cost of installing all special city-owned equipment, such as radio, sirens, and lights. The cost to the city is either on the basis of miles driven or a flat monthly rental.

Integrated Police-Fire Service. Public Administration Service has undertaken a comprehensive study of police and fire services with a view to discovering the feasibility of the integration of the two services in such a manner that public safety officers would fight both fires and crimes. The study, which will take about one year to complete, is financed by the William Volker Charities Fund. Several advisors, representative of groups particularly concerned with public safety, have agreed to criticize the progress and findings of the project in order to ensure that all pertinent aspects of police and fire work are covered.

Planning and Research. Recently aroused interest in police planning and research promises increased effectiveness in the use of police resources. Research projects under way indicate an awareness of the need for facts in the analysis of police problems. This attitude on the part of the police is evidence that they are gradually attaining professional status.

The Los Angeles department created a planning and research division in 1950. During the past year the Detroit and Kansas City departments have followed suit. Other police executives are studying the operation of these planning and research units with a view to the creation of similar organs in their own departments.

Police Training. Police training continued to expand during 1953. The FBI participated in 2,414 police training schools in the 12 months ending June 30, 1953, an increase of 64 over the previous fiscal year. With the completion of the 51st session of the FBI National Academy on June 12, 1953, a total of 2,666 officers had been graduated from the Academy during its 18 years of operation.

Seven states sponsored in-service training for city policemen. Most of the states furnished instructors from their own staffs, and some also trained instructors designated by the cities. A few underwrote incidental training costs out of funds earmarked for vocational education.

Assistance from local colleges and universities has been enlisted in providing in-service police training programs. As examples, the Texas Police Training School was established on the A. & M. Campus; Weber College offered a course in "Science of Police Administration" to the members of the Ogden, Utah, police department; and the Extension Division of the University of South Carolina sponsored a 13-session course in human relations for the members of the Columbia police department. Cooperating in the presentation of the course were the school of social welfare, department of anthropology and sociology, and the department of philosophy and psychology.

Organized courses of police study leading to the bachelor's and higher degrees were offered by an increasing number of universities and colleges. Enrollment in these courses continued to grow during the past year.

The International City Managers' Association correspondence course in Municipal Police Administration continued in popularity not only among individual policemen subscribers but for departments that utilized this course for class training of its members. The number of individually enrolled students increased from 33 in 1952 to 45 in 1953 while group enrollments increased from 12 to 16 cities.

Roll-call training facilitated by the use of instructional bulletins, originally instituted by the Los Angeles department, was adopted by additional departments during the past year.

Training films available to law enforcement officers continue to grow in number and quality. Both the Los Angeles police and sheriff's departments as well as the FBI are the principal police-film producers. The California Peace Officers Association maintains a film library from which accredited law-enforcement agencies in the state may obtain the films at no cost.

Psychiatric Examinations. During the past year Los Angeles, Philadelphia, and Pasadena adopted psychiatric examinations for candidates for the position of patrolman to help assure emotional stability.

False-Arrest Insurance. Lloyds of London reduced their annual premium cost of false-arrest insurance from $6 to $5 and increased the total liability per policy holder during the year from $50,000 to $100,000 after a year of experience insuring California peace officers through their association.

Fifth Amendment. In New York the highest appellate court held that policemen who refuse to testify in departmental trials can be sentenced for contempt. In the case at issue the defendants refused to testify in a departmental case involving conspiracy with a bookmaking syndicate on the grounds that the proceeding was "quasi-criminal" and that they had the right to refuse to testify without forfeiting their jobs. In New York, as in some other states, refusal to testify on constitutional grounds of self-incrimination results in dismissal from a public job.

Police Department Statistics

DETAILED data on police administration in 1953 are presented in Table XVII for cities over 10,000 population. This table reports the number of police employees, salaries of patrolmen and police chiefs, the work week, patrol cars and motor cycles, police call boxes, and annual departmental expenditures.

For comparison of police and fire data, see the fire department section elsewhere in this Year Book. This article summarizes and analyzes the detailed statistics in Table XVII to enable city officials to make comparisons as to cost, performance, and accomplishments of municipal police departments.

Comparisons of individual cities with these statistics must be made with caution. Reserve officers may or may not be used to replace absentees; some departments use two shifts for patrolmen; some cities use special school crossing guards, others use regular police for this purpose; some departments use uniformed personnel for routine office work; police departments may or may not operate their own radio and alarm systems; and a heavy volume of automobile traffic may require a larger than average proportion of the force on traffic duty.

Number of Police Employees. Table XVII shows for cities over 10,000 population the total number of full-time paid police employees, and Table 2 summarizes this information. The median number of policemen per 1,000 population is 1.40 for all cities over 10,000 and ranges from 1.35 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 to 2.37 for cities over 500,000. Table 1 shows a slight increase in the number of policemen per 1,000 population in every population group over the past four years.

Use of Women in Police Work. Data on policewomen were not compiled for this Year Book, but the 1953 Year Book showed that 150 cities over 10,000 population employ full-time professional policewomen for work with women and juveniles. These 150 cities employ 612 policewomen with 312 of these policewomen employed by 12 cities over 500,000 population. This tabulation did not include women used as school crossing guards, jail matrons, or clerical workers.

Method of Appointment of Police Chief. Table XVII shows the authority for the original appointment of the police chief in cities over 25,000 population. The chief is appointed by the city manager in 139 cities, by the mayor in 86 cities, by the city council in 68 cities, by the police or safety board in 55 cities, and by a safety director or commissioner in 23 cities. In two cities the police chief is appointed by the governor, and in one city the police chief is elected directly by the people.

Hours of Work. Data for individual cities on hours of work for police patrolmen are reported in Table XVII. The median is 48 hours per week for all population groups under 100,000. For cities of 100,000 to 250,000, the median is 42 hours, and over 250,000 the median is 44 hours.

A total of 122 cities over 10,000 reduced the work week for policemen

TABLE 1 *

POLICE DEPARTMENT TRENDS, 1950-54

	1951	1952	1953	1954
POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POPULATION: MEDIAN				
Cities over 500,000	2.32	2.23	2.29	2.37
250,000 to 500,000	1.47	1.50	1.41	1.52
100,000 to 250,000	1.50	1.45	1.56	1.56
50,000 to 100,000	1.40	1.41	1.49	1.51
25,000 to 50,000	1.29	1.31	1.36	1.40
10,000 to 25,000	1.17	1.20	1.27	1.35
ENTRANCE SALARY OF PATROLMEN: MEDIAN				
Cities over 500,000	$ 3,264	$ 3,500	$ 3,660	$ 3,725
250,000 to 500,000	3,000	3,120	3,500	3,605
100,000 to 250,000	2,795	2,937	3,172	3,381
50,000 to 100,000	2,804	3,120	3,256	3,354
25,000 to 50,000	2,775	3,013	3,240	3,395
10,000 to 25,000	2,686	2,880	3,093	3,212
MAXIMUM SALARY OF PATROLMEN: MEDIAN				
Cities over 500,000	$ 3,768	$ 4,080	$ 4,400	$ 4,500
250,000 to 500,000	3,500	3,795	3,780	4,200
100,000 to 250,000	3,170	3,432	3,720	3,912
50,000 to 100,000	3,168	3,442	3,612	3,744
25,000 to 50,000	3,060	3,327	3,600	3,780
10,000 to 25,000	2,939	3,125	3,376	3,540
POLICE CHIEF'S SALARY: MEDIAN				
Cities over 500,000	$10,150	$10,216	$12,000	$11,957
250,000 to 500,000	6,860	7,899	8,000	9,108
100,000 to 250,000	5,883	6,216	6,600	6,876
50,000 to 100,000	5,217	5,700	6,000	6,006
25,000 to 50,000	4,451	4,897	5,177	5,400
10,000 to 25,000	3,883	4,200	4,478	4,774

	1950	1951	1952	1953
POLICE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES FOR SALARIES AND WAGES, PER CAPITA				
Cities over 500,000	$ 8.80	$ 9.36	$ 10.42	$ 11.09
250,000 to 500,000	4.83	5.50	6.07	6.50
100,000 to 250,000	4.82	5.03	5.63	5.95
50,000 to 100,000	4.64	5.13	5.41	5.95
25,000 to 50,000	4.18	4.53	5.12	5.54
10,000 to 25,000	3.50	3.95	4.35	4.98
POLICE DEPARTMENT TOTAL EXPENDITURES, PER CAPITA				
Cities over 500,000	$ 10.26	$ 9.95	$ 11.13	$ 11.64
250,000 to 500,000	5.52	6.30	6.82	7.36
100,000 to 250,000	5.58	5.80	6.51	6.81
50,000 to 100,000	5.40	5.91	6.30	6.85
25,000 to 50,000	5.00	5.35	5.97	6.57
10,000 to 25,000	4.33	4.89	5.81	6.06

* No. of employees and salaries are summarized from "Police Department Statistics" in the 1951, 1952, and 1953 Municipal Year Books and from data collected for this edition; expenditure data are for the years 1950 to 1953.

in 1953, compared with 139 cities making such reductions in 1952, and 123 making reductions in 1951. Twenty-seven of the cities reducing the work week are over 50,000 population, 35 cities are between 25,000 and 50,000, and the remaining 60 cities are from 10,000 to 25,000 population.[1]

Police Salaries. Table XVII shows data on entrance and maximum salaries of police patrolmen and salaries of police chiefs as reported by city officials early in 1954. These data are summarized in Table 2 with four year trends shown in Table 1. Entrance salaries of patrolmen range at the median from $3,212 for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 to $3,725 for cities over 500,000. Maximum salaries of patrolmen at the median range from $3,540 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population to $4,500 for cities over 500,000. Median entrance and maximum salaries are from $65 to $209 higher than those reported in the 1953 Year Book.

The median salaries for police chiefs range from $4,774 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 to $11,957 in cities over 500,000. Table 1 shows that police chiefs' salaries have been increasing steadily for the past four years.

Police Department Expenditures. Table XVII includes 1953 information on police salaries and wages and total police department expenditures for individual cities. Included in the figures are expenditures for new equipment but specifically excluded are pension payments to retirement funds and to former employees. These data are summarized for 1953 in Table 3 with four year trends shown in Table 1.

Total police department expenditures were $8.47 per capita in 952 cities over 10,000 population. Expenditures per capita generally are higher in larger cities, ranging from $11.64 in cities over 500,000 to $6.06 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Salaries and wages comprise about 91 per cent of total police expenditures for all cities over 10,000, but this ratio increases in the larger population groups (see Table 3). Table 1 shows the steady increase in police department expenditures for all population groups from 1951 to 1954.

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[1] The 122 cities over 10,000 population reducing policemen's work week in 1953 are: Auburn, Alabama; Anaheim, Corona, Glendale, Lodi, Maywood, Merced, Modesto, Newport Beach, Pomona, San Bernardino, San Buenaventura, Santa Paula, and Santa Rosa, California; Darien, Greenwich, and Watertown t, Connecticut; Bradenton and Jacksonville, Florida; Albany and Rome, Georgia; Alton, Aurora, Chicago, Danville, Evergreen Park, Rockford, and Springfield, Illinois; South Bend, Indiana; Boone, Clinton, Des Moines, and Iowa City, Iowa; Manhattan, Kansas; Middlesborough, Kentucky; Houma, Louisiana; Bangor and South Portland, Maine; Cumberland, Maryland; Athol, Gloucester, Melrose, Reading, Southbridge t, Stoneham t, and Woburn, Massachusetts; Birmingham, Hazel Park, Muskegon Heights, Port Huron, and Royal Oak, Michigan; Brainerd and South St. Paul, Minnesota; Billings, Montana; Claremont, New Hampshire; Belleville, Ewing tp, Hackensack, and Raritan tp, New Jersey; Auburn, Beacon, Binghamton, Geneva, Johnson City, Kingston, Middletown, Mt. Vernon, Newburgh, New Rochelle, New York, Niagara Falls, North Tonawanda, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Rome, Syracuse, Watertown, and White Plains, New York; Thomasville, North Carolina; Akron, Ashtabula, Dayton, Fostoria, Garfield Heights, Lakewood, Middletown, Newark, Piqua, and Steubenville, Ohio; Ardmore, Oklahoma; Aliquippa, Altoona, Berwick, Erie, Johnstown, Lock Haven, Monessen, Oil City, Phoenixville, Pottsville, Shenandoah, Upper Darby tp, and Williamsport, Pennsylvania; Cranston, Newport, Warwick, and West Warwick, Rhode Island; Sumter, South Carolina; Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Columbia, Tennessee; Borger, Odessa, and San Benito, Texas; Barre and Burlington, Vermont; Port Angeles, and Vancouver, Washington; Morgantown and Wheeling, West Virginia; Marshfield, Racine, and Watertown, Wisconsin.

Number of Motor Vehicles. Late in 1953 a total of 1,057 cities reported having 13,839 police patrol cars ranging from one car in several cities to a high of 933 in New York. A statistical distribution of the number of police patrol cars by population groups is shown in Table 4. A total of 1,054 cities reported on ownership of two-wheel and three-wheel motor cycles; these cities have 4,581 two-wheel motor cycles and 2,423 three-wheel motor cycles.

Extent of One-Man Patrol Cars. Table 5 shows that 174 out of 1,045 reporting cities use one-man patrol cars exclusively for police patrol. A combination of one- and two-man cars is used by 606 cities, and 265 cities use two-man cars only. Of the 174 cities using one-man cars exclusively, 108 are in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group. Three-fourths of the reporting cities use one-man cars part or all of the time.

Shifts Where One-Man Patrol Cars Are Used. Table XVII shows for individual cities using one-man patrol cars, the shifts when such patrol cars

TABLE 2

POLICE EMPLOYEES AND POLICE SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000 BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
NO. OF POLICE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP. (1953)						
Over 500,000	17	1.23	2.18	2.37	2.66	3.82
250,000 to 500,000.	21	0.99	1.24	1.52	1.65	2.17
100,000 to 250,000.	59	1.15	1.38	1.56	1.94	2.57
50,000 to 100,000	106	0.76	1.22	1.51	1.78	3.21
25,000 to 50,000	251	0.51	1.16	1.40	1.76	3.91
10,000 to 25,000	603	0.09	1.09	1.35	1.67	3.64
ENTRANCE SALARY OF PATROLMEN (1954)						
Over 500,000	13	$3,527	$ 3,592	$ 3,725	$ 4,256	$ 4,404
250,000 to 500,000.	19	2,928	3,445	3,605	3,900	4,560
100,000 to 250,000.	48	2,460	3,020	3,381	3,716	4,428
50,000 to 100,000	107	2,286	3,000	3,354	3,840	4,390
25,000 to 50,000	202	2,340	2,988	3,395	3,724	4,649
10,000 to 25,000	480	1,800	2,800	3,212	3,600	4,596
MAXIMUM SALARY OF PATROLMEN (1954)						
Over 500,000	13	$4,000	$ 4,126	$ 4,500	$ 4,892	$ 5,036
250,000 to 500,000.	19	3,498	4,000	4,200	4,764	5,004
100,000 to 250,000.	48	2,988	3,654	3,912	4,200	4,800
50,000 to 100,000	107	2,640	3,441	3,744	4,200	5,148
25,000 to 50,000	202	2,580	3,360	3,780	4,080	5,002
10,000 to 25,000	480	1,920	3,111	3,540	3,950	5,004
SALARY OF POLICE CHIEF (1954)						
Over 500,000	16	$9,204	$10,092	$11,957	$13,375	$15,500
250,000 to 500,000.	19	6,540	7,310	9,108	10,032	12,300
100,000 to 250,000.	56	4,060	5,877	6,876	7,859	10,596
50,000 to 100,000	103	4,170	5,300	6,006	7,200	10,044
25,000 to 50,000	226	3,391	4,800	5,400	6,300	9,600
10,000 to 25,000	600	2,400	4,164	4,774	5,486	9,600

are employed—day, evening, and night. Of the 780 cities using one-man patrol cars, 365 use them on day, evening, and night shifts, 137 use them on day and evening shifts, and 252 use them on the day shift only. The remaining 26 cities use one-man cars on other variations of shifts.

Use of One-Man Cars in Commercial and Industrial Areas. This information was not obtained for the Year Book, but the 1953 Year Book shows that of 1,116 cities reporting, 659 or 59 per cent used one-man cars in commercial and industrial districts. The proportion of cities using one-man cars in such areas ranged from 29 per cent of the cities between 100,000 and 250,000 to 66 per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000.

TABLE 3

POLICE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1953

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	Police Department Expenditures: 1953				
			Salaries and Wages		Total		Per Cent Salaries and Wages to Total
			Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	
Cities over 500,000	14	20,808	$230,847	$11.09	$242,103	$11.64	95.4
250,000 to 500,000	19	6,835	44,407	6.50	50,290	7.36	88.3
100,000 to 250,000	47	6,969	41,480	5.95	47,443	6.81	87.4
50,000 to 100,000	105	7,349	43,789	5.95	50,349	6.85	87.0
25,000 to 50,000	210	7,404	41,048	5.54	48,624	6.57	84.4
10,000 to 25,000	557	8,536	42,547	4.98	51,770	6.06	82.2
All cities over 10,000.	952	57,901	$444,118	$ 7.67	$490,579	$ 8.47	90.5

Use of Foot Patrolmen. Information was not obtained for this Year Book on the cities which have foot patrolmen regularly assigned to residential, business, and factory districts, railroad and bus stations, and parks and playgrounds. The 1953 Year Book, however, shows that of the 1,162 cities reporting, 137 do not use foot patrolmen at all while 50 cities use foot patrolmen throughout the city. About 82 per cent of the 1,162 reporting cities assigned foot patrolmen regularly to the business district.

Police Call Boxes. Table XVII shows for individual cities over 10,000 the number of call boxes broken down by automatic recording boxes,

TABLE 4

NUMBER OF POLICE PATROL CARS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1954

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
Cities over 500,000	17	40	117	196	393	933
250,000 to 500,000	20	31	66	88	122	174
100,000 to 250,000	56	10	20	32	42	109
50,000 to 100,000.	104	3	9	13	18	36
25,000 to 50,000	244	2	4	6	8	144
10,000 to 25,000	602	1	2	3	4	21
All cities over 10,000.	1,043	1	3	4	8	933

locked telephone boxes, and open telephone boxes. A total of 1,030 cities reported having 7,365 automatic recording police call boxes. Almost 80 per cent of these automatic recording boxes are in cities over 100,000 population. A total of 982 cities reported a total of 6,556 locked telephone boxes, and 1,025 cities reported a total of 4,612 open telephone call boxes.

TABLE 5

MANNING OF POLICE PATROL CARS IN CITIES OVER 10.000: 1954

Population Group	Number of Cities Reporting Motorized Patrol	Two-Man Patrol Cars Only		One-Man and Two-Man Patrol Cars		One-Man Patrol Cars Only	
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Cities over 500,000	17	8	47.1	9	52.9	0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000	21	5	23.8	15	71.4	1	4.8
100,000 to 250,000	58	23	39.7	30	51.7	5	8.6
50,000 to 100,000	106	38	35.9	58	54.7	10	9.4
25,000 to 50,000	249	69	27.7	130	52.2	50	20.1
10,000 to 25,000	594	122	20.5	364	61.3	108	18.2
All cities over 10,000.	1,045	265	25.4	606	58.0	174	16.6

TABLE XVII

POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1954

This table includes all of the 512 cities over 25,000 population and 611 of the 835 cities between 10,000 and 25,000, according to the 1950 census. All of these data were reported to the Year Book late in 1953 and early in 1954 by city officials. Under "No. Full-time Paid Employees" the "Total" includes both uniformed and civilian personnel. "Work Hours Per Week" shows the average number of hours worked in seven days. Under "Salary of Patrolman—Entrance, Maximum," the figure to the left of the dash (-) is the total salary, including cost-of-living increases, paid to a full-time patrolman during his first 12 months on the force, and the figure to the right of the dash is the highest yearly salary, including cost-of-living increases, paid to a full-time patrolman not holding any promotional rank. "Shifts with One-man Patrol Cars" indicates the shifts on which one-man patrol cars are used, "D" for day shift, "E" for evening shift, and "N" for night shift. A double dagger (‡) means the city uses only one-man patrol cars. The next column shows first the number of patrol cars used for regular police patrol service, excluding ambulances and rescue trucks; the second figure shows the number of two-wheeled motorcycles; and the third figure the number of three-wheeled motorcycles. Under "No. of Call Boxes", the first figure shows the number of automatic recording police call boxes which may have either locked or open phones; the second and third figures show the number of nonrecording locked and open phones. "Total Expenditures for Department" includes new equipment and all other expenditures except payments by city into pension or retirement fund or payments to retired employees. A single dagger (†) indicates 1952 figures. Leaders (. . .) indicate data not reported. See preceding article for detailed explanation. Refer to Table IV for population figures for these cities.

POLICE CHIEF—HOW APPOINTED (shown only for cities over 25,000)

A—by city manager
B—by police or safety board
C—by city council
E—elected
G—by governor
M—by mayor
S—by police or safety commissioner or director

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Number of Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles, 3-Wheel Cycles	No. of Call Boxes — Auto. Recording, Locked Phone, Open Phone	Police Department Expenditures, 1953 (in thousands)	
	Total Civilians							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
Over 1,000,000									
Chicago, Ill.	8,453-1,129	44	$4,242-4,725	$13,500M	None	423-100-135	0-1,474-0	$	$ . . . .
Detroit, Mich.	4,602-383	40	4,252-5,036	16,531M	None	624-80-55	842-0-0	22,322	23,396
Los Angeles, Calif. . .	5,363-1,116	44	4,260-5,004	15,500B	D	648-436-80	0-663-0	24,269	26,198
New York, N. Y.	20,787-924	42	3,725-4,780	15,000S	DEN	933-343-126	0-0-1,915	91,950	94,099
Philadelphia, Pa.	4,672-294	48	3,583-4,500	13,000S	DEN	319-61-99	0-0-1,266	21,518	22,044
500,000 to 1,000,000									
Baltimore, Md.	2,478-255	48	3,600-4,100	12,500C	DEN	196-91-8	0-344-0	9,736	10,356
Boston, Mass.	3,058-224	40	3,527-4,144	10,600	None	119-3-27	570-0-0	12,333	13,757
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,369-154	44	3,700-4,000	12,000M	None	119-43-12	757-0-0	5,565	5,877
Cincinnati, Ohio	854-43	44	3,755-4,392	9,924A	DEN	163-19-13	240-0-0	3,873	3,987
Cleveland, Ohio	2,168-340	40	3,318-4,452†	10,860M	None	362-16-16	325-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Houston, Tex.	883-235	40	3,540-4,260	9,600M	DEN	242-22-4	0-0-42	3,102	3,529
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,559-89	44	4,352-4,738	11,915B	DEN	112-53-23	0-0-. .	6,962	7,567
Minneapolis, Minn. . .	640-61	40	3,816-4,332	9,204M	D	64-14-8	0-56-0	2,787	3,019
New Orleans, La. . . .	1,007†	48†	3,000-3,600	10,600C	. . .	. . .	. . .	3,261†	3,732†

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Number of Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles, 3-Wheel Cycles	No. of Call Boxes — Auto. Recording, Locked Phone, Open Phone	Police Department Expenditures, 1953 (in thousands)	
	Total Civilians							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
500,000 to 1,000,000—continued									
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,431†	48	$....-....	$	None	40-65-10	500-0-0	$	$ ....
St. Louis, Mo.	2,296-431	48	3,660-3,840	9,500B	None	216-77-29	0-0-. .	8,773	9,439
San Francisco, Calif.	1,763-96	40	4,404-5,004	13,464B	DEN	156-80-74	422-0-0	8,336	8,892
Washington, D. C.	2,259-169	40	3,900-4,641	12,500C	None	114-90-2	0-672-0	9,321	9,943
250,000 to 500,000									
Akron, Ohio	273-19	42	3,775-4,211†	7,768M†	None	55-14-13	0-150-0	1,123†	1,224†
Atlanta, Ga.	718-100	48	2,928-3,600	10,000C	DEN	91-58-22	0-71-0	2,379	2,967
Birmingham, Ala.	423-45	48	3,438-3,744	C	D	70-8-14	0-0-0	1,583	1,794
Columbus, Ohio	545-99	40	3,600-3,840†	6,780S	DEN	104-41-12	. .-0-0	1,900†	2,030†
Dallas, Tex.	493-98	44	3,480-4,500	10,500A	DEN	138-32-28	0-0-0	2,458	2,925
Denver, Colo.	683-114	48	3,600-4,200	7,800M	DEN	129-29-26	0-. .-0	2,240	2,491
Fort Worth, Tex.	435-26	48	3,605-4,300	10,032A	DEN	75-49-5	0-. .-0	1,568	1,761
Indianapolis, Ind.	920†	48	3,600-4,020	7,350M	None	. .-53-16	. .-0-0	3,223	3,472
Jersey City, N. J.	990†	40	4,200-4,600	11,500C	...	...	...	....	....
Kansas City, Mo.	681-155	48	....-....	....	DEN	131-31-23	0-0-0	....	....
Long Beach, Calif.	393-60	40	4,224-5,004	9,744A	D	64-37-10	0-39-0	1,750	1,994
Louisville, Ky.	521-41	48	2,994-3,588	6,540M	None	75-18-9	0-0-0	1,780	2,099
Memphis, Tenn.	458-85	48	3,447-4,092	7,440M	None	78-20-2	0-0-0	1,591	1,837
Newark, N. J.	1,338†	48	4,000-4,900	....S	...	...	...	6,054	6,498
Oakland, Calif.	777-110	40	4,560-4920	12,300A	DEN	174-61-18	0-319-0	3,591	4,101
Omaha, Neb.	368-67	48	3,660-3,780	7,260C	None	52-15-15	0-. .-. .	1,341	1,472
Portland, Ore.	766-100	40	3,445-4,082	9,600M	D	115-27-14	0-60-1	2,863	3,212
Rochester, N. Y.	532-88	44	3,600-4,000	7,035A	DE	48-8-25	0-0-. .	2,058	2,225
St. Paul, Minn.	368-26	40	3,744-4,344	9,108B	DEN	31-0-4	0-. .-0	1,592	1,782
San Antonio, Tex.	405-65	48	3,480-4,200	7,512A	DEN‡	115-15-10	0-28-0	1,416	1,661
San Diego, Calif.	550-80	40	4,020-4,764	11,448A	DE	91-44-9	0-81-0	2,084	2,421
Seattle, Wash.	769-100	44	3,900-4,380	10,000M	DE	124-40-33	275-0-0	3,074	3,606
Toledo, Ohio	462-76	48	3,720-4,840	7,310A	DE	85-23-5	230-15-0	1,762	1,972
100,000 to 250,000									
Albany, N. Y.	...	..	2,670-2,920†	5,225..†	...	...	...	899†	1,108†
Allentown, Pa.	126-8	44	3,480-3,630	4,960M	DEN	10-3-5	0-63-0	396†	516†
Austin, Tex.	182-24	48	3,015-3,840	5,820A	DEN	37-7-10	0-0-9	633	773
Baton Rouge, La.	119†	48	2,940-3,300	7,800M	...	...	...	465	577
Berkeley, Calif.	138-7	40	4,428-4,800	10,596A	DEN‡	. .-0-5	0-83-0	603	794
Bridgeport, Conn.	360-12	40	3,230-3,990	7,550..	DEN	22-11-7	. .-0-0	1,291	1,453
Cambridge, Mass.	235-7	48†	3,410-4,060	6,900A	None	16-4-1	0-0-. .	925†	986†
Camden, N. J.	285-85	42	2,800-3,800	5,525S	None	19-4-8	85-0-0	964	1,063
Canton, Ohio	142-5	40	3,408-3,657	5,313S	None	36-12-3	0-. .-0	542	642
Charlotte, N. C.	219-16	48	3,389-3,913	7,500C	None	29-12-4	0-0-12	913	1,014
Chattanooga, Tenn.	166-11	48	3,180-3,900	6,180C	DEN	27-6-0	0-0-0	622	728
Corpus Christi, Tex.	134-13	48	3,240-4,020	6,696A	D	24-19-5	0-. .-0	441	547
Dayton, Ohio	342-40	40	3,994-4,358	8,609A	DEN	66-14-10	. .-0-0	1,094	1,266
Des Moines, Iowa	204-21	45	3,192-3,840	6,840A	DEN	42-0-12	0-25-0	751	872
Duluth, Minn.	163-38	44	3,504-4,260	7,200S	DE	25-0-2	0-. .-0	573	672
Elizabeth, N. J.	272-16	40	3,704-4,304	7,000C	None	16-15-1	49-0-0	1,144	1,222
El Paso, Tex.	162-26	48	3,247-4,200	7,387M	None	28-17-0	0-0-0	572	702
Erie, Pa.	181-10	40	3,720-4,020	5,520C	D	17-11-1	0-0-0	657	775
Evansville, Ind.	189-16	48	3,816-3,996	6,099B	DE	29-7-2	0-2-0	769	860
Fall River, Mass.	253†	40	3,100-3,100	6,300B	...	...	...	....	....
Flint, Mich.	239-55	44	3,880-4,732	10,250A	DEN	48-3-9	0-27-0	1,027	1,257
Fort Wayne, Ind.	198-4	40	3,810-3,900	5,740..	None	21-7-4	59-0-2	729	788
Gary, Ind.	250-50	48	....-....	....	None	44-12-7	0-0-6	....	....
Grand Rapids, Mich.	277-47	40	3,575-4,030	8,684A	DEN	49-11-10	54-0-0	964	1,119
Hartford, Conn.	381-35	40	3,588-4,056	9,152A	DEN‡	41-12-0	0-. .-0	1,316	1,456
Jacksonville, Fla.	385-51	40	2,963-3,796	6,900C	None	57-17-11	0-67-0	1,303†	1,539†
Kansas City, Kan.	161-20	48	....-....	....	DEN	33-21-5	0-0-0	....	....

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Number of Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles, 3-Wheel Cycles	No. of Call Boxes — Auto. Recording, Locked Phone, Open Phone	Police Departme Expenditures, 19 in thousands)	
	Total Civil-ians							Salaries and Wages	Tota for Dep
100,000 to 250,000—continued									
Knoxville, Tenn.	162-12	46	$2,820-3,180	$ 5,400..	DE	39-4-0	0-. .-0	$	$ . .
Little Rock, Ark.	127†	40	3,218-3,575	5,395B	DE	16-13-4	0-0-. .	422	4
Miami, Fla.	641-107	48	3,036-4,020	9,500A	None	109-56-0	280-0-0	2,177	2,5
Mobile, Ala.	192-33	48	2,604-2,908	6,120C	None	20-4-2	0-0-0	542†	6
Montgomery, Ala.	151-12	48	2,460-3,024	5,760C	D	25-21-6	0-0-0	433	5
Nashville, Tenn.	288-11	40	3,000-3,600	6,600M	None	56-22-4	0-0-0	. . . .	1,1
New Bedford, Mass.	231-17	. .	3,000-3,250	5,150M	DEN‡	13-3-1	0-. .-0	723	7
New Haven, Conn.	414-29	40	. . . .-. . . .	8,500M	D	27-6-0	. .-0-0	. . . .	. .
Norfolk, Va.	335-27	48	2,898-3,552	7,056A	None	64-26-5	300-0-0	1,187	1,3
Oklahoma City, Okla.	306-45	46	3,150-3,600	8,400A	None	. .-18-10	0-. .-0	1,026	1,0
Pasadena, Calif.	183-32	40	3,951-4,651	8,763A	DE	31-11-4	0-3-0	886	1,0
Paterson, N. J.	266-12	42	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	14-12-5	100-0-0	. . . .	. .
Peoria, Ill.	147-42	48	4,200-4,200	6,526A	None	18-4-10	. .-0-0	600	6
Phoenix, Ariz.	218-34	46	3,528-4,320	7,425A	DEN	33-8-6	0-7-0	819	1,0
Providence, R. I.	481-61	48	3,471-3,809	7,241S	DEN	41-22-5	169-0-0	1,709	1,9
Reading, Pa.	195†	40	2,970-3,465	5,015C	DEN	11-0-4	58-0-0	543	5
Richmond, Va.	340-31	46	3,510-4,160	7,800S	DEN	65-26	0-. .-0	1,203	1,4
Sacramento, Calif.	274-35	40	3,870-4,560	9,840A	D	36-23-12	. .-0-0	1,149	1,2
Salt Lake City, Utah	231-19	48	3,000-3,780†	6,000C†	D	52-13-10	0-. .-0	811†	9
Savannah, Ga.	172-20	46	2,780-3,340	5,340..	DEN	34-10-3	0-0-0	532	6
Scranton, Pa.	185†	40†	3,113-3,600	4,061M	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. .
Shreveport, La.	150†	48†	2,892-3,024	6,852C	. . .	. . .	. . .	535	6
Somerville, Mass.	168-. .	42	3,362-3,851	6,050M	None	12-0-0	105-0-0	629	6
South Bend, Ind.	180†	42	4,235-4,397	6,496M	. . .	36-1-6	. .-0-0	771	8
Spokane, Wash.	226-24	40	3,444-3,756	6,480C	D	23-18-8	0-31-0	864	1,0
Springfield, Mass.	370-25	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	24-20-8	. .-0-0	. . . .	. .
Syracuse, N. Y.	418-85	44	3,360-3,780	7,810M	DEN	34-18-6	0-44-0	1,374	1,4
Tacoma, Wash.	225-23	40	3,912-4,392	9,120A	None	36-19-13	28-15-0	941	1,1
Tampa, Fla.	193-12	40	3,276-3,672	6,500M	None	. .-16-4	0-. .-0	633	7
Trenton, N. J.	260-18	40	3,210-4,060†	6,260S†	None	34-5-2	84-0-0	1,058†	1,1
Tulsa, Okla.	238-73	48	3,120-3,660†	. . . .	None	44-12-8	0-0-0	799†	9
Utica, N. Y.	170-10	46	3,000-3,450	5,000S	DEN	19-11-4	0-25-0	586	6
Waterbury, Conn.	266-9	40	3,514-3,890	8,226..	DEN	20-0-0	0-. .-0	907	1,0
Wichita, Kan.	240-40	48	3,600-4,162	7,940A	DEN‡	47-11-10	0-29-0	893	1,1
Wilmington, Del.	240-27	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	16-12-8	67-0-0	. . . .	. .
Worcester, Mass.	407-40	40	3,005-3,653	7,787A	DEN‡	46-7-8	. .-0-0	1,411	1,5
Yonkers, N. Y.	279-21	42	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	42-21-2	131-0-0	954†	1,0
Youngstown, Ohio	284-27	40	4,283-4,283	7,865M	DE	40-4-4	81-0-0	1,154	1,2
50,000 to 100,000									
Alameda, Calif.	76-6	40	4,200-4,800	8,940A	DEN	16-0-2	0-12-0	323	3
Albuquerque, N. M.	94-4	48	2,970-3,396	5,832A	DEN‡	12-9-3	0-0-0	347	4
Alexandria, Va.	97-12	48	3,500-4,300	6,550A	DEN	14-6-3	0-0-10	363	4
Alhambra, Calif.	74-10	40	3,726-4,512	7,656A	D	14-8-3	0-0-0	340	3
Altoona, Pa.	94-8	40	2,978-3,460	4,644M	None	5-4-0	0-. .-0	341	3
Amarillo, Tex.	135-7	48	3,240-3,840	6,900A	D	16-21-4	0-0-0	388	4
Asheville, N. C.	81-2	48	2,508-3,168	5,940A	DE	14-0-2	0-0-0	267	3
Atlantic City, N. J.	199-41	48	3,060-3,480†	6,720A†	None	21-18-2	79-0-0	283†	3
Augusta, Ga.	162-13	48	3,060-3,306	. . . .	DE	23-20-5	0-0-0	556	6
Aurora, Ill.	57-3	40	3,900-3,900	5,280M	None	5-3-4	0-12-0	218	2
Bay City, Mich.	80-6	40	3,900-4,012	5,812C	DEN	10-0-2	0-0-. .	360	4
Bayonne, N. J.	. . .	. .	4,000-4,000	7,500S	. . .	. . .	. . .	1,000	1,0
Beaumont, Tex.	110-11	48	3,240-3,660	7,200A	DE	20-7-3	0-37-0	314	3
Berwyn, Ill.	. . .	. .	3,785-4,000	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	192	2
Bethlehem, Pa.	78-5	48	3,090-3,450	4,350M	None	10-4-7	0-0-0	315	3
Binghamton, N. Y.	127-10	40	. . . .-. . . .	5,900M	DE	12-6-3	. .-0-0	. . . .	. .
Brockton, Mass.	102-6	38	3,075-3,475	5,150M	D	6-0-0	39-0-0	348	3
Brookline t, Mass.	135-4	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN	12†-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. .

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Number of Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles, 3-Wheel Cycles	No. of Call Boxes — Auto. Recording, Locked Phone, Open Phone	Police Department Expenditures, 1953 (in thousands)	
	Total Civilians							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
50,000 to 100,000—continued									
Burbank, Calif.	104-12	42	$4,272-5,148	$ 9,300A	D	18-15-2	0-4-0	$ 497	$ 593
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	90-9	48	3,747-4,044	5,724C	None	12-3-4	0-0-10	364	445
Charleston, S. C.	166-45	48	3,000-3,400	6,000M	None	20-14-4	0-72-0	492	561
Charleston, W. Va.	101†	48	. . . .-4,230	5,700M†	. . .	. . .	. . .	358	397
Chester, Pa.	. . .	. .	3,800-3,800	4,800..	. . .	. . .	. . .	316	346
Cicero, Ill.	. . .	. .	3,555-4,076†	5,905C†	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	90-25	44	3,600-4,410†	7,000A†	None	15-2-2	0-0-15	318†	345†
Clifton, N. J.	109-24	40	3,900-4,500	6,832A†	None	13-4-1	0-41-0	369	409
Columbia, S. C.	138-29	48	2,856-3,300	6,420A	DEN‡	28-10-4	0-. .-0	457	574
Columbus, Ga.	122-1	48	2,880-3,480	6,000B	DE	19-12-2	0-0-0	405	481
Covington, Ky.	87-6	48	3,506-3,506	5,000A	None	13-6-3	0-20-0	321	371
Cranston, R. I.	73-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	4,900C	DEN‡	14-4-0	0-25-0	238	291
Davenport, Iowa	88-3	48	3,820-3,880	5,830M	None	10-2-4	0-54-0	330	373
Dearborn, Mich.	188-15	40	4,390-4,978	8,640S	D	35-12-0	66-0-0	942	999
Decatur, Ill.	50-3	48	3,900-3,900	5,100B	None	9-0-4	0-0-0	192	210
Durham, N. C.	111-22	48	2,760-3,468	6,000A	D	24-3-5	0-. .-0	387	468
East Chicago, Ind.	133-6	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	15-7-3	0-. .-0	. . . .	. . . .
East Orange, N. J.	137-3	40	2,750-4,100	6,900M	DEN	17-5-5	52-0-0	567	616
East St. Louis, Ill.	90†	48†	4,200-4,200	6,600..	. . .	. . .	. . .	328†	372†
Evanston, Ill.	111-20	48	3,660-3,912†	6,600M†	None	12-10-5	0-0-12	. . . .	. . . .
Fresno, Calif.	188-24	40	3,888-4,620	9,144M	DEN	36-14-9	0-43-0	807	1,057
Gadsden, Ala.	75-1	48	2,700-3,300	5,400C	None	9-4-3	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Galveston, Tex.	. . .	. .	2,760-3,360	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	238	289
Glendale, Calif.	155-19	40	3,936-4,776	8,400A	DE	23-12-5	0-. .-0	689	813
Green Bay, Wis.	85-5	42	3,720-4,020	6,400B	DE	6-6-5	. .-0-0	321	343
Greensboro, N. C.	139-18	44	2,928-3,552	7,620A	DEN	29-3-5	0-0-16	512	625
Greenville, S. C.	108-8	48	2,785-. . . .	5,300C	None	15-4-8	0-0-0	386	566
Hamilton, Ohio	76-2	48	3,840-4,140	6,420A	DEN	10-6-2	0-3-0	264	306
Hammond, Ind.	136-11	48	4,140-4,500	6,100B	D	21-15-3	0-0-15	566	630
Hampton, Va.	54-3	48	2,940-3,600	5,800A	DEN	20-2-1	0-8-4	193	230
Harrisburg, Pa.	135-5	48	3,289-3,421	5,086M	None	6-4-3	0-77-0	460†	506†
Hoboken, N. J.	. . .	. .	3,900-4,500	7,050S	. . .	. . .	. . .	753	830
Holyoke, Mass.	118-1	40	3,522-3,769	6,271..	DEN‡	7-2-1	0-0-47	509	546
Huntington, W. Va.	98-. .	48	3,319-3,441	. . . .	DE	19-4-5	0-24-0	353	430
Irvington, N. J.	106†	40†	3,000-4,500	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .
Jackson, Mich.	158-29	48	3,456-3,972	5,868C	None	19-11-4	0-0-0	296	334
Jackson, Miss.	154†	48†	3,117-3,546	6,372M	. . .	. . .	. . .	558	676
Johnstown, Pa.	89-9	40	3,024-3,420	4,800M	None	3-7-2	64-0-0	270†	301†
Joliet, Ill.	71-3	40	3,900-3,900	4,530B	DE	10-4-5	0-4-0	250	275
Kalamazoo, Mich.	103-21	44	3,870-4,287	8,580A	DE	13-2-4	0-0-. .	424	512
Kenosha, Wis.	81-8	42	4,110-4,290	7,800B	DE	11-5-2	0-. .-0	363	406
Lakewood, Ohio	65-2	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	9-0-2	0-3-0	. . . .	. . . .
Lancaster, Pa.	74-10	44	3,300-3,700	4,860M	D	8-4-3	0-. .-0	267	311
Lansing, Mich.	141-4	40	3,750-4,150	7,750M	DEN	16-11-5	0-14-0	602	718
Laredo, Tex.	45-4	48	2,340-2,580	4,500..	None	5-2-3	0-. .-0	148	163
Lawrence, Mass.	144-4	40	3,460-3,460	4,900S	None	0-2-6	66-0-0	522	573
Lexington, Ky.	88-7	48	2,856-3,312	5,544A	D	10-4-4	0-5-0	290	365
Lima, Ohio	58†	40†	3,135-3,600	5,220M	. . .	. . .	. . .	201	247
Lincoln, Neb.	114-22	48	3,090-3,540	6,480S	None	17-9-4	0-. .-0	365	456
Lorain, Ohio	55-1	44	4,080-4,080	6,144M	DEN	10-3-4	0-. .-0	216	264
Lowell, Mass.	190-13	40	3,425-3,425	5,200A	DEN‡	8-4-0	. .-0-0	692	738
Lubbock, Tex.	104-6	48	3,370-3,540	6,600C	DEN	22-2-3	0-0-0	339	421
Lynn, Mass.	. . .	. .	3,385-3,610	5,090..	. . .	. . .	. . .	680	744
McKeesport, Pa.	86†	48†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .
Macon, Ga.	108-3	48	2,514-3,180†	6,326M†	None	12-19-3	0-55-0	352†	399†
Madison, Wis.	167-26	40	3,876-4,296	8,443B	DEN‡	26-4-6	0-0-9	687	788
Malden, Mass.	126-0	40	3,500-3,700	5,700S	None	8-0-0	49-0-0	430	461

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees		Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Number of Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles, 3-Wheel Cycles	No. of Call Boxes — Auto. Recording, Locked Phone, Open Phone	Police Departmen Expenditures, 19 (in thousands)	
	Total	Civilians							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept
50,000 to 100,000—continued										
Manchester, N. H.	127	7	40	$3,241-3,332†	$5,730B	DEN‡	9-4-4	42-0-0	$ 466	$ 51
Medford, Mass.	114	3	40	3,354-3,744	6,006A	D	. . .	1-. .-0	441	46
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	168	21	42	3,990-4,550	7,250..	DEN	17-6-4	0-0-34	706	76
Muncie, Ind.	80	12	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	12-1-2	0-0-0	. . . .	. . .
New Britain, Conn.	147	8	40	3,432-3,640	6,604B	DEN	6-3-2	14-35-0	549	63
New Rochelle, N. Y.	140	9	40	3,545-4,743	7,645S	DEN	17-7-4	0-0-43	712	77
Newtown, Mass.	185†		40†	3,593-3,807	6,900M	. . .	. . .	. . .	634	70
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	163	12	42	3,530-4,200	7,200A	D	12-9-3	0-. .-0	687	73
Oak Park, Ill.	83†		48	4,200-4,788	7,632A	None	8-7-4	0-0-21	341	40
Ogden, Utah	59	4	48	3,180-3,720	5,400A	DEN	14-2-2	0-0-0	228	30
Orlando, Fla.	100	11	48	3,000-3,540	5,220M	DEN	15-10-3	23-0-0	327	41
Passaic, N.J.	124†		40†	3,460-4,110	6,235S	. . .	. . .	. . .	518	55
Pawtucket, R. I.					(not reporting)					
Pittsfield, Mass.	83	3	40	3,300-3,300	5,800M	DEN‡	9-0-0	20-0-0	292	32
Pontiac, Mich.	90	13	40	4,095-4,368	7,644A	D	20-6-3	0-9-0	468	52
Port Arthur, Tex.	67	16	48	3,120-3,876	7,704A	None	12-0-3	0-0-0	217	28
Portland, Me.	129	20	49†	2,946-3,207	5,579A	DEN‡	7-0-4	45-0-0	379	41
Portsmouth, Va.	94	9	48	3,000-3,324	5,700A	None	15-8-2	16-0-0	330	36
Pueblo, Colo.	80†		48†	3,171-3,612	5,832A	. . .	. . .	. . .	289	33
Quincy, Mass.	151	7	42	3,350-3,900	6,300A	DEN	11-4-1	0-72-0	610	73
Racine, Wis.	117	3	42	3,959-4283	7,282B	D	10-4-3	0-. .-0	500	54
Raleigh, N. C.	105	15	48	3,080-3,480	6,600A	DE	13-7-1	0-0-0	347	42
Richmond, Calif.	149	19	40	4,356-4,800	10,044A	DE	34-0-5	0-0-0	664	80
Roanoke, Va.	119	5	48	3,000-3,600	5,800A	None	18-9-2	0-0-22	411	45
Rockford, Ill.	107	7	40	4,200-4,200	7,000B	None	15-4-4	0-. .-0	458	52
Saginaw, Mich.	139	8	40	4,000-4,120	7,210A	DN	34-0-5	0-0-8	574	66
St. Joseph, Mo.	100	11	56†	2,160-2,640	4,170B	None	12-4-3	0-0-0	262	32
St. Petersburg, Fla.	101	7	48	2,795-3,406	7,176A	DE	22-5-3	0-0-0	341	43
San Angelo, Tex.	53	10	48	2,910-3,276	3,000E†	D	7-9-1	0-0-0	141	16
San Bernardino, Calif.	144	13	40	3,510-4,116	. . . .	DE	15-20-3	0-0-0	517	63
San Jose, Calif.	135	5	40	3,798-4,560	9,672A	DEN	34-16-5	0-0-14	597	72
Santa Monica, Calif.	153	33	40	4,038-4,740	9,384A	D	19-15-6	0-7-0	742	89
Schenectady, N. Y.	158	10	40	3,067-3,730	7,045A	None	12-0-9	0-. .-0	606	63
Sioux City, Iowa	103†		44†	3,168-3,588†	4,908S†	None†	. . . .	. . .	332†	41
Sioux Falls, S. D.	71	7	44	3,144-3,672	5,951C	D	8-2-6	0-11-0	254	30
South Gate, Calif.	50	2	40	3,960-4,380	7,505C	D	8-5-1	0-9-0	254	29
Springfield, Ill.	105	14	40	4,200-4,200	5,100M	D	10-4-6	0-0-14	367	42
Springfield, Mo.	65	11	48	2,832-2,832	4,344A	DEN	16-7-2	0-0-0	242	26
Springfield, Ohio	88	8	48	3,794-4,109	6,648A	DE	14-5-2	54-0-0	366	42
Stamford, Conn.	178	10	40	3,300-4,020	. . . .	D	17-5-2	0-0-. .	678	76
Stockton, Calif.	125	11	40	3,780-4,716	9,204A	DN	20-6-7	0-0-0	562	64
Terre Haute, Ind.	91	2	48	3,720-3,720	5,400M	None	12-2-2	0-0-0	333	38
Topeka, Kan.	119	30	48	3,180-3,480†	6,000M†	None	22-7-3	0-0-0	385†	47
Troy, N. Y.	185†		40	3,050-3,050	4,850..	. . .	. . .	. . .	555	62
Union City, N. J.	118†		40†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	103	0	44	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	8-3-2	0-0-35	. . . .	. . .
Waco, Tex.	105	3	48	3,000-3,600	5,160C	None	12-11-4	0-0-0	328	39
Waterloo, Iowa	73	1	50	3,420-3,900	6,000M	DE	7-0-4	0-20-0	299	33
Wheeling, W. Va.	80†		40	3,270-3,270	5,390A	. . .	. . . .	. . .	251	28
Wichita Falls, Tex.	77	10	48	2,880-3,660	6,612A	D	12-1-3	0-0-1	248	29
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	85	2	48	2,834-3,308	5,082M	DEN‡	7-1-5	40-0-0	322	34
Winston-Salem, N. C.	190	9	44	2,952-3,780	9,320A	None	9-2-8	0-12-0	629	74
Woonsocket, R. I.	. . .		. .	3,123-3,132	6,000B	. . .	. . .	. . .	278	31
York, Pa.	80	1	48	3,200-3,700	4,500M	None	6-3-3	34-13-0	281	29
25,000 to 50,000										
Abilene, Tex.	67	11	48	2,760-3,000	5,412C	DE	7-2-2	0-5-0	204	26
Abington tp, Pa.	32	1	48†	4,000-4,300	7,300C	DEN	11-0-0	0-0-0	139	18

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees		Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Number of Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles, 3-Wheel Cycles	No. of Call Boxes — Auto. Recording, Locked Phone, Open Phone	Police Department Expenditures, 1953 (in thousands)	
	Total	Civilians							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Albany, Ga.	45	. .	48	$2,916-3,371	$5,652A	D	5-4-0	0-8-0	$ 136	$ 171
Alexandria, La.	61	2	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	13-2-0	0-0-10	. . . .	. . . .
Aliquippa, Pa.	30	1	46	3,735-3,900	4,800C	None	3-1-0	0-16-0	123	142
Alliance, Ohio	31	0	40	3,540-3,600	4,200M	D	3-2-1	0-4-0	101	111
Alton, Ill.	44	3	40	3,300-3,540†	4,500M†	None	3-3-1	0-0-0	132†	139†
Amsterdam, N. Y.	43	2	40	3,060-3,360	4,650C	D	3-2-2	0-0-0	153	179
Anderson, Ind.	73	5	48	3,900-3,900	6,080B	DE	12-5-2	0-0-0	240†	282†
Ann Arbor, Mich.	69	6	44	3,600-4,074	6,762..	DE	10-3-5	0-0-4	258	291
Anniston, Ala.	41	. .	56	2,804-2,945	4,850C†	None	7-4-2	0-6-0	146	181
Appleton, Wis.	44	. .	48	3,270-3,920	5,830B	D	5-6-3	15-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Arlington t, Mass.	76	2	40	3,116-3,881	6,340C	DEN‡	5-2-1	77-0-0	304	347
Ashland, Ky.	35	3	40	3,390-3,540	4,722M	None	5-1-1	0-0-0	123	143
Athens, Ga.	35	1	48	2,820-2,820	4,320..	None	4-4-1	0-0-1	109	118
Auburn, N. Y.	66	17	44	3,124-3,520	5,107A	None	4-3-1	0-0-29	178	197
Bakersfield, Calif.	117	21	40	3,972-4,716	8,652A	DEN	17-21-6	0-0-. .	375	478
Bangor, Me.	69	19	44	2,662-3,236	5,200A	DE	4-0-1	10-0-0	187	216
Barberton, Ohio	27	0	44	3,660-3,960	5,148M	D	5-2-2	0-. .-0	96†	113†
Battle Creek, Mich.	56	8	48	3,684-4,100	7,168..	D	11-2-3	0-5-0	220	236
Belleville, Ill.	38	1	48	3,900-3,900	5,100B	DE	6-4-0	0-0-0	139	148
Belleville, N. J.	61	3	42	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	8-2-2	22-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Bellingham, Wash.	42	. .	40	3,600-4,140	5,400M	DE	. .-4-2	0-0-. .	161	179
Belmont t, Mass.	46	3	40	3,400-3,600	6,800C	DEN	5-1-0	29-0-0	183	208
Beloit, Wis.	45	2	42	3,600-3,900	5,520B	D	5-0-3	0-0-0	176	200
Bessemer, Ala.	33	0	48	3,376-3,611	4,860C	None	7-2-1	0-0-0	115	150
Beverly, Mass.	56	. .	40	3,441-3,441†	4,500M†	DEN	4-0-0	0-0-. .	196†	214†
Beverly Hills, Calif.	70	9	42	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	14-11-4	0-0-32	. . . .	. . . .
Billings, Mont.	48	2	44	3,720-3,840	5,700C	D	4-1-3	0-0-0	153	178
Biloxi, Miss.	38	14	56	2,640-2,640	4,092M	D	5-1-0	0-0-0	116	150
Bloomfield, N. J.	101	13	48	3,390-3,790	6,590C	D	9-6-1	. .-0-0	387	418
Bloomington, Ill.	36	2	48	3,900-3,900	C	DE	4-3-2	0-0-0	145	166
Bloomington, Ind.	38	3	48	3,536-3,536	4,500M	None	4-2-2	0-0-0	108	121
Boise City, Idaho	61	7	48	3,120-3,360	5,400M	D	7-4-3	0-0-0	194	242
Bremerton, Wash.	55	8	40	3,760-3,880	5,010M	DEN	10-4-4	0-0-0	207	260
Bristol, Conn.	52	1	40	3,250-3,750	6,000B	DE	6-0-1	0-0-0	218	253
Brownsville, Tex.	51	11	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DE	8-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Burlington, Iowa	33	1	48	3,284-3,600	4,500C	DEN	3-0-1	0-0-0	115	134
Burlington, Vt.	46	4	40	2,713-3,113	5,100M	DEN‡	4-2-0	. . .	114	138
Butte, Mont.	34†		47†	4,020-4,140	5,406M	. . .	. . .	. . .	137	258
Champaign, Ill.	39†		48†	3,900-3,900	4,560B	. . .	. . .	. . .	125	146
Charlottesville, Va.	39	3	48	2,880-3,360	5,500A	None	4-2-2	0-0-0	145	162
Chelsea, Mass.	78	2	40†	3,585-3,585†	6,076M†	None	4-0-0	35-0-0	313†	324†
Cheyene, Wyo.	44	7	48	. . . .-. . . .	5,400M	DEN	7-4-2	0-8-0	178	215
Chicopee, Mass.	102	4	40	3,639-3,639	5,114M	DEN‡	7-2-0	32-0-0	307	338
Clarksburg, W. Va.	30†		48†	3,190-3,220†	4,380A†	. . .	. . .	. . .	89†	95†
Clinton, Iowa	28	. .	48	3,391-3,788	4,888M	None	3-0-2	0-0-0	104	113
Colo. Springs, Colo.	73	8	48	3,456-4,008	7,440A	DEN	11-3-5	0-9-0	307	366
Columbia, Mo.	35	3	48	2,490-2,952	5,400A	DEN	5-1-1	0-0-0	99	130
Compton, Calif.	59	5	40	4,074-4,464	7,620A	D	9-8-2	0-0-0	242	278
Concord, N. H.	43	3	40†	2,840-3,200	6,110A	DEN‡	5-0-1	. .-0-0	134	159
Council Bluffs, Iowa	42	6	48	3,336-3,336	5,208A	None	6-1-4	0-0-0	146	183
Cumberland, Md.	56	6	40	2,838-3,234	4,422C	DEN‡	4-1-0	0-7-4	168	189
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	26	1	44	3,960-4,380†	5,280S†	D	3-1-1	0-5-0	101†	122†
Danville, Ill.	31	. .	55	3,900-3,900	4,800M	D	5-0-2	0-4-0	105	121
Danville, Va.	69	1	48	3,144-3,504	6,000A	None	9-2-2	0-0-0	260	299
Daytona Beach, Fla.	58	6	48	2,862-3,420	5,664C	DEN‡	9-6-2	0-0-4	188	232
Dubuque, Iowa	48	1	46	3,504-3,930	6,300A	DE	5-1-2	0-19-0	200	229
East Cleveland, Ohio	54	9	44	3,700-4,410	7,000A	D	10-0-1	0-6-0	242	264

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Number of Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles, 3-Wheel Cycles	No. of Call Boxes — Auto. Recording, Locked Phone, Open Phone	Police Departme Expenditures, 19 (in thousands)	
	Total Civil-ians							Salaries and Wages	Tota for Dept
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
East Hartford t, Conn.	53-2	40	$3,856-4,106	$6,038B	DEN‡	8-. .-. .	0-10-0	$ 213	$ 23
Easton, Pa.	45-2	48	3,229-3,521	5,173M	None	2-. .-. .	0-6-0	159	19
E. Providence t, R. I.	70-3	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	13-6-2	28-0-0	. . .	. .
Eau Claire, Wis.	58-0	42	3,168-3,903	7,237B	DEN‡	6-0-2	0-. .-0	213	28
Elgin, Ill.	38-1	52	3,900-3,900	4,920B	None	5-0-4	0-12-0	143	16
Elkhart, Ind.	60-4	46	4,002-4,002	5,202M	D	7-1-2	0-. .-0	238	26
Elmira, N. Y.	91-0	44	3,488-3,680	5,180A	DEN‡	7-0-1	0-23-4	351	39
Elyria, Ohio	36-0	48	3,888-3,888	4,896M	DE	5-0-1	0-3-. .	138	15
Enid, Okla.	43-4	48	2,820-3,000	4,800A	DEN	9-1-2	0-5-0	123	13
Euclid, Ohio	64-2	40	3,493-4,039	7,200..	DE	12-2-0	0-0-0	282	31
Eugene, Ore.	50-4	44	3,480-4,020	6,300A	DEN‡	11-2-3	0-0-0	186	24
Everett, Mass.				(not reporting)					
Everett, Wash.	52-3	42	3,720-4,080	5,400S	D	12-2-2	6-3-0	213	24
Fairfield t, Conn.	40-1	40	3,069-3,654†	. . . .	DE	9-0-0	0-. .-0	. . .	14
Fairmont, W. Va.	29-. .	48	3,240-3,360	3,600C	None	2-1-0	0-0-0	88	9
Fargo, N. D.	56-6	44	3,144-3,564	5,232..	DEN	6-3-3	0-0-10	201	24
Fayetteville, N. C.	68-3	48	2,880-3,420	5,500C	D	7-4-2	0-0-0	210	27
Ferndale, Mich.	42-3	40	4,536-4,836	6,648C	DEN	7-0-1	0-35-0	183	20
Fitchburg, Mass.	75-15	40	3,342-3,458	5,600M	DEN	6-0-0	. .-0-0	287	33
Fond Du Lac, Wis.	39-3	49	3,744-3,888	4,980B	DEN	4-2-1	0-19-0	143	16
Fort Dodge, Iowa	25-. .	48	3,420-3,720	5,100C†	None	3-1-1	0-6-0	92	10
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	86-9	48	3,096-3,780	7,800A	D	10-5-4	0-0-0	282	33
Fort Smith, Ark.	52-2	48	. . . .-. . . .	4,200..	DEN	8-2-2	0-0-7	166	20
Framingham t, Mass.	34-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	4,800C†	D	3-1-1	0-0-0	. . .	. .
Gainesville, Fla.	44-6	48	2,520-3,264	5,400A	D	6-3-1	0-0-0	132	16
Galesburg, Ill.	34-4	48	3,900-3,900	4,094M	DE	3-2-3	0-0-0	102	11
Garfield, N. J.	50-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	4-2-0	0-6-0	. . .	. .
Gloucester, Mass.	44-2	40	3,008-3,008	4,000..	D	6-3-0	10-0-0	141	. .
Grand Forks, N. D.	28-6	48	2,754-3,144	4,764A	DE	4-1-1	0-0-1	90	11
Granite City, Ill.	22†	48†	3,960-3,960	4,500B	. . .	. . .	. . .	83	9
Great Falls, Mont.	42-3	48	4,000-4,120	4,800M	DE	7-0-3	0-0-0	156	19
Greenville, Miss.	36-4	48†	2,700-. . . .	4,800C	DEN‡	6-2-1	0-0-3	122	15
Greenwich t, Conn.	125-10	40	3,528-4,296	9,600C	DEN	15-6-3	0-0-13	476	59
Hackensack, N. J.	61-0	40	3,800-4,400	6,000A	DEN‡	8-3-3	0-. .-0	319	36
Hagerstown, Md.	51-3	48	3,120-3,420	4,520B	D	5-3-1	26-0-2	178	20
Hamden t, Conn.	57-7	40	3,200-3,600	5,000B	DEN	5-0-0	0-. .-0	193	25
Hamilton tp, N. J.	58-3	40	4,275-4,875	6,875C	None	11-3-0	0-0-0	255	28
Hamtramck, Mich.	99†	40†	4,334-4,814	7,244S	. . .	. . .	. . .	459	47
Hattiesburg, Miss.	30-. .	48	2,556-2,712	3,391M	None	5-0-0	0-0-0	89	1
Haverford tp, Pa.	40-3	48	3,051-4,166	7,500C	None	8-1-0	0-0-7	191	2
Haverhill, Mass.	66-2	40	3,068-3,068	4,400..	None	4-1-1	. .-0-0	219	2
Hazleton, Pa.	30-0	48	3,465-3,465	3,965C	DE	3-0-0	0-0-0	107	1
Hempstead, N. Y.	66-3	40	3,950-4,900	8,300C	DEN‡	8-4-1	0-0-19	273	3
Highland Park, Mich.	132-12	40	4,649-5,002	8,500B	None	17-6-2	0-. .-0	617	6
High Point, N. C.	75-4	48	2,760-3,300	6,000A	DE	10-0-2	0-0-0	244	3
Hot Springs, Ark.	38-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	4-1-2	0-0-0	. . .	.
Huntington Pk., Calif.	47-1	40	4,500-4,680	7,380C	D	7-9-2	0-0-8	220	2
Hutchinson, Kan.	39-5	48	3,036-3,930	5,496A	DEN‡	8-3-2	0-8-0	114	1
Independence, Mo.	34-1	40†	3,540-3,540	4,800C	None	4-3-1	0-0-0	134	2
Inglewood, Calif.	65-5	40	3,734-4,500	7,500C	D	10-8-3	0-. .-0	305	3
Iowa City, Iowa	22-0	42	3,245-3,619	4,730A	DEN‡	3-0-1	0-0-0	. . .	.
Ithaca, N. Y.	49-13	44	3,500-3,900	5,900..	DEN‡	5-2-2	0-0-0	142	1
Jackson, Tenn.	38-7	48	2,790-3,060	5,000M	None	6-2-2	0-0-0	110	1
Jamestown, N. Y.	66-5	48	3,622-3,902	5,360..	DEN	7-2-2	0-. .-. .	248	2
Jefferson City, Mo.	29-. .	48	3,000-3,000	4,500E	None	4-2-0	0-0-0	89	1
Johnson City, Tenn.	37-1	48	2,640-. . . .	4,200A	None	5-2-1	0-4-0	93	1
Joplin, Mo.	41-3	48	2,388-2,700†	3,432M†	D	5-3-2	0-0-0	. . .	.

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees Total Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Number of Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles, 3-Wheel Cycles	No. of Call Boxes — Auto. Recording, Locked Phone, Open Phone	Police Department Expenditures, 1953 (in thousands)	
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Kankakee, Ill.	25-1	48	$4,140-. . . .	$5,400..	D	4-1-2	0-0-14	$ . . .	$ 99
Kearny, N. J.	133-1	40	4,050-4,550	6,550C	DEN	14-4-2	0-41-0	520	578
Key West, Fla.	27-.	56	2,616-2,880	. . . .A	DEN‡	4-1-0	0-0-0	92	119
Kingston, N. Y.	49-1	40	3,130-3,490	5,500B	None	5-2-0	0-21-0	149	162
Kokomo, Ind.	57†	48†	3,600-3,780	5,040M	. . .	. . .	. . .	206	228
Lackawanna, N. Y.	66-3	40	3,800-3,800	5,450..	None	5-3-0	0-0-10	264	283
La Crosse, Wis.	72-9	42	3,720-4,080	6,000B	DE	8-3-2	0-10-0	257	285
Lafayette, Ind.	53-. .	48	3,600-3,840	4,860M	None	5-0-2	0-0-0	186	213
Lafayette, La.	40-1	48	2,400,2,664	4,800M	None	7-4-0	0-0-0	122	139
La Grange, Ga.	37-1	52	2,640-3,000	6,000C	None	4-5-1	0-0-. .	108	130
Lake Charles, La.	27†	48†	. . .-.-. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Lakeland, Fla.	57-9	48	3,180-3,480	7,500..	D	7-7-0	0-2-0	122	154
Laurel, Miss.	. . .	. .	2,832-2,832	3,500..	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	84
Lawton, Okla.	36-10	52	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	. .-1-0	0-0-0	. . .	. . .
Lebanon, Pa.	. . .	. .	3,149-3,302	4,369M	. . .	. . .	. . .	115	128
Lewiston, Me.	51-3	48	2,704-3,004	4,784B	DEN	6-1-1	13-1-0	170	361
Lincoln Park, Mich.	47-5	40	4,275-4,600	6,300B	D	12-1-1	0-0-0	191	419
Linden, N. J.	100-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	8-0-0	. .-0-0	. . .	. . .
Lockport, N. Y.	30-1	48	3,278-3,360†	4,170B†	None	5-2-2	0-8-0	114†	129†
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	104-7	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN	14-4-0	0-0-36	. . .	. . .
Lynchburg, Va.	59-4	48	2,977-3,241	4,962A	DEN	12-3-2	0-0-8	238	278
Lynwood, Calif.	28-0	40	3,924-4,370	6,560C	D	4-6-1	0-0-0	122	152
Manchester t, Conn.	33-.	48	3,994-4,892	6,734A	DEN‡	6-1-0	0-. .-0	178	209
Manitowoc, Wis.	39-.	45	3,636-3,780	4,680B	None	4-2-2	23-0-0	156	170
Mansfield, Ohio	51-2	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	6-1-6	0-33-0	. . .	. . .
Maplewood tp, N. J.	51-0	44	3,504-4,504	6,504C	D	9-2-0	31-0-0	225	248
Marion, Ind.	43-6	48	3,240-3,360	4,000M	D	4-2-2	0-0-0	134	153
Marion, Ohio	36-2	40	3,600-3,600	4,710S	DEN	5-0-1	0-0-6	116	. . .
Mason City, Iowa	39-7	43	3,420-3,600	5,000M	DEN‡	8-0-4	0-8-0	129	165
Massillon, Ohio	27-. .	40	3,750-3,900	4,500..	None	3-2-1	0-30-0	105	115
Maywood, Ill.	25-0	48	3,984-4,248	6,000A	None	3-2-1	0-0-0	110	133
Melrose, Mass.	55-1	40	3,030-3,811	5,550M	None	4-0-0	2-39-0	156†	178†
Meriden, Conn.	74-3	40	3,710-3,710	5,460B	DEN‡	6-0-2	0-0-48	297	322
Meridian, Miss.	72-11	48	2,556-2,880	. . . .	D	9-5-1	0-0-0	194	239
Miami Beach, Fla.	180-42	48	3,924-4,776	8,532A	D	. .-12-11	. . .	764	883
Michigan City, Ind.	45-1	48	3,366-3,666†	4,744M†	None	5-1-2	0-0-0	150†	171†
Middletown, Conn.	40-3	40	3,196-3,556	5,155B	DEN‡	4-0-0	0-. .-0	150	170
Middletown, Ohio	59-2	40	3,455-4,053	6,378A	D	8-6-2	0-. .-0	227	264
Milford t, Conn.	51-0	40	3,200-3,850	5,300B	DEN	7-0-0	0-0-4	175	202
Mishawaka, Ind.	44-7	45	3,960-4,080	5,130M	D	7-0-2	0-0-2	175	193
Moline, Ill.	30-. .	56	3,900-4,090	4,505B	None	4-2-3	0-16-0	101	115
Monroe, La.	63-19	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	8-4-2	0-3-0	. . .	. . .
Montclair, N. J.	91-4	44	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	10-6-1	0-. .-0	. . .	. . .
Morgantown, W. Va.	16-. .	48	2,757-3,360	4,260A	DEN	4-0-0	0-0-5	53	63
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	30-2	48	3,050-4,080	6,300C	DEN‡	3-1-1	0-0-0	146	175
Muskegon, Mich.	75-6	44	3,900-4,200	7,400A	DE	17-5-4	0-. .-0	314	394
Muskogee, Okla.	45†	48†	2,616-2,748	4,440A	. . .	. . .	. . .	129	151
Nashua, N. H.	49-4	40	3,331-3,630	7,136B	DEN‡	5-1-0	0-31-0	192	220
New Albany, Ind.	26†	48†	2,880-3,000	4,000M	. . .	. . .	. . .	94	105
Newark, Ohio	36-0	40	3,180-3,240†	3,960M†	None	5-2-2	0-0-8	105†	115†
New Brunswick, N. J.	. . .	. .	3,600-4,200	5,800C	. . .	. . .	. . .	282	310
Newburgh, N. Y.	60-. .	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	3-3-5	0-23-0	. . .	. . .
New Castle, Pa.	. . .	. .	3,336-3,480	3,852M	. . .	. . .	. . .	210	249
New Kensington, Pa.	34-. .	48	3,740-3,740†	4,620M†	DEN‡	3-0-0	0-4-0	117†	134†
New London, Conn.	58-3	40	3,801-4,053	5,760A	DEN‡	4-1-0	0-0-8	247	267
Newport, Ky.	57-7	40	2,810-3,306	4,356A	None	6-1-1	0-19-0	192	239
Newport, R. I.	81-1	45	3,096-3,385†	4,686M	DEN‡	5-0-2	31-0-0	266†	316†

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Number of Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles, 3-Wheel Cycles	No. of Call Boxes — Auto. Recording, Locked Phone, Open Phone	Police Departmen Expenditures, 195 (in thousands)	
	Total Civilians							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued									
Newport News, Va.	68-18	48	$3,334-3,814	$6,200A	DEN‡	9-6-2	44-0-0	$ 249	$ 30
Norman, Okla.	18-0	48	2,400-2,940	4,000A	D	4-0-0	0-0-0	63	7
Norristown, Pa.	44-0	48	3,455-3,930	5,500C	DEN‡	8-0-3	12-0-0	172	22
Northampton, Mass.	38-. .	40	3,224-3,640	4,992M	D	3-0-0	0-7-0	129	14
North Bergen tp, N. J.	89†	40†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .
North Little Rock, Ark.	61-. .	40	2,678-3,350†	4,896†	None	7-2-1	0-5-0	151†	17
Norwalk, Conn.	99-3	40	3,368-3,836	6,200B	DEN‡	11-0-0	0-0-33	321	36
Norwood, Ohio	18-2	48	3,885-4,410	6,170M	None	7-1-1	0-0-31	190	22
Nutley, N. J.	39-1	48	2,900-4,190	6,000M	None	4-1-0	0-0-0	160	17
Odessa, Tex.	62-5	48	3,702-3,960	7,800A	DE	. .-4-1	0-1-0	242	38
Orange, N. J.	88-4	40	2,982-4,052	6,100S	None	8-5-0	0-0-0	331	38
Oshkosh, Wis.	60-0	42	3,720-4,080	5,700B	None	5-4-4	0-. .-0	235	28
Ottumwa, Iowa	34-3	48	3,735-3,735	4,440A	None	3-1-2	0-0-0	128	14
Owensboro, Ky.	60-2	48	2,496-2,640	3,960..	None	6-2-2	0-0-0	136	20
Paducah, Ky.	61-0	48	2,940-3,180	4,800A	E	9-2-3	0-0-0	198	25
Palo Alto, Calif.	41-2	40	4,014-4,872	8,040A	DEN‡	7-5-3	0-0-0	163	19
Panama City, Fla.	41-11	60	2,940-3,940	5,160..	DE‡	9-4-2	0-0-0	. . .	. .
Parkersburg, W. Va.	36-5	48	2,850-3,300	4,716M	None	4-0-2	0-0-0	100	12
Parma, Ohio	35-2	40	3,740-4,450	7,000M	DE	12-3-0	0-0-0	139	19
Penn tp, Pa.	16-3	48	3,090-3,720	4,020C	D	3-1-0	0-0-0	56	7
Pensacola, Fla.	77-10	48	3,096-3,600	6,600A	D	12-3-3	0-30-0	258	33
Perth Amboy, N. J.	88-. .	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	7-1-2	0-32-0	. . .	. .
Petersburg, Va.	46-3	48	2,744-3,084	5,000A	D	7-3-1	0-. .-0	145	16
Pine Bluff, Ark.	34-0	48	2,820-2,880	3,960..	D	4-4-1	0-0-0	108	13
Plainfield, N. J.	79-5	40	3,300-4,300	6,400M	DEN	5-5-0	8-0-0	324	35
Pocatello, Idaho	37-4	48	3,540-3,660	5,400A	D	5-4-2	0-0-4	. . .	15
Pomona, Calif.	65-6	40	3,672-5,400	7,000C	D	10-8-2	0-0-7	221	30
Port Huron, Mich.	61-19	44	3,745-4,100	6,000A	D	7-0-2	0-. .-0	201	23
Portsmouth, Ohio	53-7	40	3,655-3,720	5,400A	D	9-3-1	0-0-0	180	20
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	73-10	40	3,772-4,109	6,000M	DEN‡	6-4-1	. .-0-0	329	36
Provo, Utah	31-6	48	3,006-3,732	4,462M	. . .	8-2-1	0-0-0	108	13
Quincy, Ill.	46-3	56	3,000-3,000†	3,990M†	None	4-2-1	0-5-0	115†	13
Rapid City, S. D.	25-0	48	3,090-3,090	4,500A	DE	5-2-0	0-0-0	86	10
Redondo Beach, Calif.	34-1	45	3,876-4,500	6,780A	D	10-0-1	0-20-0	138	18
Redwood City, Calif.	42-3	40	3,876-4,704	7,212A	DE	7-4-2	0-0-0	167	19
Reno, Nev.	84-12	48	3,540-3,840	7,100A	DEN	11-6-3	0-0-0	330	39
Revere, Mass.	75-5	40	3,500-3,500	5,200A	None	2-2-0	0-27-0	282	31
Richmond, Ind.	54-4	48	3,600-3,600†	. . . .	None	8-0-3	0-0-0	120†	14
Riverside, Calif.	81-4	40	3,378-4,344	8,052B	DEN	9-12-3	0-. .-0	323	38
Rochester, Minn.	44-1	40	3,260-3,600	5,280M	DEN‡	4-1-1	0-14-0	139	16
Rock Island, Ill.	46-0	56	3,900-4,080	5,100A	D	7-0-4	0-0-0	156	19
Rocky Mount, N. C.	57-10	48	2,856-3,181	5,142A	None	5-3-2	0-4-0	167	20
Rome, Ga.	40-2	48	2,432-2,692	4,576C	None	. .-1-2	0-0-0	124	16
Rome, N. Y.	51-. .	40	3,450-3,850	5,150A	None	3-3-1	32-0-0	188	20
Roswell, N. M.	30-0	48	3,000-3,606	6,600A	D	6-4-1	0-0-0	99	12
Royal Oak, Mich.	58-6	40	4,100-4,625	6,165A	DEN	11-0-2	12-0-0	234	27
St. Cloud, Minn.	35-2	40	3,190-3,502	4,252B	DE	4-0-1	0-14-0	105	10
Salem, Mass.	77-7	40	3,618-3,618	5,298M	D	6-0-0	0-. .-0	315	33
Salem, Ore.	68-13	44	3,550-4,106	6,110A	DEN‡	12-2-2	0-. .-0	259	32
Salina, Kan.	33-2	54	2,990-3,240	5,081A	DEN‡	5-1-1	0-0-0	98	12
Sandusky, Ohio	32-0	48	3,480-3,780	4,800A	D	6-0-1	0-0-0	116	14
San Leandro, Calif.	36-4	40	3,781-4,468	7,980A	DEN‡	7-3-2	0-5-0	155	18
San Mateo, Calif.	53-3	40	4,236-4,752	8,100A	EN	7-2-3	0-0-0	242	27
Santa Ana, Calif.	78-4	40	3,690-4,320	. . . .	. . .	8-14-2	0-8-0	302	35
Santa Barbara, Calif.	72-8	40	3,420-3,750	6,000A	DN	11-10-2	0-0-0	279	34
Santa Fe, N. M.	32†	48†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. .
Shaker Heights, Ohio	52-2	44	3,696-4,512	7,500S	DE	11-0-1	0-0-0	272	32

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees		Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Number of Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles, 3-Wheel Cycles	No. of Call Boxes — Auto. Recording, Locked Phone, Open Phone	Police Department Expenditures, 1953 (in thousands)	
	Total	Civilians							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
Sharon, Pa.	. . .		. .	$3,600-3,840	$5,040. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	$ 132	$ 167
Sheboygan, Wis.	55	. .	46	3,645-3,756	5,574B	D	5-0-4	. .-0-0	210	229
Spartanburg, S. C.	75	6	48	3,048-3,276	4,542A	DE	8-3-3	0-0-. .	240	283
Steubenville, Ohio	43	. .	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	3-2-3	0-30-0	. . .	. . .
Stratford t, Conn.	48	2	40	3,173-3,927	5,723A	DEN‡	9-0-0	0-0-6	158	201
Superior, Wis.	58	1	45	3,390-3,570	5,329B	D	6-1-1	0-0-4	208	241
Tallahassee, Fla.	51	3	48	2,812-3,532	7,650A	D	6-3-2	0-2-0	184	249
Taunton, Mass.	55†		48†	2,917-3,318	4,572. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	219	230
Teaneck tp, N. J.	43	. .	40	3,532-4,550	6,854. .	DEN‡	7-0-1	0-0-6	208	247
Temple, Tex.	29	1	48	2,574-. . . .	4,950C	D	5-2-1	0-0-2	93	112
Torrington, Conn.	58	2	40	3,380-3,484	4,940M	None	4-0-0	0-. .-0	192	220
Tucson, Ariz.	70	12	48	3,456-4,140	6,600A	DEN‡	12-5-3	17-0-0	303	364
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	59	3	48	2,868-3,156	5,040B†	None	7-4-2	0-0-0	181	230
Tyler, Tex.	42	0	48	3,000-4,320	5,640A	D	6-3-2	0-0-0	149	182
Union tp, N. J.	62	. .	40	3,800-4,200	6,200C	None	7-4-1	0-0-24	303	337
University City, Mo.	41	1	48	3,442-3,761	5,520A	DE	7-6-1	0-0-8	153	177
Vallejo, Calif.	75	14	40	3,624-3,972†	6,780A†	D	13-4-2	0-12-0	265†	305†
Valley Stream, N. Y.					(not reporting)					
Vancouver, Wash.	54	2	40	3,438-4,032	5,676A	DE	11-1-2	0-0-0	218	262
Vicksburg, Miss.	31	0	56	2,424-2,664	3,600C	DEN‡	3-4-0	0-0-0	90	122
Vineland, N. J.	27	0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DE	4-0-3	0-0-1	. . .	. . .
Waltham, Mass.					(not reporting)					
Warren, Ohio	58	2	40	3,784-4,452	7,314. .	None	6-0-2	38-0-0	233	276
Warwick, R. I.	54	2	42	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DE‡	21-3-0	0-. .-0	. . .	. . .
Warwick, Va.	38	6	48	3,300-3,780	6,100A	DEN‡	11-0-1	0-0-0	85	116
Washington, Pa.	30	0	48	3,335-3,335	4,030C	DEN‡	2-1-0	0-15-0	93	127
Watertown t, Mass.	74	6	40	2,975-3,350†	5,400B†	DE	8-0-1	35-0-0	355†	278†
Watertown, N. Y.	52	1	40	3,200-3,800	5,436A	DEN‡	5-4-0	0-13-0	170	183
Waukegan, Ill.	46	4	46	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	6-1-1	0-0-3	. . .	. . .
Wausau, Wis.	39	0	56	3,112-3,380	4,750B	DEN ‡	6-1-2	0-3-0	140†	156†
Wauwatosa, Wis.	46	0	45	4,620-4,620	6,840B	D	6-2-1	26-0-0	. . .	. . .
West Allis, Wis.	64†		45†	4,470-4,710	7,920B	. . .	. . .	. . .	336	354
W. Hartford t, Conn.	77	3	40	3,760-4,121	7,625A	DEN‡	14-0-0	0-0-0	403	450
West Haven t, Conn.	56†		40†	3,093-3,336†	5,200B†	. . .	. . .	. . .	189†	236†
West New York, N. J.					(not reporting)					
West Orange, N. J.	58	7	40	3,700-4,600	6,200S	DE	. .-0-3	0-0-0	259	280
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	73	5	48†	3,657-4,318	6,874A	D	13-7-1	0-0-0	237	321
Weymouth t, Mass.					(not reporting)					
White Plains, N. Y.	124	6	46	3,600-4,500	6,570S	DEN‡	11-8-5	0-0-. .	502	547
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	31	1	48	3,000-3,660	4,800C	D	2-0-0	17-0-0	114	149
Williamsport, Pa.	56	1	44	3,100-3,100	4,450C	D	4-1-5	0-0-10	153	176
Wilmington, N. C.	83	12	48	2,970-3,120	5,400. .	D	9-4-1	0-12-0	259	302
Winona, Minn.	34	. .	44	2,880-3,240	4,500B	D	3-2-0	0-2-0	92	114
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	66†		40†	3,600-4,200	6,100. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Wyandotte, Mich.	64	8	40	4,286-4,802	7,153B	DE	8-2-3	0-0-0	314	355
Yakima, Wash.	71	9	44	3,420-3,960	5,640M	DN	12-0-3	0-7-0	271	316
Zanesville, Ohio	32	. .	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	5-2-3	0-0-4	. . .	. . .
10,000 to 25,000										
Aberdeen, S. D.	22	1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	3-2-1	0-0-0	. . .	. . .
Aberdeen, Wash.	27	3	40	4,140-4,260	5,360	D	1-1-1	0-10-0	116.6	135.5
Ada, Okla.	17	. .	50	2,310-2,400	3,120	D	3-0-0	0-0-3	38.1	44.8
Adrian, Mich.	19	0	48	3,600-4,020	6,000	D	2-1-1	0-6-0	74.1	89.3
Albany, Calif.	20	. .	40	4,323-4,520	6,270	DEN‡	4-0-1	0-10-0	82.7	104.2
Albany, Ore.	27	2	48	3,420-3,712	4,992	DN	3-0-0	0-0-0	53.7	64.1
Albemarle, N. C.	16	0	48	2,400-3,106	4,800	. . .	3-0-1	0-0-0	49.2	59.2
Albert Lea, Minn.	18	2	48	3,180-3,492	4,668	DE	2-0-1	0-0-0	61.7	72.6
Alice, Tex.	14	5	48	2,880-3,024	6,000	DEN‡	3-0-0	0-0-0	38.0	44.2

Table XVII—Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees Total Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Number of Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles, 3-Wheel Cycles	No. of Call Boxes — Auto. Recording, Locked Phone, Open Phone	Police Departmen Expenditures, 195 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Allen Park, Mich.	28-0	40	$4,187-4,187†	$. . . .	DEN	8-0-0	0-0-0	$ 76.1†	$ 99.1
Alpena, Mich.	13-. .	48	3,500-3,800	4,800	DEN‡	2-0-0	0-2-0	59.9	70.
Americus, Ga.	17-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	2-1-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . .
Ames, Iowa	20-. .	48	3,378-3,840	5,295	DEN	2-1-1	0-0-0	71.8	83.
Amherst t, Mass.	8-. .	40	2,540-3,260	. . . .	DEN‡	2-0-0	0-0-0	26.2	29.
Anaheim, Calif.	26-4	40	3,661-4,240	6,720	D	7-1-1	0-2-0	103.5	121.
Andover t, Mass.	18-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN	2-3-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . .
Annapolis, Md.	34-0	48	2,900-3,200	4,700	DEN‡	4-0-0	0-0-10	100.7	117.
Antioch, Calif.	15-0	44	3,960-4,200	5,580	. . .	3-1-1	0-0-0	57.0	67.
Arcadia, Calif.	39-2	40	3,660-4,284	7,440	D	9-2-1	0-0-0	144.4	203.
Ardmore, Okla.	27-1	48	2,520-2,520	3,300	D	3-0-0	0-0-0	71.6	77.
Arkansas City, Kan.	15-0	54	3,014-3,120	4,032	None	3-0-0	0-0-0	50.6	63.
Asbury Park, N. J.	51-2	40	2,934-4,250	5,250	DEN	5-2-0	0-14-0	191.6	220.
Ashland, Wis.	13-. .	46	2,982-3,246	3,858	DE	1-0-0	0-0-0	44.3	55.
Ashtabula, Ohio	29-. .	44	3,275-3,950	5,250	DE	4-0-1	0-0-0	113.3	134.
Astoria, Ore.	23-. .	40	3,708-3,888	5,400	D	3-1-1	0-0-0	89.0	109.
Atchison, Kan.	16-. .	56	3,000-3,000	. . . .	None	3-0-2	0-0-0	. . . .	. . .
Athens, Ohio	9-0	48	2,760-3,000†	3,720	D	1-2-1	0-0-0	26.3†	31.
Athol t, Mass.	17-0	40	3,000-3,300	4,000	DEN‡	3-0-0	0-0-0	49.9	55.
Attleboro, Mass.	38-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	5-3-0	0-. .-0	. . . .	. . .
Auburn, Ala.	13-2	48	2,760-3,000	4,800	D	2-1-0	0-0-1	34.0	44.
Auburn, Me.	24-. .	50	2,756-3,000	4,000	DE	3-0-0	. .-0-0	86.7	109.
Augusta, Me.	25-. .	56	2,863-2,915	4,212	DEN‡	2-0-0	. .-0-0	62.4	74.
Aurora, Colo.	15-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	4,800	DEN‡	3-0-1	0-0. .	81.1	102.
Barre, Vt.	11-. .	54	3,120-3,120	3,612	DE	2-0-0	0-. .-0	29.1	35.
Bartlesville, Okla.	26-3	48	2,640-3,120	4,451	D	2-0-2	0-0-0	68.0	81.
Bastrop, La.	12-. .	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	1-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . .
Batavia, N. Y.	26-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	2-1-1	7-0-0	. . . .	. . .
Bath, Me.	13-1	48	2,671-3,095	4,004	. . .	1-0-0	0-0-0	42.6	47.
Baytown, Tex.	23-. .	48	3,600-3,600	5,340	DEN	4-1-1	0-0-0	69.9	85.
Beacon, N. Y.	24-1	40	3,650-3,950	5,000	DE	2-0-1	0-10-0	86.9	96.
Beatrice, Neb.	15-. .	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	3-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . .
Beaver Falls, Pa.	23-1	48	3,864-3,864	4,656	None	2-0-0	0-10-0	85.0	105
Beckley, W. Va.	20-4	. .	3,401-3,600	5,400	D	3-0-1	0-0-0	66.8	78
Bell, Calif.	22-1	40	4,038-4,444	6,240	None	4-5-0	0-0-0	93.2	106
Bellaire, Ohio	16-0	48	2,820-2,820	3,300	DEN	2-1-0	0-0-0	38.0	43
Bellaire, Tex.	13-3	48	3,675-3,720	6,000	DEN‡	4-1-0	0-0-0	51.8	78
Bellefontaine, Ohio	10-0	48	. . . .-3,220	3,900	None	1-0-0	0-2-0	33.3	40
Bemidji, Minn.	9-. .	48	3,048-3,048	3,552	D	2-1-0	0-0-0	30.3	35
Bend, Ore.	15-2	48	3,872-4,203	5,023	DE	3-2-0	0-0-0	55.8	73
Benton Harbor, Mich.	35-2	48	3,450-3,800	5,600	D	6-0-2	0-0-2	130.5	155
Berea, Ohio	13-. .	48	4,120-4,120	5,100	DEN‡	3-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. .
Bergenfield, N. J.	23-. .	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN	4-0-0	0-0-82	. . . .	. .
Berkley, Mich.	16-1	44	4,400-4,800	6,200	DEN	4-1-0	0-. .-0	67.8	78
Berwick, Pa.	9-2	48	2,700-3,000	3,420	DEN‡	2-0-0	0-0-0	25.7	38
Big Spring, Tex.	23-. .	60	3,528-3,672	4,584	D	4-1-1	0-0-0	97.8	122
Birmingham, Mich.	32-4	40	4,352-4,800	7,700	DE	6-0-1	0-0-0	. . . .	. .
Bismarck, N. D.	25-1	48	2,850-3,480	5,580	DEN	3-1-2	0-0-0	85.7	103
Bloomsburg, Pa.	4-0	54	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	EN	1-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. .
Bluefield, W. Va.	26-1	40	3,390-3,564	4,350	DEN‡	3-0-0	0-0-0	91.7	115
Bogalusa, La.	20-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	4-1-0	0-1-0	. . . .	. .
Boone, Iowa	14-1	46	3,300-3,540	4,140	DEN	2-0-0	0-0-0	47.6	54
Borger, Tex.	19-1	48	2,820-. . . .	4,200	None	2-0-1	0-0-0	53.7	74
Boulder, Colo.	25-. .	48	3,240-3,552	5,124	DE	5-0-1	0-7-0	86.1	. .
Bozeman, Mont.	13-1	48	3,750-4,020	4,800	DEN‡	1-0-1	0-0-0	51.1	63
Bradenton, Fla.	21-0	48	2,550-2,915	4,160	DE	3-2-1	0-0-0	58.5	76
Brainerd, Minn.	15-0	40	3,247-3,568†	4,677	D	2-0-0	0-0-0	53.1†	59

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Number of Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles, 3-Wheel Cycles	No. of Call Boxes → Auto. Recording, Locked Phone, Open Phone	Police Department Expenditures, 1953 (in thousands)	
	Total Civilians							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Brattleboro t, Vt.	13-2	54	$3,153-3,250	$4,290	. . .	2-0-0	0-0-0	$ 37.1	$ 43.9
Brawley, Calif.	21-1	48	3,900-3,900	5,173	DN	4-1-1	0-0-3	78.7	100.3
Brentwood, Pa.	16-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	1-1-1	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Bristol, Pa.	15-0	40†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	1-0-0	0-11-0	. . . .	. . . .
Bristol, Tenn.	20-0	48	2,400-3,420	4,320	None	2-2-1	0-0-0	63.1	73.4
Bristol, Va.	22-2	48	2,370-3,180	4,500	DEN‡	5-2-1	0-0-0	70.8	85.6
Brookfield, Ill.	14-2	48	3,600-4,200	5,100	D	3-0-0	0-0-2	60.4	97.3
Brownwood, Tex.	21-1	48†	2,451-2,451	3,780	DE	4-0-2	0-0-0	62.6	85.3
Brunswick, Ga.	31-1	48	2,736-2,736	5,346	None	4-1-0	0-0-0	88.6	111.0
Brunswick t, Me.	13-1	48	2,808-3,120	4,056	DEN‡	2-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	53.8
Bryan, Tex.	17-7	48	2,700-3,000	4,800	DE	7-0-1	0-0-0	65.1	81.8
Bucyrus, Ohio	18-3	48	3,060-3,420	4,680	D	2-0-1	0-0-0	48.3	55.7
Burlingame, Calif.	39-2	40	4,236-4,476	6,552	DE	7-2-1	0-4-0	131.6	155.1
Burlington, N. J.	21-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DE	3-1-0	0-. .-0	. . . .	. . . .
Burlington, N. C.	47-5	48	2,580-3,168	6,000	None	6-2-1	0-0-3	138.1	224.7
Butler, Pa.	30-2	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	2-4-0	0-9-2	. . . .	. . . .
Cadillac, Mich.	12-1	48	3,050-3,350	4,000	DE	2-1-1	0-0-0	36.2	41.2
Caldwell, Idaho	18-5	48	3,049-3,465	4,158	DE	4-0-0	0-0-0	50.4	65.7
Cambridge, Ohio	17-0	48	. . . .-3,408	4,200	None	2-1-1	0-0-0	59.5	64.9
Campbell, Ohio	16-1	40	3,720-3,720	4,620	None	2-1-0	0-19-0	61.5	70.7
Canton, Ill.	14-2	48	3,600-. . . .	3,960	DEN	2-0-1	0-0-0	49.7	57.0
Carlisle, Pa.	13-1	48	2,250-2,374	2,800	D	2-0-1	0-0-0	41.1	56.4
Carlsbad, N. M.	18-. .	72	. . . .-. . . .	6,000	DE	3-1-0	0-0-1	71.5	88.3
Carnegie, Pa.	12-2	50	3,248-3,656	4,640	D	1-1-1	0-0-9	53.9	. . . .
Carthage, Mo.	15-. .	48	2,400-2,400	2,500	None	3-1-1	0-0-0	39.8	44.9
Casper, Wyo.	28-. .	48	3,780-4,380	5,220	DEN‡	4-1-2	0-2-0	100.0	127.0
Cedar Falls, Iowa	14-0	48	3,040-3,720	4,760	DEN‡	2-0-0	0-0-0	45.7	53.8
Central Falls, R. I.	33-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	3-1-0	14-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Centralia, Ill.	14-1	48	3,445-3,445	4,000	None	2-0-0	0-0-0	44.4	50.7
Chambersburg, Pa.	19-2	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	2-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Chanute, Kan.	12-. .	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN	2-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Charles City, Iowa	13-4	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DE	1-0-1	0-0-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	36-0	48	3,300-4,200	6,000	DEN‡	9-0-0	0-0-0	153.7	197.4
Chickasha, Okla.	18-0	48	2,295-2,340†	. . . .	D	2-0-0	0-0-0	41.9†	48.6†
Chico, Calif.	19-. .	48	3,324-3,852	7,080	DEN‡	4-1-2	0-0-0	69.6	84.3
Chillicothe, Ohio	17-3	48	2,600-3,200	. . . .	DN	3-1-1	3-1-1	. . . .	. . . .
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	15-. .	48	2,880-3,240	3,804	D	1-0-1	0-0-0	50.6	56.4
Chula Vista, Calif.	32-1	44	3,642-4,320	6,384	None	6-4-1	0-0-0	110.7	130.1
Claremont, N. H.	14-1	48	3,315-3,315	4,505	DEN‡	2-0-0	0-0-0	55.6	66.2
Clarksville, Tenn.	31-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	4-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Clayton, Mo.	34-. .	48	3,450-3,780	5,400	None	4-4-2	0-0-10	141.9	155.8
Clearwater, Fla.	41-11	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DE	5-2-1	0-8-0	. . . .	. . . .
Cleveland, Tenn.	16-0	72	. . . .-. . . .	3,600	None	2-1-1	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Clinton t, Mass.	15-. .	40	. . . .-. . . .	3,800	DEN‡	1-0-0	0-3-0	. . . .	. . . .
Coatesville, Pa.	20-0	48	2,796-3,432	4,260	DEN‡	2-0-0	0-0-6	70.3	80.5
Coffeyville, Kan.	25-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	EN	3-1-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Cohoes, N. Y.	43-. .	40	2,800-2,800	3,350	None	2-2-2	0-5-0	116.2	136.3
College Park, Ga.	15-. .	56	3,384-3,384	4,860	. . .	. . .	. . .	55.8	69.3
College Park, Md.	1-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. . .	0-0-0	0-0-0	2.3	2.4
Colton, Calif.	24-. .	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DE	4-2-1	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Columbia, Tenn.	13-. .	48	3,500-3,800	3,900	DEN	2-0-0	0-0-0	48.0	62.0
Concord, N. C.	31-0	56	3,000-3,300	4,500	DE	4-0-0	0-2-0	86.3	106.6
Connellsville, Pa.	20-0	48†	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	2-1-0	0-7-1	. . . .	. . . .
Connersville, Ind.	25-3	48	3,298-3,340	4,603	None	3-1-1	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Coral Gables, Fla.	63-4	48	2,964-4,289	7,392	None	10-5-1	0-0-0	210.9	249.2
Coraopolis, Pa.	13-3	48	3,552-3,792	4,752	D	2-0-0	0-5-0	50.0	61.5
Corning, N. Y.	28-. .	40	. . . .-. . . .	5,200	DEN‡	3-0-1	0-1-0	. . . .	. . . .

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees		Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Number of Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles, 3-Wheel Cycles	No. of Call Boxes — Auto. Recording, Locked Phone, Open Phone	Police Department Expenditures, 1953 (in thousands)	
	Total	Civilians							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Corona, Calif.	17	0	40	$3,390-3,996	$5,340	DE	3-2-1	0-1-0	$ 64.0	$ 81.3
Coronado, Calif.	20	3	48	3,552-4,320	6,084	D	5-1-1	0-0-0	72.1	90.2
Cortland, N. Y.	25	. .	46	3,200-3,500	5,000	D	4-1-0	0-3-0	87.0	97.0
Corvallis, Ore.	18	2	48	3,300-3,816†	. . . .	DEN	3-0-0	0-0-0	51.9†	64.3†
Coshocton, Ohio	14	1	48	3,024-3,078	3,768	D	2-1-1	0-0-1	38.6	44.5
Cranford tp, N. J.	33	. .	40	3,720-4,200	6,300	DEN‡	3-1-1	22-0-0	150.3	167.2
Crawfordsville, Ind.	20	. .	48	3,156-3,456	4,632	None	2-1-1	0-0-. .	76.3	82.4
Cudahy, Wis.	19	1	46	4,548-4,548	6,180	DEN‡	3-0-0	0-0-0	86.7	103.8
Culver City, Calif.	57	16	40	4,260-5,004	8,364	D	7-6-2	0-0-0	191.0	225.1
Daly City, Calif.	27	1	40	3,900-4,512	6,672	DEN	5-3-0	0-0-4	80.6	124.5
Danvers t, Mass.	17	. .	40	3,220-3,412	4,500	DEN‡	2-0-0	0-0-0	59.3	62.8
Darien t, Conn.	30	2	40	3,000-4,000	6,500	DEN‡	5-0-0	0-0-4	117.0	147.5
Decatur, Ga.	25	4	48	2,577-3,180	. . . .	DEN	4-2-1	0-0-0	79.5	109.7
Defiance, Ohio	12	1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DE	3-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
De Kalb, Ill.	13	0	48	3,600-3,600	4,224	D	1-1-1	0-0-0	44.3	49.6
Delaware tp, N. J.	14	. .	54	3,720-4,200	6,300	DEN	2-0-0	0-0-0	150.3	167.2
Delaware, Ohio	12	. .	48	3,300-3,600	3,960	D	1-1-0	0-0-0	42.5	50.2
Denison, Tex.	17	. .	46	2,700-3,300	4,536	DEN	3-1-1	0-0-0	51.5	63.4
Denton, Tex.	23	. .	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	3-2-1	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Dover, N. H.	23	1	48	3,250-3,250	4,472	D	2-0-0	0-7-0	75.2	83.4
Downers Grove, Ill.	14	3	48	3,450-3,780	5,700	D	3-0-0	0-0-4	55.5	61.2
Dublin, Ga.	10	0	60	2,400-2,400	3,300	None	2-2-0	0-4-0	24.0	31.4
Du Bois, Pa.	9	. .	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN	1-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Dumont, N. J.	18	. .	40	3,600-4,300	5,950	DE	2-0-0	0-0-8	78.2	88.4
Duncan, Okla.	21	1	48	2,760-3,060	4,260	None	3-0-1	0-0-0	66.0	75.9
Duquesne, Pa.	22	0	42	3,540-3,918	4,920	DEN‡	2-0-0	0-20-0	. . . .	. . . .
Dyersburg, Tenn.	18	0	52	2,244-2,357†	. . . .	None	3-1-0	0-0-0	43.6	55.5
East Detroit, Mich.	30	6	40	3,800-4,400	6,100	DE	7-0-0	0-0-0	123.1	141.7
Easthampton t, Mass.	15	0	40	3,276-3,588	4,628	DEN‡	2-0-0	0-4-0	55.5	62.3
East Haven t, Conn.	17	0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	2-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
East Lansing, Mich.	16	. .	48	3,420-3,990	6,000	DE	4-0-1	0-0-0	61.5	76.1
East Liverpool, Ohio	22	. .	40	. . . .-. . . .	3,991	DEN‡	4-0-0	0-11-0	. . . .	. . . .
East Moline, Ill.	14	0	48	3,600-3,660	4,080	None	2-0-1	0-0-0	43.2	48.6
East Paterson, N. J.	18	. .	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	3-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
East Point, Ga.	36	8	48	3,060-3,060	5,700	None	4-6-3	0-0-0	119.4	138.7
Ecorse, Mich.	38	6	40	4,598-4,728	6,657	D	8-1-0	0-0-0	193.0	246.5
Edinburg, Tex.	10	. .	66	2,190-2,400	3,900	D	2-0-0	0-0-. .	27.7	37.8
El Centro, Calif.	26	2	48	3,300-4,140	6,480	DEN	5-4-1	0-0-0	113.0	154.0
El Cerrito, Calif.	25	1	40	4,020-4,560	5,940	DEN‡	6-0-1	0-3-3	107.5	122.9
El Dorado, Ark.	19	0	72	. . . .-3,228	4,020	None	3-1-1	0-0-2	52.7	60.6
El Dorado, Kan.	12	3	64	2,570-3,000	4,450	D	2-0-0	0-0-0	32.7	36.9
Elizabeth City, N. C.	21	1	52	2,565-3,012	3,960	D	4-2-0	0-0-9	55.5	71.6
Elizabethton, Tenn.	15	0	48	2,400-2,640	3,480	None	1-1-1	0-0-1	39.3	47.2
Ellwood City, Pa.	15	. .	48	3,480-3,480	4,000	None	2-0-0	0-11-0	52.6	64.9
Elmhurst, Ill.	29	2	48	3,600-4,200	6,000	None	5-0-1	0-3-2	89.6	104.2
Elmwood Park, Ill.	21	1	48	3,390-3,600	4,990	None	3-2-1	0-0-0	80.0	89.3
El Reno, Okla.	10	0	60	2,640-2,640	4,140	DEN‡	1-0-1	0-0-0	32.8	37.1
Emporia, Kan.	18	. .	50	2,700-3,150	4,410	DEN‡	3-0-1	0-0-0	58.5	72.4
Enfield t, Conn.	20	. .	40	3,640-3,640	. . . .	D	2-0-0	0-0-0	76.7	95.3
Englewood, Colo.	15	4	48	3,300-3,540	4,500	D	3-0-0	0-0-0	52.6	62.2
Englewood, N. J.	46	. .	40	4,400-4,400	6,650	D	7-3-0	0-0-8	220.6	254.3
Escanaba, Mich.	20	1	40	3,204-3,432	5,226	DN	3-0-1	0-0-0	63.8	81.0
Evergreen Park, Ill.	14	. .	44	3,900-3,900	. . . .	DEN	2-1-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Ewing tp, N. J.	16	1	40	3,550-4,184	5,200	None	2-0-0	0-0-0	61.9	73.9
Fairhaven t, Mass.	10	2	54	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN	3-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Fairlawn, N. J.	33	1	40	. . . .-. . . .	5,820	DEN‡	5-0-1	0-. .-0	. . . .	. . . .
Faribault, Minn.	15	0	48	. . . .-3,180	3,960	DEN	2-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Number of Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles, 3-Wheel Cycles	No. of Call Boxes — Auto. Recording, Locked Phone, Open Phone	Police Department Expenditures, 1953 (in thousands)	
	Total Civilians							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Farrell, Pa.	21-3	40	$3,570-3,570	$4,800	D	3-0-0	0-0-. .	$ 73.6	$ 82.0
Ferguson, Mo.	12-0	48	3,300-3,600	4,500	None	2-1-1	0-0-0	36.7	41.4
Floral Park, N Y.	26-0	46	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN	4-1-0	0-0-22	. . . .	. . . .
Florence, S. C.	37-3	60	2,700-3,240	5,700	DEN	6-2-1	0-9-0	124.1	137.6
Forest Park, Ill.	24-. .	42	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	3-2-1	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Fort Collins, Colo.	16-. .	54	3,300-3,600	4,200	None	3-0-1	0-0-0	48.0	58.7
Fort Lee, N. J.	27-. .	40	3,800-4,200	5,000	D	3-0-0	0-0-5	126.1	145.1
Fort Madison, Iowa	14-0	48	2,940-3,060	3,780	D	2-1-1	0-0-0	44.5	51.6
Fort Myers, Fla.	25-2	60	2,730-3,120	4,160	D	5-0-0	0-0-0	65.7	93.5
Fort Thomas, Ky.	11-. .	48	3,700-3,800	4,823	DEN‡	2-0-0	0-0-0	47.5	56.8
Fostoria, Ohio	17-0	44	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	2-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Frankfort, Ind.	22-. .	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	2-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Frankfort, Ky.	24-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	3-0-1	0-1-0	. . . .	. . . .
Frederick, Md.	34-1	48	2,899-3,099	5,200	DE	4-1-1	10-0-0	109.8	123.9
Fredericksburg, Va.	21-1	48	2,650-2,800	4,300	D	2-1-0	0-0-0	59.2	74.9
Freeport, N. Y.	43-1	40	4,500-4,700	7,100	DEN‡	7-2-0	0-0-22	201.9	237.8
Fremont, Ohio	19-. .	48	3,480-3,780	5,400	D	3-0-0	0-0-0	60.5	73.4
Fullerton, Calif.	21-0	48	3,762-4,008	6,600	D	6-0-1	0-3-0	73.5	89.8
Gainsville, Ga.	20-0	48	2,804-2,904	3,969	None	2-1-0	0-0-0	66.4	77.4
Gainseville, Tex.	11-3	60	2,340-2,520	3,600	D	2-1-0	0-0-0	32.7	39.8
Gardena, Calif.	24-2	40	4,158-4,410	6,300	D	4-0-0	0-0-0	89.0	100.6
Garden City, Kan.	12-1	56	3,060-3,300	4,800	DEN	2-0-1	0-0-0	41.2	54.9
Garden City, N. Y.	48-5	48	3,800-4,900	7,300	DEN	8-3-0	0-0-6	174.3	216.1
Gardner, Mass.	24-1	40	3,329-3,329	4,460	DEN	3-0-0	18-0-0	74.1	88.0
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	21-2	44	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DN	4-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Garland, Tex.	17-. .	48	3,066-3,528	5,280	DEN‡	4-2-0	0-0-0	51.0	73.4
Gastonia, N. C.	56-. .	48	2,880-3,120	4,800	None	6-2-2	0-2-0	189.1	226.6
Geneva, N. Y.	27-1	40	3,316-3,724	4,846	. . .	3-3-1	0-0-0	101.4	115.9
Glens Falls, N. Y.	27-. .	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	4-2-1	0-7-0	. . . .	. . . .
Gloversville, N. Y.	26-0	48	2,995-3,325	4,425	DEN‡	3-2-2	0-0-0	99.7	113.4
Goldsboro, N. C.	29-1	48	2,568-3,044	4,700	DE	5-2-1	0-0-0	94.5	121.7
Goshen, Ind.	14-0	48	3,593-3,773	4,785	DE	2-0-0	0-0-0	53.6	62.6
Grand Island, Neb.	26-. .	48	2,670-3,000	4,800	D	3-1-0	0-0-0	107.6	135.8
Grand Junction, Colo.	22-2	48	3,240-3,960	5,160	DEN	4-1-1	0-0-0	92.6	114.5
Great Bend, Kan.	21-4	56	3,060-3,240	4,800	None	2-1-0	0-0-0	40.0	51.0
Greenfield t, Mass.	26-2	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	3-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Greensburg, Pa.	25-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN	4-0-2	0-0-11	. . . .	. . . .
Greenville, N. C.	29-3	48	2,970-2,970	4,800	D	3-2-1	0-8-0	87.9	108.9
Greenville, Tex.	21-3	48	2,520-3,120	3,300	None	3-2-1	0-0-0	53.0	67.0
Greenwood, Miss.	24-1	72	2,820-2,880	4,470	None	4-2-1	0-0-0	71.7	82.9
Greenwood, S. C.	31-1	48	2,670-3,000	5,100	DE	4-0-2	0-0-0	99.6	120.0
Griffin, Ga.	30-. .	48	2,971-3,085	4,560	None	2-2-2	0-0-6	93.4	117.0
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	32-1	40	4,104-4,620	7,500	D	6-0-0	0-0-0	142.6	156.0
Gr. Pte. Woods, Mich.	27-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	6,800	D	4-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Guthrie, Okla.	13-0	48	2,280-2,400	3,000	DEN	2-0-0	0-0-0	33.0	41.1
Haddon tp, N. J.	20-5	48	2,600-3,500	4,100	DEN	3-0-0	0-0-0	55.0	65.1
Haddonfield, N. J.	20-. .	42	3,146-4,004	5,096	DEN	2-0-0	0-0-25	72.9	85.3
Hanford, Calif.	15-. .	48	3,354-3,936	5,652	DEN‡	4-0-1	0-0-0	57.9	79.6
Hanover, Pa.	10-. .	54	2,650-3,000	3,600	DE	2-0-1	0-0-0	26.3	38.9
Hanover tp, Pa.	21-. .	48	3,020-3,020	3,516	None	2-0-0	0-0-0	64.7	73.8
Harlingen, Tex.	25-9	48	2,760-2,784	5,220	DE	6-0-1	0-0-0	71.1	100.1
Harrison tp, Pa.	10-4	48	3,700-3,700	3,900	DEN	1-0-0	0-0-0	29.0	37.0
Harrisonburg, Va.	20-5	48	2,400-2,928	4,620	DEN‡	2-1-0	0-0-. .	53.7	60.8
Harvey, Ill.	21-0	48	3,936-4,056	4,980	None	4-3-1	0-0-0	78.0	100.2
Hastings, Neb.	25-2	48	2,940-3,000	4,500	DE	3-0-0	0-12-0	90.0	. . . .
Hawthorne, Calif.	27-3	40	3,960-4,264	5,820	. . .	5-5-0	0-0-0	125.9	174.7
Hawthorne, N. J.	15-1	40	3,000-4,080	5,000	DN	2-1-0	0-0-0	56.3	70.5

Table XVII—Police Department Data for Cities over 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees Total-Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Number of Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles, 3-Wheel Cycles	No. of Call Boxes — Auto. Recording, Locked Phone, Open Phone	Police Department Expenditures, 1953 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Police Department Expenditures, 1953 (in thousands) Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Hayward, Calif.	32-4	40	$4,092-4,416	$6,480	DEN‡	5-0-1	0-6-0	$128.3	$155.2
Hazel Park, Mich.	26-2	40	4,300-4,600	5,750	DE	5-1-1	0-0-0	135.4	166.4
Helena, Ark.	12-. .	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	2-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Helena, Mont.	21-2	48	3,738-3,950	4,620	D	5-1-1	0-0-0	81.0	98.0
Henderson, Ky.	34-7	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	4-2-1	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Henderson, N. C.	20-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	2-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Hialeah, Fla.	45-. .	48	3,406-3,720	6,300	D	3-2-0	0-0-0	133.6	176.9
Hibbing, Minn.	26-. .	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	2-3-1	12-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Hickory, N. C.	34-5	48	2,520-2,820	4,800	None	3-2-2	0-0-0	83.1	113.6
Highland Park, Tex.	17-2	48	3,480-3,960	6,600	DEN‡	5-0-0	0-0-0	54.8	74.6
Hillside tp, N. J.	34-. .	40	3,360-3,360	6,400	EN	7-1-0	0-29-0	193.0	217.4
Hingham t, Mass.	25-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN	3-0-0	0-5-0	. . . .	. . . .
Hobart, Ind.	8-. .	54	3,900-3,900	4,860	None	2-1-1	0-0-0	32.0	35.1
Hobbs, N. M.	24-2	. .	3,780-4,080	5,700	DEN	4-3-1	0-0-0	92.2	110.9
Holland, Mich.	18-1	44	3,406-3,815	4,419	DEN‡	4-1-1	0-0-0	63.8	80.4
Hollywood, Fla.	51-6	48	3,060-3,600	6,000	DEN‡	8-0-3	0-0-0	166.0	206.9
Homestead, Pa.	26-. .	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	2-0-2	0-. .-0	. . . .	. . . .
Hopewell, Va.	16-1	48	3,150-3,282	4,230	DEN‡	3-0-0	0-4-0	52.1	60.4
Houma, La.	15-2	48	2,805-3,180	4,980	None	2-1-0	0-0-0	48.5	72.1
Huntington, Ind.	21-0	40	3,120-3,480	4,200	D	2-0-1	0-0-3	66.3	77.5
Huron, S. D.	17-. .	44	3,000-3,440	4,800	D	2-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	63.6
Hyattsville, Md.	11-. .	48	3,000-3,500	4,200	DN	3-0-0	0-0-0	32.9	41.7
Idaho Falls, Idaho	33-3	44	3,565-3,720	. . . .	DEN	4-1-1	0-0-0	124.1	150.4
Independence, Kan.	11-. .	54	2,766-2,832	3,984	DE	2-0-0	0-0-0	32.9	39.2
Indiana, Pa.	13-2	48	2,700-3,300	3,900	D	1-2-0	0-0-0	37.1	46.8
Inkster, Mich.	25-. .	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	5-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Ironton, Ohio	18-0	40	2,952-3,162	4,368	None	2-1-1	0-0-0	57.9	67.0
Ironwood, Mich.	17-0	40	3,002-3,386	4,498	D	2-1-1	0-. .-0	48.7	57.0
Jamestown, N. D.	12-0	48	2,850-3,000	4,800	DEN	2-1-0	0-0-0	33.0	38.3
Janesville, Wis.	33-3	42	3,600-4,068	5,760	DE	4-1-2	0-0-0	128.3	156.7
Jeannette, Pa.	14-0	48	3,552-3,816	4,512	DEN‡	3-1-0	0-0-0	53.4	63.8
Jeffersonville, Ind.	16-0	48	3,240-3,120	3,800	None	2-0-0	0-0-0	48.7	58.0
Johnson City, N. Y.	22-2	40	3,413-3,500	4,950	D	3-1-0	0-0-2	81.6	87.4
Johnston t, R. I.	9-0	48	2,840-2,840	3,610	DEN	4-1-0	0-0-0	31.8	41.8
Johnstown, N. Y.	12-0	48	3,120-3,380	4,430	DEN‡	2-0-0	0-0-0	40.8	48.4
Junction City, Kan.	16-2	56	2,700-3,060	3,960	D	3-0-1	0-0-0	44.1	60.8
Kearney, Neb.	12-. .	48	2,961-2,961	3,780	DE	2-0-0	0-0-0	34.5	39.2
Keene, N. H.	17-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	3-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Kenmore, N. Y.	26-. .	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	6-2-0	0-0-7	. . . .	. . . .
Kennewick, Wash.	13-. .	48	3,600-3,960	4,800	DEN	3-0-0	0-0-0	57.0	70.9
Kent, Ohio	9-. .	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	. . .	2-1-1	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Keokuk, Iowa	21-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DE	2-1-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Kewanee, Ill.	13-. .	48	3,600-3,600	4,200	DEN	2-0-0	0-0-4	51.8	58.8
Kingsport, Tenn.	36-5	48	2,754-3,552	4,764	DEN	5-3-0	0-3-0	116.8	134.9
Kingsville, Tex.	15-5	48	3,150-3,528	4,200	D	3-1-0	0-0-0	46.4	62.8
Kinston, N. C.	32-1	48	3,000-3,300	4,800	D	3-3-1	0-3-0	107.5	129.7
Kirkwood, Mo.	25-4	60	3,326-3,566	4,800	None	4-2-1	0-0-0	73.2	87.9
Klamath Falls, Ore.	28-4	40	3,540-3,780	4,800	DE	4-3-3	0-0-0	101.3	145.8
La Grange, Ill.	22-. .	48	4,087-4,634	. . . .	None	3-2-2	0-9-0	82.8	96.3
La Mesa, Calif.	17-3	48	3,642-4,320	6,084	DEN	5-0-0	0-0-0	70.6	99.7
Lamesa, Tex.	13-. .	60	3,246-3,396	4,860	None	2-0-0	0-0-0	44.6	65.0
Lancaster, Ohio	22-0	48	3,425-3,600	4,500	D	3-4-1	0-0-0	84.4	100.7
Lansdowne, Pa.	16-3	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	2-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
La Porte, Ind.	28-0	48	3,540-3,660	4,320	DEN	2-2-2	0-0-4	105.9	121.4
Laramie, Wyo.	16-3	48	3,090-3,840	4,440	DE	3-1-1	0-2-0	55.7	66.3
La Salle, Ill.	14-. .	48	3,620-3,620	4,064	DE	2-0-1	0-0-0	41.8	55.7
Las Cruces, N. M.	16-3	48	2,281-3,601†	6,360	DEN‡	4-0-0	0-0-0	49.7	66.7

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Number of Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles, 3-Wheel Cycles	No. of Call Boxes — Auto. Recording, Locked Phone, Open Phone	Police Department Expenditures, 1953 (in thousands)	
	Total Civilians							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Las Vegas, Nev.	86-17	48	$3,558-4,320	$7,200	D	11-7-4	0-3-0	$253.5†	$338.5†
Latrobe, Pa.	13-0	48	2,904-3,300	3,960	EN	1-0-0	0-0-0	43.8	56.1
Lawrence, Kan.	20-0	48	2,820-3,120	4,200	None	2-1-1	0-0-0	66.6	78.1
Leavenworth, Kan.	19-. .	52	2,940-2,940	4,200	DE	3-1-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Lewiston, Idaho	25-0	48	3,420-3,660	5,040	DEN	5-0-1	0-0-0	71.7	87.3
Lewistown, Pa.	16-0	48	3,160-3,160	3,760	. . .	1-0-0	0-5-0	51.2	60.7
Lexington t, Mass.	27-1	41	3,198-3,550	5,000	None	3-0-0	0-10-0	99.2	108.7
Lexington, N. C.	24-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	3-0-2	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Livonia, Mich.	27-2	44	4,212-4,732	6,084	D	7-0-0	0-0-0	105.3	168.6
Lock Haven, Pa.	15-3	44	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN	2-0-2	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Lodi, Calif.	29-5	42	3,810-4,512	7,008	DEN	6-0-1	0-0-0	96.0	112.9
Logan, Utah	12-1	48	3,000-3,180	4,080	DEN	2-1-1	0-0-0	39.0	50.4
Logansport, Ind.	30-. .	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	3-0-2	0-5-0	. . . .	. . . .
Long Beach, N. Y.	43-3	40	3,234-4,749	6,286	DEN	8-4-0	0-0-15	216.9	226.4
Longview, Tex.	29-1	48	3,120-3,420	5,100	D	4-3-2	0-0-0	93.0	119.2
Longview, Wash.	25-1	48	3,900-4,140	5,820	DEN	4-2-1	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Lufkin, Tex.	19-4	72	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	4-2-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Lynbrook, N. Y.	44-2	48	3,800-4,900	7,100	DEN‡	5-0-0	0-0-22	204.3	236.4
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	42-10	40	3,600-4,300	5,200	D	3-2-0	0-0-9	152.8	173.4
McAlester, Okla.	22-2	48	2,400-2,400	3,780	DEN	3-1-0	0-0-. .	51.0	61.7
McAllen, Tex.	14-0	48	3,087-3,276	4,914	D	4-1-0	0-0-0	50.5	63.9
McComb, Miss.	11-2	72	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	2-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
McKinney, Tex.	15-1	48	3,060-3,300	. . . .	None	2-0-0	0-0-0	40.2	56.4
Macomb, Ill.	10-3	48	3,600-3,600	3,600	DN	1-0-1	0-0-4	5.4	7.8
Madison, N. J.	20-1	48	4,472-. . . .	5,660	D	3-0-0	0-2-4	. . . .	. . . .
Mahanoy City, Pa.	6-. .	60	. . . .-2,917	3,464	None	1-0-0	0-0-0	19.0	24.1
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	28-0	44	3,650-4,325	6,150	DEN‡	6-0-1	0-0-16	134.1	156.3
Manhattan, Kan.	20-1	48	2,520-3,180	4,080	DEN	2-1-1	0-0-0	59.5	76.8
Manhattan Bch., Calif. . .	. . .	40	4,290-4,500	6,300	D	3-2-1	0-0-0	106.5	120.3
Mankato, Minn.	27-1	48	3,384-3,600	5,400	D	4-0-1	0-0-0	99.0	128.0
Maple Heights, Ohio . . .	17-2	48	4,000-4,850	5,600	DE	3-0-0	0-0-0	73.0	85.0
Maplewood, Mo.	19-3	48	3,960-3,960	4,805	None	2-1-1	0-0-0	55.5	61.3
Marblehead t, Mass. . . .	23-0	41	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	2-1-0	14-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Marietta, Ga.	27-2	48	2,958-3,150	4,725	None	4-3-1	0-0-0	85.5	105.6
Marietta, Ohio	14-. .	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	2-2-0	4-2-0	. . . .	. . . .
Marinette, Wis.	16-. .	48	3,000-3,384	4,350	DEN‡	3-0-0	0-6-0	51.3	60.1
Marion, Ill.	6-. .	72	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	1-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Marlborough, Mass.	21-1	40	3,000-3,000	4,000	D	1-0-0	0-0-2	64.7	76.0
Marquette, Mich.	16-0	44	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN	3-0-0	0-2-0	. . . .	. . . .
Marshall, Tex.	25-8	48	2,430-2,700	4,200	None	3-1-1	0-7-0	68.6	83.7
Marshalltown, Iowa	20-1	48	3,000-3,630	4,230	D	2-0-1	0-0-0	56.6	69.6
Marshfield, Wis.	19-. .	44	3,024-3,276	5,040	DEN‡	3-0-0	0-3-0	56.0	66.1
Martins Ferry, Ohio . . .	14-. .	40	3,230-3,350	4,180	DEN‡	2-0-0	0-4-0	48.6	59.0
Martinsburg, W. Va. . . .	16-2	48	2,540-2,540	3,084	D	1-1-0	0-5-0	40.3	45.5
Martinsville, Va.	26-. .	48	2,790-3,030	4,470	None	4-0-0	0-0-0	86.3	97.7
Maywood, Calif.	22-1	40	3,840-4,320	. . . .	D	4-5-0	0-0-0	95.2	109.0
Meadville, Pa.	17-3	44	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	3-1-1	0-2-0	. . . .	. . . .
Melrose Park, Ill.	21-4	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DE	4-0-1	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Menlo Park, Calif.	20-1	44	3,966-4,716	6,864	DEN‡	4-2-0	0-0-0	80.5	103.4
Merced, Calif.	30-0	40	3,558-4,320	6,300	DEN‡	6-0-2	0-10-0	86.4	108.7
Mesa, Ariz.	22-0	48	3,288-3,720	5,100	DEN	3-2-1	0-3-0	81.5	110.4
Methuen t, Mass.	27-. .	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	2-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Mexico, Mo.	15-2	60	2,700-3,000	3,900	DE	2-0-0	0-0-0	40.0	48.9
Miami, Okla.	16-. .	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	2-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Middlesborough, Ky. . . .	16-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	1-0-1	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Middleborough t, Mass. .	11-1	48	3,100-3,100	3,900	D	2-0-0	0-. .-0	36.7	44.1
Middletown, N. Y.	31-0	40	3,068-3,536	4,800	DE	3-2-1	0-0-2	111.0	125.2

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Number of Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles, 3-Wheel Cycles	No. of Call Boxes — Auto. Recording, Locked Phone, Open Phone	Police Department Expenditures, 1953 (in thousands)	
	Total Civilians							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Midland, Mich.	23-1	44	$4,120-4,580	$7,600	DE	4-0-0	0-0-0	$103.2	$118.9
Midland, Tex.	48-1	48	3,540-3,840	7,800	DE	9-5-3	0-3-0	182.5	232.4
Midwest City, Okla.	16-. .	54	2,910-3,000	. . . .	D	2-1-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Milford t, Mass.	21-0	40	3,228-3,540	4,900	DEN	2-0-0	0-0-0	78.9	87.9
Millcreek tp, Pa.	10-4	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DE	3-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Minot, N. D.	28-2	48	2,952-3,384	5,000	DEN	3-2-2	0-2-0	83.9	104.1
Mission, Tex.	8-0	60	2,400-2,700	4,500	DE	2-0-0	0-0-0	23.0	29.3
Missoula, Mont.	27-2	48	. . . .-. . . .	5,220	DEN	4-1-2	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Mitchell, S. D.	17-4	48	2,568-2,820	3,342	DEN	2-0-0	0-0-0	37.1	39.8
Moberly, Mo.	11-0	60	2,484-2,531	3,684	None	2-0-0	0-0-0	30.3	35.6
Modesto, Calif.	40-5	44	3,630-4,296	7,356	DEN‡	8-1-3	0-. .-0	158.4	200.2
Monessen, Pa.	19-0	44	3,000-3,600	4,601	None	2-0-1	0-0-0	67.5	77.5
Monmouth, Ill.	10-0	70	3,600-3,600	3,600	DE	2-1-0	0-0-0	22.0	26.6
Monroe, N. C.	14-1	52	2,800-2,880	4,140	D	2-0-1	0-0-0	37.9	46.1
Monrovia, Calif.	32-3	40	3,672-4,320	6,348	D	6-2-1	0-0-0	90.0	150.0
Montebello, Calif.	29-0	44	3,366-4,092	5,400	DEN	7-6-1	0-0-0	104.9	133.6
Monterey, Calif.	31-6	48	3,450-4,032	6,108	DEN‡	6-2-2	0-10-0	116.5	141.1
Monterey Park, Calif.	25-1	40	3,534-4,164	5,604	DEN	5-2-1	0-0-0	88.4	108.1
Moorhead, Minn.	15-. .	48	3,222-3,282	4,164	DEN‡	2-0-0	0-0-0	53.3	63.9
Mooristown, N. J.	26-. .	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN	3-0-2	0-3-0	. . . .	. . . .
Morristown, Tenn.	15-. .	56	2,520-2,520	2,700	None	2-1-0	0-0-0	37.2	44.7
Moscow, Idaho	12-0	44	3,336-3,456	. . . .	DEN	1-1-0	0-0-0	38.3	48.3
Moundsville, W. Va.	9-. .	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	1-0-1	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Mount Clemens, Mich.	24-1	45	4,350-4,550	5,500	D	3-0-1	0-0-6	104.0	119.2
Mount Rainier, Md.	10-4	56	2,700-3,100	3,500	D	1-0-0	0-0-0	23.2	25.0
Mount Vernon, Ill.	14-0	48	3,600-3,600	4,068	None	2-0-1	0-0-0	50.0	51.6
Muskegon Hts., Mich.	24-0	44	3,960-4,160	6,136	DEN	6-3-2	0-6-0	95.0	148.3
Nacogdoches, Tex.	9-2	72	2,400-2,820	. . . .	None	2-0-0	0-0-0	25.4	42.1
Nampa, Idaho	21-2	48	3,120-3,120	4,800	DEN‡	4-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	89.1
Nanticoke, Pa.	12-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN	1-0-0	0-0-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Napa, Calif.	24-1	40	3,978-4,836	6,816	DEN‡	4-1-1	0-0-0	97.2	115.3
Natick t, Mass.	30-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	3-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
National City, Calif.	30-1	40	3,642-4,320	6,084	DEN	7-3-1	0-0-0	117.2	145.2
Needham t, Mass.	30-1	40	3,300-3,800	5,600	DE	4-1-0	10-0-0	123.3	146.2
Neenah, Wis.	21-0	49	3,462-4,008	5,880	DE	1-0-3	0-2-0	83.7	101.5
Newburyport, Mass.	17-1	51	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	1-0-0	0-22-0	. . . .	. . . .
New Castle, Ind.	31-. .	48	3,110-3,350	4,250	D	3-1-1	0-0-0	93.5	104.9
New Philadelphia, Ohio	14-3	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	2-0-1	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Newport Beach, Calif.	37-5	40	3,564-4,284	5,904	D	6-4-1	0-0-0	114.1	140.1
Newton, Iowa	15-. .	54	3,300-3,360	4,320	D	2-0-1	0-0-0	42.6	55.7
Newton, Kan.	13-1	56	2,900-3,324	4,400	DE	3-0-1	0-0-0	44.6	58.9
Niles, Mich.	22-2	48	3,625-3,975	5,500	D	4-0-1	0-0-. .	100.6	127.3
Niles, Ohio	19-3	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	2-2-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Norfolk, Neb.	14-. .	54	2,580-2,880	3,600	. . .	2-0-0	0-0-0	44.4	50.6
North Adams, Mass.	30-2	40	3,000-3,500	4,600	DEN	3-0-0	17-0-0	110.9	123.4
North Braddock, Pa.	18-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	. .-0-0	0-14-0	. . . .	. . . .
Northbridge t, Mass.	6-. .	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DE	2-0-0	0-1-0	. . . .	. . . .
North Miami, Fla.	32-7	45	3,198-3,848	6,500	DEN‡	5-2-1	0-0-0	92.6	118.9
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	32-1	44	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	5-5-1	20-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Norwich, Conn.	53-2	40	3,023-3,563	4,700	DEN‡	4-0-1	0-0-27	185.3	209.9
Ocala, Fla.	26-3	48	2,880-3,180	4,800	DEN	4-1-1	0-1-0	77.7	109.2
Oceanside, Calif.	29-3	48	3,726-4,128	6,150	D	5-3-1	0-0-0	118.2	138.4
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16-. .	48	2,700-3,100	4,500	DEN	1-0-0	0-4-0	54.3	59.5
Oil City, Pa.	24-3	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	3-0-0	0-11-0	. . . .	. . . .
Olean, N. Y.	35-2	40	3,240-3,420	4,280	DEN‡	5-1-0	0-0-0	106.2	119.7
Olympia, Wash.	21-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	4-2-2	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Oneida, N. Y.	16-0	48	3,295-3,545	4,383	None	1-2-1	0-0-0	59.9	71.5

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees		Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Number of Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles, 3-Wheel Cycles	No. of Call Boxes — Auto. Recording, Locked Phone, Open Phone	Police Department Expenditures, 1953 (in thousands)	
	Total	Civilians							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Oneonta, N. Y.	16	. .	48	$3,260-3,500	$4,250	D	2-0-0	0-0-0	$ 56.6	$ 61.1
Ontario, Calif.	35	2	44	3,672-4,308	6,480	DEN	7-2-2	0-3-0	130.0	169.3
Opelousas, La.	16	3	48	2,780-3,000	3,780	E	2-1-0	0-0-0	41.8	59.9
Orange, Calif.	17	. .	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	3-1-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Orange, Tex.	27†	. .	48	. . . .-. . . .	4,800	None	6-2-1	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11	0	56	2,640-3,360	3,780	None	1-0-1	0-0-0	35.0	38.2
Ossining, N. Y.	29	4	48	. . . .-. . . .	6,279	DEN	2-3-1	0-0-3	. . . .	130.8
Oswego, N. Y.	26	. .	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	4-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Ottawa, Ill.	16	. .	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	3-0-1	0-. .-0	. . . .	. . . .
Ottawa, Kan.	10	. .	56†	2,820-3,060	3,600	DEN‡	2-1-0	0-0-4	42.6	48.8
Overland, Mo.	15	3	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	4-0-1	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Owatonna, Minn.	11	0	51	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DE	1-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Oxnard, Calif.	37	2	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN	6-2-1	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Painesville, Ohio	18	. .	44	3,768-4,788	5,280	DE	3-1-1	0-0-0	77.4	88.9
Pampa, Tex.	21	3	48	3,180-3,180	4,380	DE	3-0-1	0-0-0	65.5	75.0
Paris, Tex.	23	1	48	2,340-2,400	4,152	DE	3-1-0	0-0-0	54.0	71.9
Park Ridge, Ill.	20	3	48	. . . .-4,644	6,960	D	4-1-1	0-0-0	88.5	103.4
Parsons, Kan.	17	2	48	2,838-3,180	4,200	D	2-1-0	0-0-14	50.6	59.3
Pasadena, Tex.	26	3	48	3,810-4,020	6,420	DEN	6-2-0	0-0-0	101.7	124.5
Pascogoula, Miss.	27	7	72	2,900-3,300	4,200	None	2-0-0	0-0-0	37.2	48.5
Pasco, Wash.	15	0	48	4,015-4,015	4,920	DEN	1-0-1	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Peabody, Mass.	53	. .	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	3-1-0	0-. .-0	. . . .	. . . .
Peekskill, N. Y.	32	2	40	4,125-4,125	5,425	DE	2-1-1	0-2-0	136.2	151.5
Pekin, Ill.	15	1	54	3,936-3,936	4,368	D	2-0-2	0-0-0	51.3	57.3
Pendleton, Oregon	17	1	48	3,420-4,020	5,040	DEN	3-0-0	0-0-0	62.0	80.2
Peru, Ind.	22	. .	48	3,540-3,540	4,800	D	4-0-1	0-0-. .	70.2	80.6
Petaluma, Calif.	18	2	48	3,480-4,080	5,400	DEN	2-1-1	0-0-0	70.9	83.6
Phillipsburg, N. J.	24	. .	40	3,480-3,900	4,800	None	3-0-0	0-5-0	92.4	108.7
Phoenixville, Pa.	14	0	48	3,636-3,636	4,408	DEN‡	2-0-0	0-0-0	51.0	56.5
Piedmont, Calif.	19	1	40	4,200-4,440	6,240	DEN‡	7-0-0	0-8-0	87.0	96.9
Piqua, Ohio	19	. .	44	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	3-0-1	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Pittsburg, Calif.	24	1	40	4,620-4,800	7,200	N	5-3-1	0-0-0	107.0	126.0
Pittsburg, Kan.	22	3	48	2,604-2,928	4,284	D	2-2-0	0-0-0	63.1	78.2
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	24	. .	48	3,000-3,400	4,500	None	3-1-1	0-0-2	79.8	88.7
Plymouth t, Mass.	24	2	40	2,772-3,472	5,198	D	3-0-0	0-6-0	78.0	89.7
Ponca City, Okla.	25	7	48	2,940-3,180	5,700	DE	4-1-1	0-0-6	78.3	102.7
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	10	0	60	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	2-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Port Angeles, Wash.	16	1	40	3,770-4,080	4,980	DEN	3-0-1	0-0-0	62.5	78.8
Port Chester, N. Y.	48	1	48	3,653-4,457	6,867	DEN‡	5-2-2	0-0-12	203.1	223.4
Portsmouth, N. H.	35	1	40	3,313-3,413	5,000	DEN	3-0-0	0-3-0	112.7	132.7
Pottstown, Pa.	25	. .	48	2,800-3,500	4,400	DEN‡	2-0-1	. .-0-0	90.8	122.3
Pottsville, Pa.	25	0	44	2,604-3,084	4,164	D	2-0-2	0-2-2	80.2	97.2
Prichard, Ala.	26	2	48	2,664-2,988	4,464	None	3-2-0	0-0-0	80.9	99.3
Pullman, Wash.	10	. .	44	3,360-3,900	4,740	DEN‡	1-0-1	0-6-0	35.5	40.6
Puyallup, Wash.	14	0	48	3,600-4,020	5,100	D	2-1-0	0-3-0	53.5	68.5
Radnor tp, Pa.	31	1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN	6-1-1	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Rahway, N. J.	47	3	40	3,500-4,200	5,400	D	6-0-1	0-0-20	220.2	246.9
Raritan tp, N. J.	4	. .	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	6-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Reading t, Mass.	26	2	40	3,208-3,610	4,400	None	3-0-0	. .-0-0	77.4	92.6
Red Bank, N. J.	24	. .	48	3,500-4,100	5,600	DEN	4-0-0	0-17-0	107.5	124.0
Redding, Calif.	19	0	48	3,538-3,816	5,406	DE	3-2-1	0-0-0	80.7	95.8
Redlands, Calif.	33	4	44	3,186-3,864	5,712	DEN	6-2-1	0-0-0	99.4	126.6
Reidsville, N. C.	25	1	48	. . . .-3,087	4,500	DEN	3-1-1	0-0-2	70.8	84.0
Rensselaer, N.Y.	19	. .	48	3,200-3,200	3,960	None	2-2-0	0-0-0	69.0	72.4
Renton, Wash.	26	. .	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	4-1-1	0-9-0	. . . .	. . . .
Richfield, Minn.	13	1	40	3,564-4,332	5,268	D	3-0-0	0-. .-0	50.9	62.8
Richmond, Ky.	14	. .	48	2,160-2,304	2,400	None	2-0-1	0-0-0	33.4	37.3

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees Total-Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Number of Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles, 3-Wheel Cycles	No. of Call Boxes — Auto. Recording, Locked Phone, Open Phone	Police Department Expenditures, 1953 (in thousands)	
								Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Richmond Heights, Mo.	19-3	48	3,360-3,600	4,560	None	3-3-0	0-7-0	71.4	86.4
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	18-1	42	3,200-4,100	5,500	DE	3-0-0	0-0-0	71.0	89.3
Ridgewood, N. J.	35-. .	40	3,365-4,280	5,425	None	6-0-1	32-0-0	164.8	188.4
River Forest, Ill.	22-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN	5-2-0	0-0-3	. . . .	. . . .
Rock Hill, S. C.	39-1	48	2,790-3,300	5,700	DEN	5-3-1	0-0-8	141.0	173.0
Rock Springs, Wyo.	9-. .	48	3,900-3,900	4,500	DEN	2-0-0	0-0-0	44.4	56.5
Rockville Ctre., N. Y.	43-1	48	3,950-4,900	7,000	DEN‡	9-2-1	0-0-21	226.5	305.5
Roselle, N. J.	31-. .	40	3,700-4,100	5,400	None	3-0-0	0-0-. .	136.2	158.1
Roselle Park, N. J.	17-. .	40	3,500-4,200	5,650	DEN	3-0-0	0-0-5	72.0	81.3
Roseville, Mich.	25-1	40	4,454-4,454	5,708	None	5-0-0	0-0-0	122.7	149.2
Ross tp, Pa.	10-0	48	3,507-4,317	5,000	D	2-0-0	0-0-0	44.4	55.7
Ruston, La.	13-2	48	2,586-2,772	4,200	D	2-0-0	0-0-0	30.3	42.6
Rutherford, N. J.	23-. .	48	3,200-4,000	5,700	DE	4-0-0	0-0-0	103.0	121.0
Rye, N. Y.	32-2	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN	6-0-0	0-0-22	. . . .	. . . .
Saco, Me.	8-. .	60	2,900-2,900	. . . .	DEN‡	1-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	32.0
St. Augustine, Fla.	23-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	3-3-1	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
St. Charles, Mo.	15-. .	48	3,000-3,240	3,600	D	4-0-0	0-0-0	35.6	47.5
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	27-. .	40	4,000-4,600	6,000	None	6-0-0	0-0-0	138.5	156.6
St. Joseph, Mich.	20-1	48	3,711-4,082	6,084	DEN	5-0-1	0-0-2	76.2	96.3
St. Louis Park, Minn.	15-. .	40	3,880-4,468	5,700	D	4-0-0	0-0-0	56.7	75.2
Salem, Ohio	12-3	48	3,984-4,200	. . . .	E	2-0-1	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Salinas, Calif.	40-3	44	3,558-4,092	6,756	. . .	8-0-2	0-0-12	163.6	195.0
Salisbury, Md.	29-3	48	2,860-3,640	5,304	D	3-1-0	0-2-0	96.4	104.6
Salisbury, N. C.	35-1	48	2,700-3,300	4,900	DE	5-2-0	0-4-0	107.4	138.2
San Benito, Tex.	5-. .	60	2,520-3,000	4,200	D	2-1-0	0-0-0	19.7	24.0
San Bruno, Calif.	20-3	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DE	3-1-1	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
San Buenaventura, Cal.	34-. .	40	3,400-4,236	6,612	DEN	6-3-2	0-0-0	126.2	166.8
San Carlos, Calif	20-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	5-1-1	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
San Fernando, Calif.	24-. .	44	3,978-4,836	6,384	DEN	5-0-1	0-0-0	120.6	147.5
Sanford t, Me.	13-0	60	3,300-3,300	3,600	DEN‡	2-0-0	0-0-0	44.1	51.3
Sanford, N. C.	15-1	48	3,156-3,156	4,272	DEN	3-0-1	0-0-0	40.7	57.2
San Gabriel, Calif.	26-. .	40	3,768-4,428	6,612	D	7-3-1	0-3-0	122.5	142.8
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	23-1	40	3,504-4,248	. . . .	DEN‡	4-2-2	0-8-0	89.3	105.3
San Marino, Calif.	28-1	40	4,296-4,416	9,600	DEN‡	8-5-1	0-. .-0	122.9	148.7
San Pablo, Calif.	20-. .	48	4,020-4,320	5,700	DEN‡	5-1-0	0-0-0	83.6	99.9
San Rafael, Calif.	19-. .	44	3,890-4,620	5,100	DEN	4-2-2	3-0-0	85.1	105.9
Santa Clara, Calif.	21-1	40	3,804-4,644	6,000	DEN‡	5-2-1	0-0-0	92.6	108.8
Santa Cruz, Calif.	39-4	40	3,438-4,044	6,180	DEN‡	8-2-1	0-0-0	154.8	182.6
Santa Maria, Calif.	20-. .	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DE	4-2-1	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Santa Paula, Calif.	18-. .	40	3,710-3,770	. . . .	DEN	4-0-1	0-0-0	63.9	84.0
Santa Rosa, Calif.	26-1	40	3,186-4,092	7,140	DEN	6-1-2	0-5-0	112.8	114.5
Sapulpa, Okla.	12-1	48	2,700-2,820	4,200	D	1-1-0	0-0-0	27.6	35.9
Sarasota, Fla.	25-2	48	2,988-3,048	5,592	DEN‡	4-1-1	0-0-1	79.6	100.9
Saratoga Sprgs., N. Y.	30-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	2-2-1	6-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Saugus t, Mass.	19-0	40	3,600-3,600	5,000	DEN‡	2-0-0	0-. .-0	72.2	78.2
Slt. Ste. Marie, Mich.	22-1	48	3,240-3,840	5,000	DE	3-0-0	0-4-0	76.8	. . . .
Sayreville, N. J.	17-4	40	3,000-4,500	5,500	DE	2-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Scarsdale, N Y.	38-. .	43	4,020-4,778	5,782	DEN	5-3-1	0-0-17	185.4	215.5
Scottsbluff, Neb.	18-2	48	3,300-3,300†	4,950	DEN‡	2-0-1	0-0-0	62.6†	78.6
Sedalia, Mo.	27-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	2-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Selma, Ala.	34-0	48	2,280-2,760	4,800	None	5-1-1	0-0-0	95.6	107.9
Shaler tp. Pa.	11-0	48	3,000-3,600	4,200	DEN‡	3-0-0	0-0-0	43.6	54.7
Shamokin, Pa.	14-. .	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	2-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Shawnee, Okla.	28-5	48	2,604-2,664	4,020	None	3-2-1	0-0-0	72.4	82.4
Sheffield, Ala.	18-1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	3-1-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Shelby, N. C.	22-1	51	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	3-1-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Shelbyville, Ind.	19-. .	48	3,350-3,618	4,618	DEN‡	2-1-1	0-0-0	54.9	67.6

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees		Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Number of Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles, 3-Wheel Cycles	No. of Call Boxes — Auto. Recording, Locked Phone, Open Phone	Police Department Expenditures, 1953 (in thousands)	
	Total	Civilians							Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued										
Shelton, Conn.	15	0	48	$. . . .-. . . .	$. . . .	DEN‡	2-0-0	0-0-0	$. . . .	$. . . .
Shenandoah, Pa.	13	2	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	1-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Sheridan, Wyo.	12	0	48	2,850-3,600	4,020	DEN	2-0-1	0-0-0	46.0	50.2
Sherman, Tex.	22	1	48	2,550-2,700	4,224	DE	4-0-2	0-0-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Shorewood, Wis.	22	. .	44	4,026-4,680	. . . .	D	4-0-0	0-. .-0	95.2	124.0
Skokie, Ill.	32	3	48	3,900-4,320	6,300	None	4-4-1	0-0-0	111.6	139.4
Somerville, N. J.	18	. .	42	3,812-4,375	5,569	D	2-0-1	0-5-0	78.1	94.3
Southbridge t, Mass.	26	1	42	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	3-0-0	0-20-0	. . . .	. . . .
South Charleston, W. Va.	16	0	48	3,300-3,300	4,500	D	4-0-1	0-0-0	62.7	76.7
South Kingstown, R. I.	9	0	66	4,332-4,332	4,424	DE	3-0-0	0-2-0	38.5	42.6
South Milwaukee, Wis.	19	. .	42	4,332-4,572	5,688	DEN‡	4-0-1	0-0-0	88.5	101.4
South Norfolk, Va.	29	8	48	2,400-2,760	4,600	None	5-0-0	0-0-0	98.2	106.4
South Orange, N. J.	38	. .	42	3,900-4,600	6,800	None	5-3-1	0-. .-0	191.1	214.0
South Pasadena, Calif.	26	1	40	3,516-4,224	6,696	None	4-6-1	0-11-0	114.2	152.0
South Portland, Me.	32	. .	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DE	4-0-2	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
South River, N. J.	21	1	40	3,400-3,900	4,800	None	3-0-0	0-6-0	80.0	90.0
South St. Paul, Minn.	22	. .	40	4,140-4,260	5,952	DEN‡	2-1-0	0-0-0	77.8	90.4
So. San Francisco, Calif.	21	1	40	3,780-4,266	7,020	D	5-2-0	0-1-0	100.8	119.9
Springfield, Ore.	16	0	48	3,480-3,900	4,800	DEN‡	2-0-1	0-0-0	53.4	66.5
Springfield tp, Pa. (Montgomery Co.)	16	1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN	4-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Statesville, N. C.	25	1	48	2,946-3,146	4,092	None	3-2-1	0-5-0	73.1	99.2
Staunton, Va.	23	1	48	3,000-3,000	5,200	DEN‡	3-2-0	0-0-0	55.2	83.1
Sterling, Ill.	14	3	48	3,600-3,600	4,293	DEN	3-0-1	0-. .-0	40.1	42.6
Stoneham t, Mass.	27	1	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	3-0-1	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Streator, Ill.	16	. .	48	3,600-3,600	3,800	None	2-0-0	0-3-0	58.5	64.0
Suffolk, Va.	28	2	48	2,880-3,282	4,619	DN	4-0-1	0-3-0	86.9	108.8
Sumter, S. C.	27	. .	48	3,050-3,120	4,980	DEN‡	6-1-1	0-0-0	93.2	117.7
Sunbury, Pa.	13	3	48	2,820-2,820	3,120	None	1-0-0	0-0-0	40.1	46.5
Swampscott t, Mass.	25	1	40	3,891-3,891	5,018	D	3-1-0	0-8-0	111.4	132.4
Sweetwater, Tex.	16	1	48	2,586-2,904	3,840	DE	3-0-0	0-0-0	41.0	50.9
Swissvale, Pa.	21	0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	2-0-0	24-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Takoma Park, Md.	13	. .	48	3,000-3,700	. . . .	DEN	3-1-0	0-0-0	41.2	54.6
Tamaqua, Pa.	9	. .	48	3,180-3,300	3,900	EN	3-0-0	0-0-0	23.5	34.5
Terrell, Tex.	7	. .	48	2,120-2,700	2,700	D	2-0-0	0-0-0	21.0	28.0
Thomasville, Ga.	19	1	59	2,442-2,574	3,600	EN	1-2-0	0-0-0	54.4	60.9
Thomasville, N. C.	22	. .	48	2,400-3,000	4,990	None	2-1-1	0-1-0	59.6	69.5
Tiffin, Ohio	23	1	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DE	2-1-1	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Tonawanda, N. Y.	24	. .	48	3,950-3,950	4,650	D	3-2-0	0-. .-0	96.8	104.9
Torrance, Calif.	42	1	40	4,116-4,452	6,852	D	7-0-1	0-0-0	221.4	259.3
Traverse City, Mich.	18	0	44	3,120-3,540	4,860	D	3-0-1	0-0-0	61.1	70.0
Trinidad, Colo.	14	0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN	1-1-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Troy, Ohio	10	0	48	3,648-4,320	6,000	D	3-0-0	0-0-0	45.6	53.8
Tulare, Calif.	20	. .	48	3,780-3,780	6,600	DEN‡	6-1-1	0-0-0	80.1	102.9
Tupelo, Miss.	20	. .	56	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	3-0-1	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Twin Falls, Idaho	21	8	48	2,952-3,276	4,620	DEN	4-0-1	0-0-0	70.7	87.0
Two Rivers, Wis.	15	. .	45	3,384-3,780	4,800	DEN	3-0-1	0-0-4	53.2	62.4
Uniontown, Pa.	35	7	48	3,300-3,480	4,140	D	2-2-0	20-0-0	113.8	136.5
Valparaiso, Ind.	15	0	48	3,600-3,600	4,500	DE	2-1-1	0-0-1	49.1	57.3
Van Wert, Ohio	13	0	48	3,162-3,162	3,876	DE	2-1-0	0-0-0	42.3	52.9
Vernon, Tex.	16	. .	48	2,595-2,640	4,200	DEN	3-0-1	0-0-0	39.5	56.0
Vincennes, Ind.	25	. .	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	3-0-1	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Virginia, Minn.	23	0	42	3,060-3,060†	. . . .	None	2-0-1	0-5-0	. . . .	. . . .
Visalia, Calif.	20	1	44	3,600-3,960	7,200	DEN‡	4-0-1	0-0-0	71.8	86.0
Wakefield t, Mass.	28	. .	40	3,300-3,700	5,000	D	4-1-0	16-0-0	105.1	121.3
Wallingford, Conn.	19	. .	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	3-0-0	9-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Warren, Pa.	15	1	48	2,760-3,480	4,800	None	2-0-1	0-0-0	46.3	62.3

TABLE XVII—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	No. Full-time Paid Employees Total Civilians	Work Hours Per Week	Salary of Patrolmen-Entrance, Maximum	Police Chief-Salary, How Appointed	Shifts With One-Man Patrol Cars	Number of Patrol Cars, 2-Wheel Cycles, 3-Wheel Cycles	No. of Call Boxes — Auto. Recording, Locked Phone, Open Phone	Police Department Expenditures, 1953 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Total for Dept.
10,000 to 25,000—continued									
Washington, Ind.	16-0	48	2,880-2,880	3,840	None	1-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	48.7
Washington Ct. Hse., O.	11-. .	48	3,381-3,480	4,116	D	1-0-0	0-0-0	35.3	41.0
Watertown t, Conn.	9-0.	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DE	2-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
Watertown, S. D.	19-4	48	2,580-2,880	3,720	DEN	2-1-0	0-0-0	43.4	63.1
Watertown, Wis.	16-. .	42	3,360-3,900	4,800	D	2-2-1	0-0-0	66.2	70.7
Waterville, Me.	17-0	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	1-0-0	0-12-0	. . . .	. . . .
Waukesha, Wis.	36-1	44	3,900-4,260	5,820	DEN‡	4-0-1	0-0-0	146.4	155.5
Waycross, Ga.	29-5	48	3,000-3,144	. . . .	None	5-1-0	0-0-5	88.4	123.5
Waynesboro, Pa.	8-0	61	2,940-3,000	3,720	DE	1-0-0	0-0-0	23.9	31.2
Waynesboro, Va.	18-3	48	2,580-2,820	4,120	DEN‡	2-1-0	0-. .-0	50.2	57.5
Webster Groves, Mo.	25-3	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	D	6†-2-1	0-0-3	. . . .	. . . .
Weehawken tp, N. J.	48-9	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	None	4-0-0	0-0-. .	. . . .	. . . .
Wenatchee, Wash.	19-. .	48	3,510-3,840	5,280	D	3-1-1	0-0-0	74.9	92.2
Westfield, Mass.	39-1	40	3,200-3,500	4,900	DE	5-2-0	0-. .-0	149.3	165.4
Westfield, N. J.	41-0	40	3,600-4,400	6,400	DEN	5-0-2	0-14-0	170.6	190.5
Westport t, Conn.	26-0	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DE	5-0-0	0-0-0	. . . .	. . . .
W. Springfield t, Mass.	41-1	40	3,224-3,640	5,096	D	5-2-0	16-0-0	146.0	308.0
West Warwick t, R. I.	27-1	40	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DN	5-0-0	0-. .-0	. . . .	. . . .
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	24-3	43	4,320-4,644	6,120	DEN	5-1-0	0-0-0	68.6	78.2
Whitehall tp, Pa.	8-. .	48	3,360-3,360	3,840	DEN‡	3-0-0	0-0-0	24.2	35.6
Whittier, Calif.	33-2	40	3,666-4,380	6,612	D	6-4-2	0-0-0	142.4	276.1
Willimantic, Conn.	17-. .	48	. . . .-. . . .	. . . .	DEN‡	2-0-0	0-. .-0	. . . .	. . . .
Wilmette, Ill.	23-1	48	4,080-4,440	6,600	DEN	4-2-0	0-0-0	105.2	117.0
Wilson, N. C.	35-4	48	2,820-3,120	5,100	D	3-2-1	0-0-0	102.1	118.8
Winchester, Va.	20-2	48	2,460-3,000	4,200	D	2-0-1	0-6-0	53.6	61.4
Windsor t, Conn.	12-0	48	3,200-3,600	4,950	DEN‡	2-0-0	0-0-0	43.3	53.1
Winfield, Kan.	14-. .	48	. . . .-. . . .	3,600	DEN‡	3-0-0	0-0-0	44.6†	55.1†
Winnetka, Ill.	21-4	44	3,750-4,440	6,600	DEN	5-0-1	0-0-0	85.9	103.1
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	18-0	48	3,708-3,896	4,906	DEN‡	2-0-1	0-. .-0	67.1	78.2
Woburn, Mass.	30-1	40	3,428-3,428	4,478	D	3-0-0	. .-0-0	98.0	104.7
Wood River, Ill.	8-. .	48	3,600-3,720	4,500	DEN	1-1-0	0-0-0	25.8	29.7
Wooster, Ohio	12-1	48	3,120-3,420	. . . .	DE	2-1-1	0-0-0	52.0	63.2
Xenia, Ohio	15-1	44	2,925-3,480	4,500	DEN‡	2-1-1	0-0-0	54.1	63.8
Yeadon, Pa.	15-0	48	3,600-3,600	4,585	E	3-0-0	0-0-3	37.1	. . . .
Ypsilanti, Mich.	32-1	44	3,883-4,075	5,375	D	5-1-2	0-0-1	129.1	158.0

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Traffic Administration

Developments in 1953

BY FRANKLIN M. KREML

Director, Traffic Institute of Northwestern University, and of the Traffic Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police

AWARENESS of the importance of the traffic problem, stimulated by a growing appreciation of the economic loss from traffic congestion and traffic accidents, was increasing on every side in 1953.

A good example of the recognition that traffic was no longer the limited concern of a few public officials and professionals was to be found in the broad representation from business, labor, women's organizations, community groups, public officials, and public information media called to the White House Conference on Highway Safety scheduled for February, 1954. Objective of the Washington meeting was to find ways and means of stepping up the Action Program for highway safety.

Thus public officials charged with immediate responsibility for meeting the traffic problem were finding it easier to win more widespread community support for their programs. With motor vehicle registrations setting a new all-time high of nearly 55,000,000, it was apparent they would have need of this support.

At the end of 1953 there were 45,035,000 passenger cars registered, a 2.8 per cent increase over the 1952 total. Trucks and buses increased 2.4 per cent, reaching a total of 9,674,000.

Despite the increase in numbers of vehicles the public seemed to be holding its own in the battle with death on the highway. After a steady rise in the traffic death toll for more than three years, the trend was reversed in May, 1953. The first four months of the year showed a 5 percent increase over the comparable period of 1952; the next six months a 1 per cent decrease.

Although there was an estimated 5 per cent increase in travel mileage, traffic deaths in 1953 numbered 38,300, an increase of 300 deaths over 1952. A new all time low death rate of 7.0 per 100 million vehicle miles was achieved in 1953. Nonfatal injuries numbered 1,350,000, and the total estimated economic losses were about $3,950,000,000.

Efforts at coordinating traffic safety efforts are improving, with the number and effectiveness of coordination agencies in states, counties, and cities increasing. Forty-three states now have formal coordinating committees. The continuity in this work is impressive when it is noted that in 1953 there were 17 new governors and changes of other key officials in at least that many states.

Research. A highlight in the traffic research field was the completion of major phases of a pioneering study on the economics of parking. A Highway Research Board project, financed with funds provided by the automotive and petroleum industries, the study probed the effect of parking shortage on retail trade, property values and municipal tax structures. Four universities took part in the work, including Ohio State, Michigan, California, and Washington.

Legal aspects of offstreet parking development were explored in a survey made by the American Bar Association's Joint Committee on Urban Traffic and Parking Problems. Special emphasis was placed on the organizational, administrative and financial questions involved.

The past year also saw completion of a timely study to determine what technical skills and services can be marshaled in land-grant colleges in the interest of traffic relief. The research, carried on at Michigan State College, was under the auspices of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

In North Dakota, the Legislative Research Committee, which recently developed the first comprehensive survey of highway laws ever undertaken by any state, embarked on an equally far-reaching inquiry into highway safety techniques. All pertinent activities and methods will be appraised in the light of current needs.

On the heels of the North Dakota law study, the Highway Research Board got under way a full-scale survey of the highway statutes of all the 48 States. Aim is to isolate rock-bottom legal principles as an aid to state authorities in modernizing their highway laws in keeping with present-day concepts of engineering and management.

Expenditures. A high-water mark in postwar expenditures for roads was reached in 1953. Total for all highway purposes throughout the country was $5.5 billion, compared with $5.0 billion in 1952 and $4.5 billion, in 1951. These amounts, estimated by the United States Bureau of Public Roads, cover capital outlays, maintenance, administration, state highway police, and interest payments.

About 60 per cent of the aggregate amount spent in 1953, $3.2 billion, went for construction. Statistics on mileage of new highways put in place during the year are not yet available. In 1952 a total of 57,847 miles of surfaced or graded roads under state control were constructed, including 2,015 miles of urban extensions.

The American Association of State Highway Officials recommended that federal-aid authorizations for the next biennium be raised from the present $575 million to $900 million annually. Of the total, $250 million would be earmarked for the National System of Interstate Highways. In the case of this key 38,000-mile network, it was asked that the matching ratio be changed to 75 per cent federal and 25 per cent state, with the current 50-50 ratio to be retained for all other federal-aid highway systems.

Education. The National Conference on Driver Education held last November at Michigan State College marked another milestone in the growing interest of the nation's educators in the development of better driving skills, attitudes, and habits among the public. The workshop-type meeting, attended by some 200 school and college representatives and many safety experts, explored ways and means by which educational institutions can intensify and extend instruction in several important phases. Guides and recommendations were developed for driver education programs for adults and out-of-school youth, for the preparation of teachers in this field, and for the expansion of essential research. The Conference was co-sponsored by the National Commission on Safety Education of the National Education Association and the National Council of Chief State School Officers.

The number of high schools reporting driver education courses during the 1952-53 school year rose to 10,095, compared with 8,390 the previous year. Total students enrolled increased to 835,067, as against 704,700 the year before. Nearly 7,000 schools offered complete driver education programs, while slightly more than 3,000 provided classroom instruction without practice driving. Additionally, 1,480 schools reported miscellaneous types of instruction, including adult driver education, school transportation courses and seminars for teachers.

In 1953, 248 colleges in 46 states and the District of Columbia offered 565 courses in various phases of safety education to help prepare more teachers for this work. A comparison with the two preceding years shows 431 courses for teachers offered in 1952, and 391 courses in 1951. The growth in the number of these courses shows, perhaps more significantly than anything else, the steadily increasing effort to provide more and better teacher preparation for safety education.

Valuable cooperation in high school driver education programs again was given by dealers in the automotive and allied industries, sponsored by the Inter-Industry Highway Safety Committee. During the 1952-53 school term, automobile dealers provided 6,400 automobiles valued at $12,800,000 for behind-the-wheel instruction.

The committee's program for "Better Highways—Better Drivers" is carried out through state and local automotive and allied industry dealer groups. The six-point program places emphasis on activities relating to the young driver, the adult driver, the pedestrian, the vehicle, highways, and parking. A special kit entitled, "What You Can Do About Highways, Parking, Traffic Safety...And How To Do It" was made available to state and local dealer groups during 1953. Special emphasis is given in the kit to the desirability of holding state and local Teen-Age Traffic Safety Conferences to give young people an opportunity to participate in plans for greater safety and efficiency on the streets and highways, and to help them become good drivers.

The National Safety Council continued its active promotion of a broad program of public information and education, cooperating with government agencies responsible for traffic and traffic safety, schools and colleges, public support groups, and other civic organizations operating in this field. The Annual Inventory of Traffic Safety Activities has been expanded to include in 1954 an experimental inventory form for cities in the 5,000 to 10,000 population group. An enforcement manual aimed at improvement of traffic safety operations in small communities has been prepared with help from the International Association of Chiefs of Police Traffic Division.

Motor Vehicle Administration. In the field of motor vehicle administration progress was being made toward combining under one department such functions as issuing driver licenses, keeping records, examining drivers, revoking licenses, and improving drivers. Illinois, Michigan and Ohio centralized administration of driver licensing and studies being made in North Dakota and Kentucky indicate they will follow. Apparent too was a trend toward tightening up of requirements for passing driver examinations and emphasis on driver improvement.

Continuing significant progress was made by state driver license bureaus in improving their training of new license examiners and career examiners. Chief impetus behind this progress is the personnel training program of the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators launched in March, 1951, when a three-week course for chief driver license examiners was given under sponsorship of the Association at the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University. Additional courses were conducted there in 1952 and 1953. All were part of a training program covering a four-year period.

Driver licensing departments reported these indications of progress: passage by several state legislatures of laws aimed at improving driver licensing activities; improvements in testing of drivers; in-service training for examiners; increased interest, both by officials and the public, in driver licensing; adoption of appointment systems for driver examinations and birthdate expirations of licenses; preparation of new or revised handbooks for drivers and manuals for examiners; substantial upgrading in visual standards for drivers; increases in salaries for examiners to attract better men; and improvements in vehicle inspection.

In addition to the course for chief examiners the program includes regional courses for other driver license personnel. The regional courses for examiner instructors begun in 1951 were continued successfully in 1953 with new workshops in post-licensing driver improvement and control. A standard size for license plates has been agreed on by the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators. Connecticut is adopting biennial plates and California is simplifying its plates. The AAMVA also is working with the automotive industry on new standards for automobile headlights and, in its 1953 convention, urged renewed emphasis on vehicle inspection.

Laws and Ordinances. Further progress was recorded in bringing state motor vehicle laws into conformance with the nationally recognized Uniform Vehicle Code. Connecticut, Georgia, Iowa, New Mexico and South Carolina enacted Act I (administration, registration and certificate of title); Illinois, Act II (driver licensing); Arkansas, Missouri, North Carolina, South Dakota and Vermont, Act IV (safety responsibility); and Idaho and New Mexico, Act V (rules of the road).

Thirteen states passed laws to require new motor vehicles to be equipped with turn signals. Previously only four states had such a requirement by statute. Bills providing for compulsory vehicle inspection failed to pass in 16 states, and a measure in another state was vetoed. The failure of all such measures proposed in the 1953 legislative sessions left unchanged the number of states requiring periodic inspection by statute—14 states and the District of Columbia.

The New York Joint Legislative Committee on Motor Vehicle Problems completed a noteworthy study of the state's rules of the road in comparison with those of all other states and the Uniform Code. This was the first time that a detailed survey of such scope was ever made.

The national Model Traffic Ordinance and the Uniform Vehicle Code were reviewed and brought up-to-date by a special committee of the National Committee on Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances.

Municipal leagues in three more states—Michigan, Iowa, and Virginia—developed state model ordinances, as a step towards achievement of uniform traffic laws among the cities of the respective states.

Four regional and 13 state-wide conferences for traffic court judges and prosecutors were conducted throughout the country by the American Bar Association's Traffic Court Program in cooperation with the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University. The two organizations also made traffic court studies during 1953 in Atlanta, Nashville, St. Paul, New Orleans and Hartford. More than 600 cities have now adopted the ABA's model traffic ticket and complaint.

Traffic Engineering. Notable progress in traffic engineering in the past two years is seen in more widespread recognition by officials of the importance of the traffic engineering function, and in increased efforts of cities to provide safer and more efficient movement of motor vehicle traffic.

In cities from 50,000 to 100,000 population, the employment of a full-time traffic engineer with departmental status increased from 26 per cent in 1951 to 38 per cent in 1953. More communities of 100,000 to 350,000 also have established traffic engineering departments in the last two years. Among cities under 50,000 population, there has been very little increase during the past four years in placing the traffic engineering responsibility in the proper department.

A number of the cities in the smaller population groups (under 50,000) have employed the services of a traffic engineering consultant. This arrangement is proving very successful since answers to transportation problems are being learned from well qualified persons with many years of experience.

Installation of various types of traffic control devices has been expanded in all communities in the various population groups. More streets have been marked with center lines, more crosswalks painted, more intersections channelized, more grade crossings protected by mechanical devices, more modern signals installed for progressive movement and additional streets equipped with modern street lighting.

Parking, which is a serious problem in every city, has been given high priority on the agenda of improvements in many cities. About two-thirds of our municipalities under 50,000 population have added off-street parking lots built by the city or private enterprise for public use. More than 80 per cent of the cities over 50,000 added such facilities in 1952. However, the total number of off-street parking spaces still is far below requirements in most municipalities.

Considerable increase was noted in the establishment of one-way streets, prohibition of parking at all times or only during rush hours along arterial streets, the establishment of truck routes and elimination of angular parking. Such changes have been accepted by public officials, merchants, and the public as partial solutions to eliminating congestion on city streets.

Traffic Training. Training of official personnel continued to increase in 1953. Major training institutions doing substantial work in this field are the Center for Safety Education at New York University, the Institute of Public Safety at Pennsylvania State College, the Institute of Transportation and Traffic Engineering at the University of California, the Bureau of Highway Traffic at Yale University, the Institute of Public Safety at Purdue University, and the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University.

Establishment of a national transportation center at Northwestern University to study and seek to alleviate problems of the transportation industry was announced late in 1953. The new center will carry on a program of research as well as undergraduate and graduate study in all phases of transportation, including highway, rail, air, pipeline, and water. Cooperating in the project will be the School of Commerce, the Technological Institute, the School of Law, College of Liberal Arts, and the Traffic Institute.

So that in-service training needs of traffic officials at all levels and in all areas related to traffic safety might be more adequately met, the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University has considerably increased the number and variety of its short courses offered in specialized areas of traffic activity.

Direct aid to official agencies responsible for traffic supervision was provided by the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University working under cooperative agreements with the Traffic Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the American Bar Association. This cooperation has made it possible to provide on-the-job field assistance to city, county and state police organizations, to courts adjudicating traffic cases, and to jurisdictions considering the revision of traffic laws and ordinances. Major field assistance in 1953 was provided to Arizona, Atlanta, Chicago, El Paso, Hartford, Los Angeles, Nashville, New Orleans, North Dakota, Oklahoma City, Worcester, Massachusetts, and five United States Air Force bases.

Traffic Awards. During the year National Traffic Safety Contest awards covering accomplishments in 1952 were made by the National Safety Council. Connecticut and Evanston, Illinois, were the grand award winners. It was the sixth grand award for Connecticut, and the fourth for Evanston. Detroit; Washington; Buffalo; Kansas City, Missouri; Rochester, New York; Wichita; Evanston, Illinois; Bloomington, Indiana; Manitowoc, Wisconsin; Shaker Heights, Ohio; Garden City, Kansas; and Grosse Pointe, Michigan; were cited for outstanding safety work among cities of their respective population groups.

The state of Connecticut and Rochester, New York, also won grand awards in the National Pedestrian Protection Contest of the American Automobile Association for performance in 1952.

Seven states and ten cities were honored by the Institute of Traffic Engineers for exceptional performance in traffic engineering during 1952:

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the states of Connecticut, New Jersey, Virginia, Minnesota, Washington, Michigan and California; and the cities of Detroit; Los Angeles; Washington, D.C.; Milwaukee; Kansas City, Missouri; Providence, Rhode Island; Charlotte, North Carolina; Evanston, Illinois; Miami Beach, Florida; and Wilmette, Illinois.

Top honors in the 1953 Traffic Court Contest of the American Bar Association went to Toledo, Ohio; Hartford, Connecticut; Kalamazoo, Michigan; and Corvallis, Oregon.

Delaware, Massachusetts, and Oklahoma took first honors among the states in the 1952-53 National High School Driver Education Awards sponsored by the Association of Casualty and Surety Companies.

Professional Organization. During 1953 the Traffic Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police again provided much direct aid to official city, county, and state government agencies responsible for traffic supervision. In cooperation with the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University, the American Bar Association, and the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators it offered a broad program of coordinated field services to city, county, and state police organizations, to traffic courts, to government agencies in the revision and improvement traffic laws and ordinances, to city and state governments in the organization and administration of traffic engineering activities, and to state motor vehicle departments in the improvement of driver licensing.

Municipal Parking Lots

A TOTAL of 554 out of 892 reporting cities over 10,000 own and operate one or more municipal off-street parking lots according to data gathered for the Year Book late in 1953. These 554 cities (62 per cent of those reporting) operate a total of 1,747 city-owned lots—an average of three lots per city. This is a 19 per cent increase in number of parking lots and a 7 per cent increase in cities with parking lots over figures reported in the 1953 Municipal Year Book. Fifty-five per cent of the cities and 48 per cent of the parking lots are in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group. The largest gain in parking lots, percentage-wise, was recorded in cities between 100,000 and 250,000 where the number of lots increased 39 per cent, from 45 to 74. Table XVIII lists the 554 cities with parking lots and shows for each the official responsible for traffic engineering, the number of city-owned lots and parking spaces, methods of financing off-street parking, department responsible for parking lot operation, practices with regard to parking meters and parking charges on city-owned lots, and other traffic and parking data.

Parking Spaces Available. Seventy-two cities—two more than in 1952—established municipal off-street parking lots for the first time in 1953, while 192 other cities—28 more than in 1952—added lots to those already in service from prior years. Thus a total of 282 lots was added to the 1952 figure of 1,465. The median number of city-owned parking spaces among the 532 cities that reported was 232 (see Table 1). Space gains were made in the population groups over 100,000 and between 10,000 and

25,000. Slight reductions were made in cities between 25,000 and 100,000. The median of 232 for all cities was 5 per cent lower than in 1952, with 33 per cent more cities reporting.

The 313 cities over 10,000 that listed total number of parking spaces available, both publicly and privately operated, had a median of 680 spaces, with a median of 58 spaces per 1,000 vehicle registrations (see Table 1). This was an increase of 7.5 per cent in total spaces and 23 per cent in spaces per 1,000 registrations, with 30 per cent more cities reporting than in 1952. For cities over 50,000, spaces per 1,000 auto registrations were considerably lower in 1953 than in 1952, indicating that registrations increased more rapidly than parking facilities in these cities. At the same time, cities in the population range from 10,000 to 50,000 showed substantial gains in the ratio of parking spaces to registrations. In 1952 the median for this group was 49 spaces per 1,000 vehicles while in 1953 it was 55, slightly more than 12 per cent higher. Highest rates per 1,000 cars registered were those in Miami Beach, Florida (580), Roseville, Michigan (396), Shaker Heights, Ohio (365), and Attleboro, Massachusetts (308).

TABLE 1

CITY-OWNED PARKING LOTS AND PARKING SPACES AVAILABLE: 1953

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting	Total Number of Cities				Median No. City-Owned Spaces	Total No. City-Owned Lots	Median No. Pub. & Pvt. Parking Lot Spaces	
		With Parking Lots	With Meters on One or More Lots	Establishing Lots First Time, 1953	Opening Additional Lots, 1953			Total Available	Per 1,000 Vehicles Registered
Over 250,000	37	13	6	1	5	623	51	13,308	86
100,000 to 250,000	61	31	18	5	10	300	74	4,150	64
50,000 to 100,000	101	61	44	3	28	375	262	1,503	56
25,000 to 50,000	230	145	86	23	46	250	509	900	63
10,000 to 25,000	463	304	106	40	103	205	851	400	53
All cities over 10,000	892	554	260	72	192	232	1,747	680	58

Table 1 shows in summary the number of cities with parking lots, the number opening lots for the first time in 1953, median number of city-owned parking spaces, total number of city-owned lots, and total public and private parking spaces available.

Traffic Engineering. Responsibility for traffic engineering is assigned most frequently to the city engineer and second to the traffic division of the police department. Of the 444 cities reporting to the Year Book, 153 (35 per cent) assign traffic functions to the city engineer and 126 (28 per cent) assign them to the police department. Fifty-nine cities engage a full-time traffic engineer with 47 of these cities over 50,000 population. Twenty-eight cities divide the traffic function between the police department and the city engineer, while 21 cities make the public works department responsible for traffic functions other than enforcement. The remaining 58 cities that reported in 1954 assign the job to various other officials or divide the work among several departments.

Traffic Employees. The median number of employees assigned for traffic engineering duty is two for all cities over 10,000; for cities between 25,000 and 100,000 it also is two, and for those between 100,000 and 250,000 the median number is eight.

The number of policemen assigned full-time to traffic enforcement duty ranges from 2,400 in New York to none in six cities under 25,000. The median for all cities over 10,000 is nine, and the median numbers for the separate population groups are as follows: six for cities 10,000 to 25,000; 10 for cities 25,000 to 50,000; 20 for cities 50,000 to 100,000; 57 for cities 100,000 to 250,000; and 123 for cities over 250,000. Individual city data for traffic engineering and enforcement personnel are listed in Table XVIII.

Parking Lot Operation. Of 494 cities reporting, 187 cities (38 per cent) place responsibility for parking lot operation in the police department. Another 148 cities (30 per cent) make parking lot operation a function of the public works department. Thus in two-thirds of the cities parking lots in 1953 were administered by the two departments most directly concerned with streets and traffic. Twenty-eight cities (6 per cent) have a special board, commission, or authority to handle parking lot responsibilities. One-half of these 28 cities are in 14 states: five in Pennsylvania; four in New Jersey; three each in Michigan and New York; two each in California, Connecticut and Illinois; and one in Colorado, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

The finance officer is responsible for parking lots in 26 cities, the city engineer in 23 cities, and a traffic engineer in 22 cities. In the remaining 60 cities responsibility is divided among such officials as a parks or recreation superintendent, other line officials, or some combination of those listed above.

Methods of Financing. Forty-five per cent of the cities that owned parking lots—251 of the 554 cities—reported to the Year Book their methods of financing municipal lots acquired in 1953. In 136 of these cities—54 per cent—parking lots were financed from parking meter receipts, in 41 by general taxes, and in 11 by a combination of parking meter receipts and general taxes. Eighteen cities used revenue bonds, nine used general obligation bonds, seven used general obligation bonds backed by parking meter revenues, and 29 others used some combination of these or other methods. The seven cities using general obligation bonds backed by parking meter revenues were Albany, Lockport, and Mt. Vernon, New York; Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania; Hutchinson and Salina, Kansas; and Inglewood, New Jersey.

Parking Charges. Of the 554 cities that operated parking lots in 1953, 541 reported their practices in parking lot charges. Of these 541 cities, 260 had parking meters on one or more lots, 28 charged for parking on unmetered lots, presumably with an attendant on duty, and 253 indicated they allowed free parking on all lots. Cities of 10,000 to 25,000 accounted for most of the free parking, with 190 cities reporting free parking on all lots. They also accounted for 40 per cent of all cities with parking meters on at least one lot.

TABLE XVIII

TRAFFIC AND PARKING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000: 1953

This table includes 554 cities over 10,000 population that reported operating one or more off-street parking lots in 1953. The total number of off-street parking spaces was reported to the National Safety Council early in 1954 as part of the Annual Inventory of Traffic Safety Activities. Balance of the data was obtained from city police chiefs. The first column shows the traffic engineer for the city (see code). The next two columns show by full-time equivalent the number of employees from all city departments engaged in traffic engineering and the number of police employees assigned to traffic duty. Under "City-Owned Parking" the first column shows the number of off-street parking lots owned by the city, and the second column shows the number of parking spaces available within those lots. The next column shows the number of new lots put into operation during 1953. See code below for "Operating Department". "Method of Financing: 1953" (see code) applies only to city-owned lots acquired in 1953. Under "Parking Meters, Charges", "Yes" shows cities with metered parking lots; "N" before the dash shows that lots are not metered; after the dash "C" indicates non-metered lots where a charge is made and "F" non-metered lots with free parking. The two columns under "Off-Street Parking Spaces" show first, the total number of off-street parking places in business areas available for public use in both publicly and privately owned lots and garages; and second, the total number of spaces per 1,000 motor vehicle registrations within the city. Asterisks (*) refer to footnotes at end of table, and leaders (. . .) indicate data not available.

TRAFFIC ENGINEER
OPERATING DEPARTMENT

A—City Manager
E—City Engineer
F—Chief Finance Officer
P—Police Chief
Pd—Planning Director
Pr—Parks or Recreation Superintendent

Pw—Public Works or Public Safety Director; Street Superintendent
T—Full time Traffic Engineer; Traffic or Parking Department
Ta—Traffic or Parking Authority of Board
X—Other city official

METHOD OF FINANCING

G—General Taxation
O—General Obligation Bonds
P—Parking Meter Receipts
R—Revenue Bonds
S—Special Assessment
X—Other Methods

City	Traffic Engr.	No. Emps. on Traffic Eng'rg.	No. Police on Traffic	No. City-Owned Lots	No. City-Owned Spaces	No. Lots Established 1953	Operating Dept.	Method of Financing	Parking Meters, Charges	Off-Street Parking Spaces	
										Total	Per 1,000 Vehicles
Over 250,000											
Akron, Ohio	. . .	15	120	2	500	1	Pw	X	N-C	9,309	86
Cincinnati, Ohio	T	. . .	126	2	623	1	Pw	X	N-C	12,085	76
Cleveland, Ohio	T	76	710	1	2,700	0	X	. . .	N-F	54,219	196
Denver, Colo.	T	60	106	2	250	2	Ta	R	Yes	20,615	118
Detroit, Mich.	T	185	786	3	1,460	2	Ta	R	N-C	52,549	82
Memphis, Tenn.	T	. . .	94	3	386	0	F	. . .	Yes	. . . .	. . .
Milwaukee, Wis.	T	163	. . .	1	35	0	T	. . .	Yes	22,162	100
New York, N. Y.	T	. . .	2,400	20	13,600	0	Pr	. . .	N-C	. . . .	. . .
Oakland, Calif.	T	26	186	2	472	1	T	X	Yes	9,310	65
Pittsburgh, Pa.	T	13	320	1	800	0	F	. . .	N-C	16,200	93
Rochester, N. Y.	T	42	88	11	644	1	Pw	. . .	Yes	13,308	107
St. Paul. Minn.	T	. . .	57	2	1,500	0	Pw	. . .	N-F	7,600	61
Toledo, Ohio	T	2	49	1	28	0	P	. . .	Yes	10,200	76

TABLE XVIII—TRAFFIC AND PARKING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Traffic Engr.	No. Emps. on Traffic Eng'rg.	No. Police on Traffic	No. City-Owned Lots	No. City-Owned Spaces	No. Lots Established 1953	Operating Dept.	Method of Financing	Parking Meters, Charges	Off-Street Parking Spaces	
										Total	Per 1,000 Vehicles
100,000 to 250,000											
Allentown, Pa.	P	8	35	6	350	1	Ta	Op	Yes	....	...
Austin, Tex.	T	2	92	2	400	1	...	X	N-F	3,420	68
Berkeley, Calif.	T	8	31	1	103	1	Pw	P	Yes	1,123	26
Bridgeport, Conn.	T	...	...	4	...	1	P	G	Yes	4,100	77
Cambridge, Mass.	E	...	34	4	203	0	Pw	...	Yes	....	...
Camden, N. J.	P	...	2	1	158	0	Pw	...	Yes	....	...
Dayton, Ohio	T	9	85	1	63	0	F	...	Yes	6,431	50
Flint, Mich.	T	31	47	2	125	0	T	...	Yes	4,850	59
Fort Wayne, Ind.	T	7	...	1	212	0	F	...	N-C	....	...
Gary, Ind.	T	5	75	1	100	0	F	...	Yes	1,879	39
Grand Rapids, Mich.	T	34	53	3	491	1	T	R	Yes	9,145	97
Kansas City, Kan.	...	0	32	9	1,110	1	P	OS	N-F	1,253	22
Little Rock, Ark.	T	1	38	3	300	1	F	X	N-C	2,750	69
Miami, Fla.	P	6	195	3	350	1	F	G	Yes	13,475	80
Nashville, Tenn.	T	13	76	2	150	0	Ta	...	Yes	7,119	86
New Bedford, Mass.	...	0	17	1	100	0	P	...	N-F	1,100	36
New Haven, Conn.	EP	8	27	1	103	1	Ta	R	Yes	2,873	58
Norfolk, Va.	T	...	64	2	330	1	Pw	O	Yes	3,700	53
Oklahoma City, Okla.	T	29	134	2	150	2	Ta	X	N-F	11,000	86
Paterson, N. J.	Pw	...	...	1	275	1	Ta	...	N-C	....	...
Peoria, Ill.	EP	4	34	3	600	0	...	...	N-C	18,000	164
Phoenix, Ariz.	T	29	38	2	62	0	Pw	...	Yes		
Providence, R. I.	T	32	69	1	334	0	T	...	Yes	6,656	73
Reading, Pa.	P	1	17	2	500	0	Pr	...	N-F	....	...
Sacramento, Calif.	T	17	64	2	672	0	T	...	N-C	6,069	68
Springfield, Mass.	T	...	53	2	90	0	X	...	Yes	....	...
Trenton, N. J.	T	2	51	2	580	0	Ta	...	N-C	3,499	57
Waterbury, Conn.	E	2	90	2	350	0	Pw	...	N-C	1,300	42
Wichita, Kan.	T	20	51	3	900	2	Pw	G	N-F	6,600	61
Worcester, Mass.	T	1	59	1	95	1	P	P	Yes	4,197	80
Yonkers, N. Y.	T	3	...	3	583	1	P	...	Yes	....	...
50,000 to 100,000											
Albuquerque, N. M.	T	12	24	1	28	0	E	P	N-F	1,480	26
Alexandria, Va.	T	19	21	2	70	0	T	P	Yes	360	11
Alhambra, Calif.	E	3	28	12	2,500	4	F	P	Yes	4,776	192
Asheville, N. C.	Pw	2	14	9	750	0	Pw	...	N-C	1,750	81
Augusta, Ga.	X	7	45	19	61	3	T	P	Yes	2,005	64
Aurora, Ill.	E	13	9	6	450	0	E	...	N-C*	1,346	58
Bay City, Mich.	T	1	50	2	300	0	P	...	Yes	750	32
Bethlehem, Pa.	P	0	66	16	700	3	X	P	Yes	....	...
Binghamton, N. Y.	P	0	13	3	224	0	Pw	...	Yes	....	...
Burbank, Calif.	T	1	16	4	315	2	X	P	Yes	315	7
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	P	0	13	4	450	1	P	P	Yes	1,898	61
Charleston, S. C.	P	1	42	1	109	1	...	...	N-C	1,060	48
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	P	13	12	3	150	0	Pw	...	N-F	....	...
Clifton, N. J.	P	0	9	3	200	0	E	...	N-F	....	...
Columbus, Ga.	E	2	24	1	343	0	...	...	N-C	1,060	39
Davenport, Iowa	P	...	...	3	763	1	P	P	Yes	....	...
Dearborn, Mich.	EP	2	10	5	1,312	0	T	...	Yes	....	...
Decatur, Ill.	E	2	8	1	125	0	P	...	Yes	600	19
East Chicago, Ind.	...	4	27	2	100	1	P	G	N-F	85	6
Evanston, Ill.	T	3	38	18	1,041	2	Pw	R	Yes	2,650	96
Fresno, Calif.	T	1	32	5	274	2	Pw	P	Yes	4,345	52

TABLE XVIII—TRAFFIC AND PARKING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Traffic Engr.	No. Emps. on Traffic Eng'rg.	No. Police on Traffic	No. City-Owned Lots	No. City-Owned Spaces	No. Lots Established 1953	Operating Dept.	Method of Financing	Parking Meters, Charges	Off-Street Parking Spaces	
										Total	Per 1,000 Vehicles
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Glendale, Calif.	T	3	...	7	332	1	EF	P	Yes*	3,000	59
Greensboro, N. C.	T	2	27	5	306	0	F	...	Yes	....	...
Hamilton, Ohio	T	3	13	6	335	1	T	OPG	Yes	....	...
Hammond, Ind.	P	3	35	1	150	0	E	...	N-F	500	19
Hampton, Va.	P	1	21	5	2,000	0	PPw	...	N-F	....	...
Huntington, W. Va.	...	...	11	1	75	1	Pw	X	N-F	1,000	34
Joliet, Ill.	...	1	14	8	900	1	Ta	P	...	....	...
Kalamazoo, Mich.	T	1	33	6	788	1	F	RP	N-C*	1,764	43
Kenosha, Wis.	PE	...	9	2	375	0	Pw	...	Yes	1,100	45
Lakewood, Ohio	E	1	6	2	1,200	1	Pw	P	Yes	2,241	98
Lansing, Mich.	T	...	69	6	453	0	Ta	...	Yes	2,332	47
Lawrence, Mass.	P	0	30	1	440	0	P	...	N-F	1,380	81
Lexington, Ky.	T	1	16	1	76	1	F	G	Yes	970	32
Lorain, Ohio	P	1	10	3	279	1	Pw	P	N-F	....	...
Lowell, Mass.	...	0	...	3	700	1	P	P	Yes	1,330	56
Madison, Wis.	P	3	41	7	1,174	1	P	R	Yes	1,700	39
Malden, Mass.	E	1	23	4	670	1	Ta	P	Yes	....	...
Manchester, N. H.	EP	1	34	3	423	0	PPw	...	Yes	2,397	113
Medford, Mass.	EPd	...	15	5	....	0	P	...	Yes	1,088	69
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	P	1	22	6	207	1	P	OP	Yes	1,290	50
New Britain, Conn.	P	...	...	5	900	1	Ta	...	Yes	1,725	70
New Rochelle, N. Y.	P	2	28	3	180	0	P	...	Yes	1,500	73
Oak Park, Ill.	P	0	0	1	48	0	Pw	...	Yes	....	...
Ogden, Utah	X	0	11	2	400	1	P	G	N-F	....	...
Pittsfield, Mass.	T	6	7	1	75	0	Pw	...	Yes	1,500	86
Quincy, Mass.	E	1	14	3	1,084	2	P	...	Yes	1,800	123
Racine, Wis.	E	0	2	5	1,000	0	Pw	...	N-F	1,126	37
Raleigh, N. C.	PPd	1	22	2	208	0	P	...	Yes	....	...
Rockford, Ill.	E	1	16	1	68	0	...	...	Yes	....	...
Saginaw, Mich.	T	2	...	3	126	0	Pr	...	Yes	3,115	70
St. Petersburg, Fla.	T	5	35	4	600	1	FE	G	Yes	6,996	123
Schenectady, N. Y.	T	4	...	3	400	0	T	...	Yes	....	...
Sioux Falls, S. D.	P	0	30	5	501	1	P	P	Yes	1,794	78
Springfield, Mo.	...	...	10	1	75	0	F	...	Yes	....	...
Stamford, Conn.	...	1	...	4	570	2	P	P	Yes	4,772	187
Upper Darby tp., Pa.	E	...	15	2	600	2	...	P	Yes	....	...
Waterloo, Iowa	P	...	36	9	505	4	Pw	P	Yes	1,505	56
Wichita Falls, Tex.	T	7	13	1	48	0	E	...	Yes	....	...
Winston-Salem, N. C.	...	8	60	2	185	0	P	...	Yes	4,728	124
York, Pa.	P	15	9	4	317	1	P	O	Yes	....	...
25,000 to 50,000											
Abiline, Tex.	P	0	...	2	152	2	T	...	Yes	200	9
Alliance, Ohio	...	11	16	2	50	2	F	O	Yes	500	39
Alton, Ill.	E	1	9	5	540	4	P	R	Yes	....	...
Amsterdam, N. Y.	...	0	...	2	200	0	P	...	Yes	....	...
Ann Arbor, Mich.	PdE	2	10	6	1,100	1	E	R	N-F*	4,000	185
Arlington t, Mass.	E	...	...	1	170	0	P	...	Yes	1,100	77
Bakersfield, Calif.	P	...	27	1	66	1	P	P	Yes	....	...
Bangor, Me.	PPd	...	20	4	600	1	P	P	N-F*	....	...
Barberton, Ohio	PPw	1	20	2	80	0	P	...	N-F	....	...
Battle Creek, Mich.	...	0	...	7	1,100	0	E	...	Yes	2,557	79
Belleville, Ill.	...	0	3	22	100	0	P	...	Yes	....	...

TABLE XVIII—TRAFFIC AND PARKING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Traffic Engr.	No. Emps. on Traffic Eng'rg.	No. Police on Traffic	No. City-Owned Lots	No. City-Owned Spaces	No. Lots Established 1953	Operating Dept.	Method of Financing	Parking Meters, Charges	Off-Street Parking Spaces	
										Total	Per 1,000 Vehicles
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Belmont t, Mass.	E	0	2	2	161	2	...	G	Yes	....	...
Beloit, Wis.	EPd	...	...	2	376	0	...	...	N-F	675	46
Beverly, Mass.	E	4	17	2	300	0	P	...	Yes	299	34
Beverly Hills, Calif.	P	1	14	5	200	...	EP	PG	Yes	....	...
Billings, Mont.	E	6	6	5	343	2	T	P	Yes	1,569	75
Bloomfield, N. J.	P	0	24	1	44	0	F	...	Yes	689	42
Bloomington, Ill.	P	0	24	1	52	1	F	G	N-C	....	...
Bloomington, Ind.	EP	2	21	1	188	1	Pw	P	Yes	1,487	99
Bristol, Conn.	E	2	14	1	130	1	Pw	G	Yes	1,025	84
Burlington, Iowa	P	3	8	5	536	2	P	P	N-F	1,119	81
Burlington, Vt.	...	...	...	2	119	1	P	P	Yes	....	...
Charlottesville, Va.	P	0	5	5	385	3	P	G	N-F	2,570	244
Chelsea, Mass.	E	3	6	2	100	2	Pw	P	N-F	150	21
Cheyenne, Wyo.	P	2	6	3	126	3	T	P	Yes	....	...
Clinton, Iowa	E	...	...	3	....	2	P	...	N-F	875	76
Columbia, Mo.	P	1	4	1	30	1	P	G	Yes	....	...
Concord, N. H.	Pd	2	15	3	280	2	P	R	Yes	....	...
Council Bluffs, Iowa	P	...	...	4	175	1	P	P	Yes	1,731	101
Danville, Ill.	E	0	16	7	....	1	P	P	Yes	....	...
Dubuque, Iowa	PE	1	10	2	163	1	Pw	P	Yes	651	37
East Cleveland, Ohio	F	5	7	1	76	0	P	...	Yes	1,575	100
Eau Claire, Wis.	P	3	4	6	941	3	PPw	R	Yes	826	53
Elgin, Ill.	E	0	12	3	56	1	P	P	N-F*	....	...
Elkhart, Ind.	P	2	35	5	258	1	P	P	N-F	400	20
Elmira, N. Y.	E	...	...	3	252	0	Ta	...	Yes	1,000	50
Euclid, Ohio	E	1	...	1	100	0	Pw	...	N-F	2,800	233
Fairfield t, Conn.	P	1	...	2	150	0	Pw	...	N-F	565	57
Fairmont, W. Va.	P	0	0	4	400	1	...	O	N-C	....	...
Fargo, N. D.	P	2	4	2	250	0	P	...	N-C	1,096	75
Fayetteville, N. C.	E	3	7	1	83	0	P	...	Yes	....	...
Ferndale, Mich.	E	0	28	5	....	1	Pw	P	Yes	....	...
Fitchburg, Mass.	P	2	10	6	480	2	Pw	P	N-F	1,200	95
Fond du Lac, Wis.	...	0	24	5	900	0	Pw	...	N-F	....	...
Fort Dodge, Iowa	P	1	15	2	400	0	Pw	...	Yes	420	34
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	E	1	13	2	203	0	F	...	Yes	....	...
Framingham t, Mass.	E	5	3	3	900	1	P	G	N-F	250	27
Galesburg, Ill.	...	...	5	2	....	0	...	...	N	439	33
Gloucester, Mass.	P	1	17	2	....	0	...	...	N-F	645	106
Grand Forks, N. D.	A	...	18	1	330	0	P	...	N-C	600	72
Greenwich t, Conn.	PPw	3	38	3	515	0	P	...	Yes	2,094	206
Hackensack, N. J.	...	...	...	2	1,500	0	...	...	N	....	...
Hagerstown, Md.	E	1	8	1	150	0	P	...	Yes	948	55
Hempstead, N. Y.	T	3	9	10	7,000	0	Pw	...	Yes	5,500	271
Highland Park, Mich.	P	3	31	1	292	0	P	...	Yes	....	...
Huntington Pk., Calif.	E	1	9	8	450	1	P	P	Yes	966	48
Hutchinson, Kan.	P	...	12	2	110	2	X	OP	Yes	254	13
Independence, Mo.	P	0	6	1	59	0	F	...	Yes	....	...
Inglewood, Calif.	P	1	20	6	294	2	P	P	N-F*	1,485	42
Iowa City, Iowa	E	0	6	5	500	0	P	...	N-F	475	45
Ithaca, N. Y.	E	...	...	4	231	...	T	P	Yes	....	...
Jackson, Tenn.	E	1	6	2	410	0	X	...	Yes*	....	...
Jamestown, N. Y.	...	...	...	2	150	1	P	PG	Yes	....	...
Kankakee, Ill.	P	...	4	11	500	5	P	P	Yes	538	41
Kingston, N. Y.	Pw	2	6	5	600	0	Pw	...	Yes*	....	...

TABLE XVIII—TRAFFIC AND PARKING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Traffic Engr.	No. Emps. on Traffic Eng'rg.	No. Police on Traffic	No. City-Owned Lots	No. City-Owned Spaces	No. Lots Established 1953	Operating Dept.	Method of Financing	Parking Meters, Charges	Off-Street Parking Spaces Total	Off-Street Parking Spaces Per 1,000 Vehicles
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
La Crosse, Wis.	E	1	20	10	535	2	Pw	P	Yes	....	...
Lafayette, Ind.	E	2	6	1	150	0	Pw	...	N-F	....	...
Lakeland, Fla.	...	...	...	3	170	0	PF	...	Yes	....	...
Lincoln Park, Mich.	...	0	5	1	300	1	P	P	N-F	....	...
Linden, N. J.	...	0	10	1	60	0	P	...	N-F	....	...
Lockport, N. Y.	...	0	...	2	212	1	Pw	OP	Yes	....	...
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	Pw	2	75	4	276	1	P	P	Yes	....	...
Manchester t, Conn.	P	1	15	2	135	0	P	...	Yes	1,180	79
Manitowoc, Wis.	E	2	26	4	194	0	Pw	...	Yes*	1,850	145
Maplewood tp, N. J.	E	1	16	4	222	0	P	...	N-F	337	35
Marion, Ind.	E	5	37	6	26	0	T	...	N-C	....	...
Mason City, Iowa	P	2	8	6	430	2	P	P	N-F	435	35
Massillon, Ohio	O	0	...	1	60	1	Pw	G	Yes	....	...
Melrose, Mass.	Pw	...	9	4	369	0	Pw	...	N-F	852	98
Meriden, Conn.	P	1	8	3	133	0	P	...	Yes	133	8
Miami Beach, Fla.	T	3	51	17	3,277	0	P	...	Yes	12,621	580
Middletown, Ohio	...	3	10	1	250	1	Pw	R	Yes	1,041	61
Milford, t, Conn.	P	3	41	5	500	0	Pw	...	N-C	1,220	129
Moline, Ill.	E	2	7	3	230	0	T	...	Yes	780	46
Montclair, N. J.	E	1	25	10	984	0	Pw	...	Yes*	1,700	141
Muskegon, Mich.	P	...	13	3	328	2	A	R	Yes	2,715	83
Nashua, N. H.	E	0	2	3	104	0	Pw	...	N-F	393	45
Newark, Ohio	E	3	3	1	50	0	Pw	...	N-C	512	31
Newburgh, N. Y.	...	1	8	5	560	1	P	P	Yes	....	...
New Kensington, Pa.	...	0	17	...	200	..	Ta	R	N-C	250	24
Newport News, Va.	T	4	14	5	....	1	Pw	P	Yes	908	55
Northampton, Mass.	Pw	...	18	2	300	1	Pw	P	N	737	117
Norwalk, Conn.	Pd	1	45	6	410	0	Pw	...	N-F	2,681	224
Norwood, Ohio	...	0	6	1	69	0	Pw	...	Yes	....	...
Nutley, N. J.	E	...	28	1	....	1	F	...	Yes	698	113
Oshkosh, Wis.	E	...	22	3	500	3	Pw	P	N-F	4,500	264
Ottumwa, Iowa	E	2	3	3	1,400	0	Pw	...	N-F	1,241	91
Paducah, Ky.	P	0	14	1	75	0	X	...	N-C	....	...
Palo Alto, Calif.	E	2	9	2	149	0	Pw	...	Yes	2,000	91
Parkersburg, W. Va.	P	...	6	1	75	1	F	R	N-C	....	...
Perth Amboy, N. J.	P	...	10	3	335	0	Pr	...	N-C	....	...
Petersburg, Va.	E	1	25	6	450	3	Ta	O	Yes	720	67
Plainfield, N. J.	P	3	35	3	544	0	P	...	Yes	1,070	63
Pocatello, Idaho	E	...	6	2	400	1	P	PG	N-F	1,800	119
Pomona, Calif.	P	1	11	7	435	4	X	S	Yes	734	36
Port Huron, Mich.	E	1	10	7	765	1	F	PS	Yes*	1,764	96
Rapid City, S. D.	Pw	0	2	1	70	1	P	P	Yes	....	...
Redwood City, Calif.	E	...	10	4	285	0	E	...	Yes*	....	...
Reno, Nev.	E	...	20	2	....	0	A	...	Yes	....	...
Richmond, Ind.	P	8	...	1	33	1	Pw	P	Yes	382	21
Riverside, Calif.	P	2	17	8	651	0	P	...	Yes	1,000	33
Rochester, Minn.	E	...	6	4	800	1	E	PG	Yes	3,419	243
Rocky Mount, N. C.	T	1	9	2	159	0	P	...	Yes	647	56
Rome, N. Y.	P	0	7	1	122	0	P	...	Yes	1,787	130
Royal Oak, Mich.	...	1	9	7	1,486	1	X	PG	Yes	....	...
St. Cloud, Minn.	E	0	21	4	311	0	Pw	...	N-F*	597	53
Salem, Mass.	...	0	7	7	1,100	3	Pw	G	Yes	....	...
Salem, Ore.	PEA	3	...	8	100	0	E	...	N-F	....	...
Salina, Kan.	...	4	10	1	78	1	P	OP	Yes	....	...

TABLE XVIII—TRAFFIC AND PARKING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Traffic Engr.	No. Emps. on Traffic Eng'rg.	No. Police on Traffic	No. City-Owned Lots	No. City-Owned Spaces	No. Lots Established 1953	Operating Dept.	Method of Financing	Parking Meters, Charges	Off-Street Parking Spaces	
										Total	Per 1,000 Vehicles
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Sandusky, Ohio	E	1	8	3	125	0	A	...	N-F	315	24
Santa Ana, Calif.	...	0	14	1	60	0	...	...	Yes	....	...
Shaker Heights, Ohio	Pw	1	30	8	1,484	0	Pw	...	N-F	3,353	365
Sheboygan, Wis.	PwP	3	9	1	70	1	Pw	P	Yes	....	...
Steubenville, Ohio	E	0	5	1	25	0	Pw	...	N-C	611	48
Superior, Wis.	Pw	1	2	2	850	2	Pw	P	N-F	280	26
Teaneck tp, N. J.	EPA	...	7	6	600	1	...	G	N-F	....	...
Temple, Tex.	E	1	6	1	278	0	P	...	Yes	700	68
Torrington, Conn.	P	0	7	1	40	0	...	...	N-F	325	31
Tyler, Tex.	E	3	36	2	174	1	P	P	Yes	675	31
Union tp, N. J.	P	2	15	10	1,900	2	T	O	N-F*	....	...
University City, Mo.	...	1	7	1	160	0	F	...	N-F	....	...
Vallejo, Calif.	E	...	18	3	500	0	P	...	Yes	....	...
Warwick, R. I.	...	...	....	1	80	0	Pw	...	N-F	....	...
Warwick, Va.	Pw	...	10	2	50	0	Pw	...	N-F	....	...
Watertown t, Mass.	E	6	...	3	200	0	Pw	...	N-F	....	...
Watertown, N. Y.	E	3	6	1	300	0	P	...	Yes	1,318	104
Waukegan, Ill.	P	...	...	1	....	0	P	...	Yes	....	...
Wausau, Wis.	E	1	23	3	400	0	Ta	...	Yes	1,500	104
Wauwatosa, Wis.	E	0	12	1	115	1	E	S	N-F	565	40
W. Hartford t, Conn.	E	1	40	2	280	1	Pw	G	N-F	1,980	102
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	P	1	18	3	300	1	P	...	Yes	2,132	84
White Plains, N. Y.	Pw	1	9	14	1,209	1	Ta	P	Yes	8,500	400
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	...	0	6	2	200	2	Ta	...	N-C	....	...
Winona, Minn.	E	...	8	1	100	0	P	...	Yes	325	35
Wyandotte, Mich.	P	0	9	2	455	0	P	...	Yes	915	43
10,000 to 25,000											
Aberdeen, S. D.	E	...	...	4	250	2	Pw	P	Yes	....	...
Adrian, Mich.	...	0	16	5	297	1	Ta	P	Yes	346	33
Albany, Ore.	PE	1	13	1	85	0	P	...	Yes	368	41
Albert Lea, Minn.	E	...	1	3	146	..	P	P	Yes	154	19
Allen Park, Mich.	E	...	2	3	1,000	0	Pw	...	N-F	....	...
Alpena, Mich.	P	1	2	2	180	0	...	...	N-F	368	54
Ames, Iowa	E	...	7	5	500	0	E	...	N-F	600	64
Anaheim, Calif.	E	...	19	8	425	4	P	P	N-F	....	...
Andover t, Mass.	Pw	...	...	1	75	1	P	P	N-F	339	81
Annapolis, Md.	E	6	4	2	230	1	E	O	Yes	225	21
Arkansas City, Kan.	X	...	...	1	....	0	...	...	N-F	....	...
Asbury Park, N. J.	...	1	8	7	710	0	...	...	Yes	1,370	167
Ashland, Wis.	...	...	...	1	50	0	P	...	N-F	98	25
Atchison, Kan.	E	...	2	4	350	0	Pr	...	N-F	....	...
Athens, Ohio	Pw	0	3	2	46	2	Pw	P	Yes	....	...
Attleboro, Mass.	Pw	1	2	3	300	0	Pw	...	N-F	2,000	308
Augusta, Me.	...	...	...	4	500	2	X	P	...	....	...
Bartlesville, Okla.	X	...	3	3	129	1	Pw	P	N-F	....	...
Batavia, N. Y.	...	...	...	3	500	0	...	...	N-F	....	...
Beckley, W. Va.	P	...	...	1	400	1	Ta	OP	Yes	....	...
Bemidji, Minn.	E	1	...	1	75	0	P	...	N-F	60	12
Bend, Ore.	E	...	...	3	175	1	P	P	Yes	142	21
Benton Harbor, Mich.	A	0	16	4	1,035	1	P	P	N-F*	1,778	119
Berea, Ohio	Pw	...	...	2	275	1	P	P	Yes*	565	75
Bergenfield, N. J.	P	3	...	5	175	0	Pw	...	N-F	....	...
Berkley, Mich.	...	4	...	1	100	1	...	R	N-F	....	...

TABLE XVIII—TRAFFIC AND PARKING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Traffic Engr.	No. Emps. on Traffic Eng'rg.	No. Police on Traffic	No. City-Owned Lots	No. City-Owned Spaces	No. Lots Established 1953	Operating Dept.	Method of Financing	Parking Meters, Charges	Off-Street Parking Spaces	
										Total	Per 1,000 Vehicles
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Bismarck, N. D.	E	2	3	5	....	1	E	PG	N-F	....	...
Bloomsburg, Pa.	...	...	...	2	80	0	P	...	Yes	....	...
Boone, Iowa	E	1	2	2	200	0	P	...	N-F	420	66
Boulder, Colo.	P	0	7	3	250	0	Pw	...	N-F	355	30
Bozeman, Mont.	...	0	3	8	398	0	Pw	...	N-F	....	...
Bradenton, Fla.	...	0	10	1	225	0	P	...	Yes	900	91
Brainerd, Minn.	...	...	14	1	50	1	...	X	N-F	400	56
Brawley, Calif.	E	...	3	2	....	0	Pw	...	Yes	75	11
Bristol, Pa.	P	2	...	1	300	0	P	...	N-F	....	...
Brookfield, Ill.	A	...	11	1	75	1	Pw	G	N-F	....	...
Burlingame, Calif.	P	...	7	8	1,005	0	P	...	N-F	....	...
Burlington, N.J.	X	0	8	1	288	0	F	...	N-F	....	...
Burlington, N. C.	P	1	4	3	450	0	P	...	N-F	850	66
Cadillac, Mich.	P	1	4	2	66	1	...	P	N-F	199	43
Caldwell, Idaho	T	5	5	1	400	0	P	...	N-F	600	73
Campbell, Ohio	E	...	2	1	100	0	P	...	N-F	....	...
Carlisle, Pa.	...	1	...	1	100	0	A	...	N-F	....	...
Carnegie, Pa.	PPw	...	3	2	700	0	PPw	...	N-F	....	...
Carthage, Mo.	P	...	1	2	125	0	Pw	...	N-F	....	...
Cedar Falls, Iowa	P	3	8	4	300	1	Pw	P	N-F	415	57
Central Falls, R. I.	O	0	4	2	200	0	Pw	...	N-F	200	35
Centralia, Ill.	EP	...	2	2	300	0	P	...	N-F	....	...
Chambersburg, Pa.	E	1	6	7	240	2	P	P	N-F	200	19
Chanute, Kan.	AP	...	1	1	25	1	...	P	N-F	....	...
Charles City, Iowa	P	4	8	2	200	0	P	...	N-F	300	57
Chico, Calif.	T	2	4	1	53	1	P	PG	Yes	....	...
Chillicothe, Ohio	...	...	4	1	500	1	P	P	Yes	....	...
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	E	...	3	3	300	0	Pw	...	N-F	347	56
Chula Vista, Calif.	E	0	5	3	108	1	P	P	Yes	....	...
Clarksville, Tenn.	...	...	...	3	225	0	...	...	N-F	....	...
Clayton, Mo.	E	0	6	1	300	0	Pw	...	N-C	....	...
Clearwater, Fla.	P	1	22	2	171	1	P	G	Yes	....	...
Cleveland, Tenn.	P	2	6	1	40	1	P	G	N-F	10	1
Coatesville, Pa.	E	...	17	2	93	1	X	P	Yes	....	...
Coffeyville, Kan.	P	1	3	1	70	0	Pw	...	N-F	....	...
Colton, Calif.	E	2	6	2	....	2	Pw	P	N-F	230	30
Concord, N. C.	PE	1	8	2	200	1	P	P	N-F	300	29
Connersville, Ind.	E	0	18	0	500	0	...	...	N-F	....	...
Coral Gables, Fla.	P	...	16	5	259	0	P	...	Yes	1,756	132
Corona, Calif.	E	3	4	2	150	2	Pw	P	N-F	....	...
Cortland, N. Y.	...	...	...	2	240	0	...	...	N-F	....	...
Corvallis, Ore.	E	2	8	3	250	0	EP	...	N-F	390	44
Coshocton, Ohio	X	...	7	1	100	0	Pw	...	N-F	....	...
Cranford tp, N. J.	...	1	5	4	350	0	Pw	...	N-F	994	144
Crawfordsville, Ind.	O	0	0	2	120	1	PPw	P	N-F	120	16
Culver City, Calif.	P	0	8	1	270	0	P	...	N-C	1,250	67
Danvers t, Mass.	P	0	...	1	60	0	P	...	N-F	55	...
De Kalb, Ill.	E	0	2	1	54	1	...	R	Yes	235	38
East Lansing, Mich.	E	1	10	5	234	4	A	R	Yes	599	81
El Centro, Calif.	E	1	4	6	180	1	PPw	G	Yes	....	...
El Dorado, Kan.	E	...	9	2	150	0	Pw	...	N-F	160	22
Elizabeth City, N. C.	AP	...	6	2	385	1	Pw	G	N-F	500	86
Elizabethton, Tenn.	AP	...	...	1	70	1	P	PG	Yes	....	...
Elmhurst, Ill.	AP	...	12	3	400	0	P	...	Yes	770	60

TABLE XVIII—TRAFFIC AND PARKING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Traffic Engr.	No. Emps. on Traffic Eng'rg.	No. Police on Traffic	No. City-Owned Lots	No. City-Owned Spaces	No. Lots Established 1953	Operating Dept.	Method of Financing	Parking Meters, Charges	Off-Street Parking Spaces	
										Total	Per 1,000 Vehicles
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Emporia, Kan.	E	1	7	3	256	0	P	. . .	N-F	411	50
Englewood, N. J.	P	. . .	4	7	500	3	E	OP	N-F	. . . .	. . .
Escanaba, Mich.	E	. . .	3	2	90	0	E	. . .	Yes	. . . .	. . .
Fairhaven t, Mass. . . .	P	0	0	1	25	0	Pr	. . .	N-F	86	21
Faribault, Minn.	E	1	9	1	115	0	Pw	. . .	N-F	245	37
Farrell, Pa.	P	. . .	. . .	1	100	0	Pw	. . .	N-F	200	55
Floral Park, N.Y.	P	1	2	4	460	0	Pw	. . .	N-F*	460	45
Florence, S. C.	A	1	4	1	318	0	P	. . .	N-F	. . . .	. . .
Fort Collins, Colo. . . .	P	4	7	1	250	0	Pw	. . .	N-F	750	67
Fort Madison, Iowa . . .	X	0	0	1	50	0	Pw	. . .	N-F	. . . .	. . .
Fort Myers, Fla.	P	1	17	2	400	0	P	. . .	Yes	. . . .	. . .
Fostoria, Ohio	. . .	0	4	1	17	0	P	. . .	Yes	18	3
Frederick, Md.	PE	4	7	2	289	1	P	G	Yes	60	63
Fredericksburg, Va. . . .	P	. . .	. . .	1	35	1	P	P	Yes	. . . .	. . .
Freeport, Ill.	E	1	10	1	55	0	. . .	. . .	Yes	52	5
Freeport, N. Y.	X	1	10	15	1,940	1	Pw	GS	N-F*	2,595	246
Fullerton, Calif.	EPA	. . .	. . .	7	260	1	P	P	N-F	. . . .	. . .
Garden City, Kan.	E	1	2	1	40	0	Pw	. . .	N-F	305	46
Garden City, N. Y.	Pw	1	6	19	2,100	1	Pw	GS	N-F	1,942	214
Gardner, Mass.	E	1	16	4	425	1	P	X	N-F	425	71
Gastonia, N. C.	Pw	1	31	1	400	1	Pw	X	N-F	. . . .	. . .
Geneva, N. Y.	. . .	. . .	. . .	1	. . . .	0	. . .	. . .	N-F	. . . .	. . .
Glens Falls, N. Y.	. . .	1	23	1	100	0	Pw	. . .	Yes	. . . .	. . .
Gloversville, N. Y. . . .	P	1	2	4	425	1	P	P	Yes	. . . .	. . .
Goshen, Ind.	P	2	. . .	4	191	0	PPw	. . .	N-F	191	22
Grand Island, Neb.	A	2	8	3	440	0	P	. . .	N-C*		
Great Bend, Kan.	. . .	. . .	6	1	50	0	Pw	. . .	N-F	. . . .	. . .
Greenfield t, Mass. . . .	X	. . .	3	4	. . . .	1	Pw	G	N-F	788	114
Greenville, Tex.	E	0	4	4	. . . .	0	. . .	. . .	N-F	. . . .	. . .
Greenwood, S. C.	T	1	7	1	80	0	. . .	. . .	Yes	293	33
Griffin, Ga.	P	3	4	1	75	0	P	. . .	N-F	. . . .	. . .
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich. . .	A	1	20	2	200	0	X	. . .	N-F	709	154
Gr. Pte. Woods, Mich. .	Pw	0	23	1	12	0	. . .	. . .	N-F	900	250
Haddonfield, N. J.	X	. . .	. . .	2	391	1	P	P	Yes	. . . .	. . .
Harlingen, Tex.	A	. . .	9	1	25	1	P	P	Yes	. . . .	. . .
Harrisonburg, Va.	EP	1	7	1	248	0	P	. . .	Yes	425	70
Harvey, Ill.	E	. . .	4	2	150	0	P	. . .	Yes	. . . .	. . .
Hastings, Neb.	P	. . .	. . .	2	50	1	P	P	N-F	. . . .	. . .
Hayward, Calif.	PD	2	4	3	171	1	P	P	Yes	245	19
Hazel Park, Mich.	P	. . .	. . .	1	20	0	. . .	. . .	N-F	. . . .	. . .
Helena, Mont.	. . .	. . .	. . .	2	300	0	P	. . .	N-F	. . . .	. . .
Holland, Mich.	T	2	7	6	375	1	P	P	N-F	700	52
Hollywood, Fla.	EP	2	27	5	550	0	P	. . .	Yes	1,500	108
Huntington, Ind.	E	. . .	10	1	50	0	Pw	. . .	N-F	. . . .	. . .
Huron, S. D.	. . .	. . .	6	2	112	0	P	. . .	N-F	. . . .	. . .
Hyattsville, Md.	. . .	. . .	. . .	2	500	2	. . .	P	Yes	. . . .	. . .
Idaho Falls, Idaho	. . .	0	4	2	150	1	P	X	Yes	1,160	85
Independence, Kan. . . .	E	. . .	5	1	175	0	. . .	. . .	N-F	. . . .	. . .
Jamestown, N. D.	E	. . .	. . .	2	115	0	Pw	. . .	N-F	170	35
Janesville, Wis.	E	1	15	3	285	1	. . .	P	Yes	538	42
Jeffersonville, Ind. . . .	PE	1	8	1	20	0	X	. . .	N-C	270	37
Junction City, Kan. . . .	P	1	. . .	3	105	1	Pw	P	N-F	. . . .	. . .
Keene, N. H.	. . .	0	5	2	200	1	Pw	P	N-F	. . . .	. . .
Kenmore, N. Y.	X	2	20	1	50	1	T	P	Yes	. . . .	. . .

TABLE XVIII—TRAFFIC AND PARKING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Traffic Engr.	No. Emps. on Traffic Eng'rg.	No. Police on Traffic	No. City-Owned Lots	No. City-Owned Spaces	No. Lots Established 1953	Operating Dept.	Method of Financing	Parking Meters, Charges	Off-Street Parking Spaces	
										Total	Per 1,000 Vehicles
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Keokuk, Iowa	P	1	4	3	250	1	Pw	P	N-F	250	40
Kingsport, Tenn.	X	1	6	6	875	1	Pw	G	N-F	820	51
Kirkwood, Mo.	E	0	4	4	200	2	Pw	P	N-F*	....	...
Klamath Falls, Ore.	E	...	4	2	34	2	P	G	N-C	791	49
La Grange, Ill.	P	1	16	7	550	3	Ta	P	Yes	....	...
La Mesa, Calif.	E	0	...	2	....	2	P	P	Yes	....	...
Lamesa, Tex.	X	1	4	..	....	..	...	...	...	....	...
Lancaster, Ohio	E	1	...	1	38	0	Pw	...	N-C	650	53
Lansdowne, Pa.	...	...	...	1	20	1	...	X	N-F	....	...
La Porte, Ind.	E	...	...	1	9	0	P	...	Yes	....	...
Las Vegas, Nev.	X	...	8	1	100	1	P	X	Yes	....	...
Lawrence, Kan.	E	0	...	3	150	3	PPw	P	N-F	....	...
Leavenworth, Kan.	EP	0	4	3	200	1	F	P	Yes*	550	70
Lewiston, Idaho	E	1	12	1	160	0	...	...	N-F	....	...
Lewistown, Pa.	A	...	...	1	120	0	...	...	N-F	....	...
Lexington, N. C.	...	...	7	2	75	0	...	...	N-F	....	...
Lodi, Calif.	E	...	5	3	90	0	Pw	...	N-F	454	38
Logansport, Ind.	X	...	...	2	102	2	P	P	Yes	204	19
Long Beach, N. Y.	E	1	4	2	500	2	P	P	Yes	....	...
Lynbrook, N. Y.	X	...	8	16	1,400	3	P	O	N-F	....	...
McKinney, Tex.	...	...	10	4	250	4	P	G	N-F	....	...
Madison, N. J.	E	0	...	3	500	0	P	...	N-F	....	...
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	X	0	...	6	....	1	Pw	G	N-F	....	...
Mankato, Minn.	E	1	5	3	200	3	Pw	P	Yes	800	74
Marietta, Ohio	X	0	0	3	150	1	P	P	Yes	....	...
Marinette, Wis.	E	3	6	5	389	1	Pw	P	N-F	660	132
Marion, Ill.	P	0	6	3	210	0	P	...	N-F	....	...
Marlborough, Mass.	...	0	1	3	500	1	Pw	P	N-F	330	72
Marshalltown, Iowa	E	...	...	3	225	2	...	P	N-F	120	12
Marshfield, Wis.	E	2	...	3	150	1	Pw	P	N-F	559	92
Martinsville, Va.	T	1	4	4	400	0	P	...	Yes	....	...
Meadville, Pa.	PE	...	...	2	112	1	Ta	...	Yes	....	...
Menlo Park, Calif.	P	1	16	3	301	1	...	S	N-F	....	...
Merced, Calif.	EP	...	...	4	217	2	PPw	P	N-F*	....	...
Methuen t, Mass.	...	...	...	1	35	0	P	...	N-F	248	34
Mexico, Mo.	AP	...	10	1	100	0	...	...	N-F	....	...
Miami, Okla.	P	...	12	4	200	0	PPw	...	N-F	312	50
Middleborough t, Mass.	A	...	...	4	600	1	Pw	G	N-F	650	138
Middletown, N. Y.	...	0	6	3	112	3	Pw	O	Yes	....	...
Midland, Mich.	Pd	1	2	7	825	2	PPd	O	Yes	790	72
Milford t, Mass.	X	0	0	5	490	2	P	P	N-F	750	175
Missoula, Mont.	X	0	...	1	200	0	...	...	N-F	....	...
Modesto, Calif.	X	1	13	5	413	0	F	...	Yes	....	...
Monessen, Pa.	E	0	0	2	200	0	Pw	...	Yes	....	...
Monterey, Calif.	A	3	10	5	500	2	E	P	N-F	1,000	120
Moorhead, Minn.	E	...	12	1	50	0	Pw	...	N-F	150	23
Morristown, N. J.	X	3	4	8	650	0	T	...	N-F*	1,200	132
Moscow, Idaho	E	...	9	1	....	0	...	...	N-F	61	13
Mount Clemens, Mich.	E	1	8	4	1,400	1	Pw	G	N-F	1,500	99
Muskegon Hts., Mich.	...	...	6	2	183	1	PPw	P	Yes*	192	30
Napa, Calif.	E	1	5	1	300	0	E	...	N-F	220	15
Neenah, Wis.	E	3	16	7	210	1	Pw	P	N-F	935	140
Newburyport, Mass.	X	0	3	1	90	0	Pw	...	N-F	1,337	300
New Castle, Ind.	...	1	17	1	123	0	P	...	N-F	287	27

TABLE XVIII—TRAFFIC AND PARKING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Traffic Engr.	No. Emps. on Traffic Eng'rg.	No. Police on Traffic	No. City-Owned Lots	No. City-Owned Spaces	No. Lots Established 1953	Operating Dept.	Method of Financing	Parking Meters, Charges	Off-Street Parking Spaces	
										Total	Per 1,000 Vehicles
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
New Philadelphia, Ohio	X	3	...	3	....	0	...	...	N-F	....	...
Newport Beach, Calif.	E	2	9	5	1,099	2	A	P	Yes	1,100	275
Newton, Iowa	E	...	14	3	195	1	P	P	Yes	350	50
Niles, Mich.	PE	3	12	5	335	2	EP	P	Yes	306	28
Niles, Ohio	...	...	11	4	300	0	...	...	N-F	600	93
Norfolk, Neb.	EP	...	2	1	100	0	P	...	N-F	....	...
North Adams, Mass.	E	1	6	2	200	1	P	P	Yes	310	44
Northbridge t, Mass.	X	...	2	2	50	0	Pw	...	N-F	10	13
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	...	...	...	1	....	0	...	...	N-F	....	...
Norwich, Conn.	Pw	1	4	3	300	2	P	P	Yes	....	...
Ocala, Fla.	P	...	...	3	175	1	P	X	N-F*	260	29
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	PE	0	...	4	500	1	P	P	Yes	....	...
Oil City, Pa.	T	3	7	5	361	2	P	P	Yes*	1,041	121
Olean, N. Y.	E	...	5	2	600	0	Pw	...	N-F	500	58
Oneida, N. Y.	P	1	3	1	66	1	P	P	Yes	....	...
Oneonta, N. Y.	...	...	...	1	136	0	F	...	Yes	....	...
Ontario, Calif.	PE	1	8	3	200	0	Pw	...	Yes	....	...
Ossining, N. Y.	PE	0	10	1	40	0	...	...	N-F	....	...
Oswego, N. Y.	E	1	3	4	200	0	Pw	...	N-F	....	...
Ottawa, Ill.	X	1	3	1	250	0	Pw	...	N-F	450	54
Ottawa, Kan.	...	3	9	3	400	1	P	P	N-F		
Owatonna, Minn.	E	...	3	4	216	0	E	...	N-F	216	34
Oxnard, Calif.	P	1	16	3	500	0	F	...	N-F	....	...
Painesville, Ohio	A	2	6	2	108	0	P	...	Yes	....	...
Park Ridge, Ill.	P	0	...	3	233	0	PPw	...	N-F*	....	...
Peekskill, N. Y.	...	...	15	3	300	3	Ta	RP	Yes	....	...
Pendleton, Oregon,	P	1	5	1	30	0	P	...	N-C	148	19
Peru, Ind.	...	4	19	3	216	0	P	...	N-F	420	65
Petaluma, Calif.	P	...	14	2	87	0	P	...	Yes	....	...
Phoenixville, Pa.	...	...	12	2	220	0	A	...	Yes	210	35
Piqua, Ohio	...	...	6	4	200	0	...	...	N-F	200	25
Pittsburg, Calif.	EP	2	3	..	....	..	...	...	...	....	...
Pittsburg, Kan.	X	1	7	2	125	0	Pw	...	N-F	317	35
Plymouth t, Mass.	T	1	...	1	500	0	...	...	N-F	....	...
Ponca City, Okla.	P	1	8	1	100	0	P	...	N-F	400	34
Port Angeles, Wash.	PE	1	2	3	200	0	Pw	...	N-F	350	47
Port Chester, N. Y.	P	1	3	3	455	0	Pr	...	Yes	....	...
Pottstown, Pa.	...	...	5	1	52	0	P	...	Yes	400	31
Pullman, Wash.	E	1	3	1	35	0	Pw	...	N-F	....	...
Rahway, N. J.	E	2	8	4	600	0	E	...	Yes	....	...
Reading t, Mass.	P	...	...	2	150	1	PPw	G	N-F	350	70
Red Bank, N. J.	...	0	13	4	1,000	0	Pr	...	N-F	....	...
Redlands, Calif.	P	1	5	2	50	0	....	...	Yes	....	...
Reidsville, N. C.	P	0	...	3	300	1	...	P	N-F	225	30
Ridgewood, N. J.	T	4	4	8	174	0	T	...	N-F	....	...
Rock Hill, S. C.	P	...	19	4	375	1	P	G	Yes	....	...
Rockville Ctre., N. Y.	P	...	10	12	1,400	1	Pw	G	N-C*	1,750	167
Roselle, N. J.	PE	0	3	2	100	0	P	...	N-F	....	...
Roselle Park, N. J.	...	...	...	3	160	0	P	...	N-F	....	...
Roseville, Mich.	PPw	...	...	1	100	1	Pw	G	N-F	4,000	396
Rye, N. Y.	...	...	7	7	770	3	P	O	N-F*	760	138
St. Charles, Mo.	P	...	...	2	75	2	P	P	Yes*	....	...
St. Joseph, Mich.	X	...	...	2	114	1	P	G	Yes	217	37
Salem, Ohio	Pw	...	2	1	28	1	P	P	Yes	....	...

TABLE XVIII—TRAFFIC AND PARKING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Traffic Engr.	No. Emps. on Traffic Eng'rg.	No. Police on Traffic	No. City-Owned Lots	No. City-Owned Spaces	No. Lots Established 1953	Operating Dept.	Method of Financing	Parking Meters, Charges	Off-Street Parking Spaces	
										Total	Per 1,000 Vehicles
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Salinas, Calif.	X	1	...	2	300	0	Pw	...	N-F	1,935	108
Salisbury, Md.	P	3	20	1	75	0	Pw	...	Yes	74	8
San Bruno, Calif.	P	1	3	1	20	1	Pw	X	N-F	100	16
San Buenaventura, Calif.	E	2	8	7	185	4	Ta	PS	N-F	3,280	216
San Fernando, Calif.	...	2	18	5	....	3	FPw	P	Yes	....	...
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	X	0	4	1	122	0	F	...	Yes	....	...
San Marino, Calif.	E	...	3	1	35	0	P	...	N-F	....	...
San Rafael, Calif.	...	0	...	1	200	1	...	G	N-F	....	...
Santa Clara, Calif.	E	1	8	3	140	3	PPw	G	N-F	....	...
Santa Paula, Calif.	P	0	12	3	193	1	Pw	G	N-F	....	...
Santa Rosa, Calif.	EP	1	7	3	220	0	T	...	Yes	....	...
Sapulpa, Okla.	P	0	1	1	50	0	...	...	N-F	....	...
Sarasota, Fla.	E	1	10	1	22	0	E	...	Yes	2,098	130
Saratoga Sprgs., N. Y.	....	0	0	2	500	0	Pw	...	N-F	....	...
Slt. Ste. Marie, Mich.	...	0	1	5	225	0	P	...	N-F*	544	89
Sayreville, N. J.	...	...	...	1	75	0	...	...	N-F	....	...
Scarsdale, N. Y.	...	...	5	5	250	2	P	P	Yes	500	44
Scottsbluff, Neb.	...	...	...	1	50	0	Pw	...	N-F	....	...
Sedalia, Mo.	...	...	...	2	125	0	X	...	Yes	....	...
Selma, Ala.	P	0	5	1	20	0	...	...	N-F	....	...
Sheffield, Ala.	...	...	...	4	310	3	P	X	N-F	440	90
Shelbyville, Ind.	E	3	1	2	125	1	E	PG	N-F	451	62
Shelton, Conn.	X	0	2	2	150	2	P	PG	Yes	353	67
Sheridan, Wyo.	P	1	3	1	150	0	P	...	N-F	410	55
Somerville, N. J.	E	0	11	7	700	1	Ta	P	N-F	....	...
Southbridge t, Mass.	P	1	2	3	150	1	...	G	N-F	300	55
South Kingstown, R. I.	P	0	5	1	100	0	Pw	...	N-F	....	...
South Orange, N. J.	E	...	3	2	140	1	P	O	Yes	....	...
So. San Francisco, Calif.	P	0	...	4	200	1	Pw	P	N-F	....	...
Statesville, N. C.	A	...	8	2	100	2	P	PG	Yes	....	...
Staunton, Va.	A	...	...	1	72	0	...	...	Yes	....	...
Suffolk, Va.	AE	2	4	1	128	1	P	OR	Yes	980	149
Sumter, S. C.	E	1	3	3	291	1	P	P	Yes	....	...
Sunbury, Pa.	X	0	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	....	...
Swampscott t, Mass.	E	...	4	1	60	0	Pr	...	N-F	....	...
Tiffin, Ohio	E	0	12	3	153	2	P	R	Yes	152	16
Tonawanda, N. Y.	...	...	4	2	400	0	P	...	Yes*	....	...
Traverse City, Mich.	E	1	3	3	400	1	Pw	P	Yes*	300	33
Tulare, Calif.	...	...	10	3	150	2	...	P	N-F	....	...
Two Rivers, Wis.	AE	1	10	1	60	1	Pw	P	N-F	425	90
Uniontown, Pa.	E	1	5	2	350	0	Ta	...	Yes	2,375	188
Van Wert, Ohio	E	1	8	1	45	0	....	...	Yes	67	12
Vincennes, Ind.	P	1	8	1	125	0	P	...	N-F	425	44
Virginia, Minn.	E	0	4	2	150	0	Pw	...	N-F	190	35
Visalia, Calif.	E	1	11	9	520	0	Pw	...	N-F	....	...
Warren, Pa.	...	...	...	2	200	1	P	X	Yes	740	105
Washington, Ind.	E	0	0	1	100	0	...	...	N-F	60	11
Watertown, S. D.	EP	...	3	1	30	0	P	...	Yes	....	...
Watertown, Wis.	E	...	5	2	100	1	...	P	Yes*	94	14
Waukesha, Wis.	E	...	6	6	1,000	2	E	P	N-F	808	61
Waynesboro, Pa.	...	0	8	3	1,500	1	...	P	N-F	225	46
Waynesboro, Va.	E	2	...	3	205	0	Pw	...	N-F	....	...
Weehawken tp, N. J.	...	...	...	1	100	0	X	...	N-F	....	...
Westfield, N. J.	EP	...	...	5	750	0	Ta	...	Yes	....	...

TABLE XVIII—TRAFFIC AND PARKING DATA FOR CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Traffic Engr.	No. Emps. on Traffic Eng'rg.	No. Police on Traffic	No. City-Owned Lots	No. City-Owned Spaces	No. Lots Established 1953	Operating Dept.	Method of Financing	Parking Meters, Charges	Off-Street Parking Spaces	
										Total	Per 1,000 Vehicles
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Westport t, Conn.	...	...	1	3	1,000	1	...	G	N-F	2,247	300
West Warwick t, R. I.	...	...	2	5	450	0	P	...	N-F	....	...
Whitefish Bay, Wis.	X	1	2	1	50	0	Pw	...	N-F	369	74
Whittier, Calif.	P	1	7	7	525	1	Ta	P	Yes*	....	...
Wilmette, Ill.	E	1	15	2	50	1	Pw	G	N-F	1,048	142
Winchester, Va.	P	3	...	2	300	1	A	P	N-F	....	...
Windsor t, Conn.	E	1	10	1	24	0	...	...	N-F	130	31
Winfield, Kan.	E	0	...	1	30	0	...	...	N-F	168	26
Winnetka, Ill.	Pw	0	16	5	482	0	Pw	...	N-F	837	150
Wooster, Ohio	E	...	...	3	270	1	Pw	P	N-F*	....	...
Xenia, Ohio	A	1	7	4	233	0	P	...	Yes	230	31
Ypsilanti, Mich.	PE	1	7	3	355	0	P	...	Yes	455	35

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN: One lot metered.
AURORA, ILLINOIS: Two lots metered.
BANGOR, MAINE: One lot metered.
BENTON HARBOR, MICHIGAN: One lot metered.
BEREA, OHIO: One lot metered.
ELGIN, ILLINOIS: One lot metered.
FLORAL PARK, NEW YORK: One lot has a charge.
FREEPORT, NEW YORK: One lot has a charge.
GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA: Three lots no charge.
GRAND ISLAND, NEBRASKA: One lot no charge.
INGLEWOOD, CALIFORNIA: One lot metered.
JACKSON, TENNESSEE: One lot no charge.
KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN: Two lots metered.
KINGSTON, NEW YORK: Three lots no charge.
KIRKWOOD, MISSOURI: One lot metered.
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS: One lot no charge.
MANITOWOC, WISCONSIN: Some lots no charge.
MERCED, CALIFORNIA: One lot metered.
MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY: Some lots no charge.
MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY: One Lot metered
MUSKEGON HEIGHTS, MICHIGAN: One lot no charge.
OCALA, FLORIDA: One lot no charge.
OIL CITY, PENNSYLVANIA: One lot no charge.
PARK RIDGE, ILLINOIS: One lot metered.
PORT HURON, MICHIGAN: Four lots no charge.
REDWOOD CITY, CALIFORNIA: Two lots no charge.
ROCKVILLE CENTRE, NEW YORK: One lot metered.
RYE, NEW YORK: One lot no charge.
ST. CHARLES, MISSOURI: One lot no charge.
ST. CLOUD, MINNESOTA: One lot no charge.
SAULT ST. MARIE, MICHIGAN: Two lots metered.
TONAWANDA, NEW YORK: One lot no charge.
TRAVERSE CITY, MICHIGAN: One lot no charge.
UNION tp, NEW JERSEY: One lot metered.
WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN: One lot no charge.
WHITTIER, CALIFORNIA: Three lots have attendants and charge.
WOOSTER, OHIO: One lot metered.

Sources of Information: Traffic

Sources of Statistics: Traffic

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Parks and Recreation

Developments in 1953

By Arthur Williams

National Recreation Association, New York

RECREATION and park development and construction increased during 1953. New cities, mostly under 25,000 population, continued to establish year-round recreation departments. Budgets were generally increased, and programs broadened. The consolidation of recreation departments continued at a slightly increased rate. The importance of recreation in the over-all economy of the country and in the use of our natural resources was emphasized by recreation and park leaders at the Mid-Century Conference on Resources for the Future, held in Washington in December, 1953.

Defense. The recreation and park authorities of the country continue to give increasing recreation service to military and industrial defense workers and their families as participants in their regular on-going programs. This is recognized and appreciated by the military and industrial leadership of the country. The United States Air Force expressed this well in the following extract from its Scroll of Appreciation awarded to the National Recreation Association at the National Recreation Congress, October, 1953, in Philadelphia: "With the encouragement and help of the National Recreation Association, community recreation leaders have rallied their many facilities, services and techniques to the support of programs promoting the maintenance and development of Air Force personnel. Thus, the recreation profession, symbolized and led by the National Recreation Association, has made a unique and important contribution to the success of the Air Force mission and to the security of the Nation."

The raising of the National Production Authority restriction on recreation construction and the removal or relaxation of materials controls contributed much to the substantial recreation and park development programs throughout the country.

Legislation. A number of bills affecting recreation were introduced into the Congress of the United States but final action was taken on none. Among the bills introduced were one to provide for a National War Memorial Arts Commission, one to establish a Federal Recreation Service in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and an Act to facilitate the acquisition of nonfederal land within the area of the national park system. The National Recreation Association, the American Institute of Park Executives, and several other agencies urged the House Ways and Means Committee to repeal the admissions tax on activities and facilities of the federal, state, and local governments.

Organization. The rate at which cities established new year-round recreation departments continued during 1953 at slightly above the 1952 rate, 85 cities in 1953 against 77 the preceding year. Nearly one-half (39) of these cities were under 10,000 population and 26 between 10,000 and 25,000. Thirty-four of the new departments are administered by official boards or commissions, 39 have advisory boards, and five are under boards of education. Nine cities, including Louisville (Kentucky), Marietta (Georgia), and Lynchburg (Virginia), consolidated their recreation and park functions in one administrative unit. At the end of the year 16 additional cities were considering consolidation including Denver, Colorado; Lincoln, Nebraska; Des Moines, Iowa; and Peoria, Illinois.

Personnel. Municipalities found it increasingly difficult to recruit qualified workers partly because of the competition for the best recreation leadership and the increased demand for recreation personnel in state mental hospitals and other newer areas of recreation service. Frequently the positions are more adequately defined, working conditions more attractive and salaries higher in these related fields. The number of students graduating from professional recreation curriculums decreased, adding further to the difficulty.

The number of positions with tax-supported agencies handled by the Personnel Service of the National Recreation Association indicates that the increase in full-time, year-round personnel is due to the addition of staff workers to existing departments as well as to the establishment of new services in communities not yet organized for the employment of professional park and recreation personnel.

Total leadership personnel increased—also salaries. In-service training continued to advance. A new publication, "In-Service Training for Parks and Recreation—Objectives and Resources," was prepared jointly by committees of the National Recreation Association and the American Institute of Park Executives. The committee has other projects underway dealing with such subjects as personnel policies and practices, recruiting, and selection.

As in recent years the majority of executive positions filled have been in the smaller communities: 51 percent were in cities of 10,000 population or less, 69 percent in cities of 15,000 or less, 88 percent in cities 25,000 population or less, and only eight percent in cities of 50,000 or over. Of the unfilled executive positions being carried over into 1954 only three are in cities over 25,000 population.

Evidence in general indicates that the demand for qualified recreation personnel in the next five years will exceed the supply unless the professional recreation training centers step up their production, both in quantity and quality, and unless cities bring sub-standard salaries and working conditions up to date.

Planning. The high level of interest was maintained in 1953 by local communities in community planning for recreation and parks and in the proper functional design of areas and structures. Among the cities making community studies which in most cases included developing long-range plans were Philadelphia and Warren, Pennsylvania; Paramus, New Jersey; Birmingham and Tuscaloosa, Alabama; Skokie, Illinois; Columbus, Georgia; Miami and Dade County, Florida; Detroit, Michigan; Winston-Salem and Forsyth County, North Carolina; Bucks County, Pennsylvania; Richmond, Virginia; Omaha, Nebraska; and St. Joseph, Missouri. Many studies were made by staff members of the National Recreation Association and the California and North Carolina state recreation commissions. Others were made by commercial firms or other private consultants. A number of cities conducted self-studies.

Program. The increasing rate of juvenile delinquency has led to a revival of the special wartime attention to the recreation needs of the teenager. The increasing numbers of pre-school age children required more facilities and services. There was also more awareness of the needs of women and girls. The concern for older adults continued to grow all over the country with new and expanded programs and a marked improvement in quality of services. The great interest in winter sports coupled with the generally mild winter weather stimulated interest in the wider use of artificial ice areas. The many new swimming pools constructed meant more swimming and a marked increase in swimming instruction.

Tennis, golf, archery, and baseball were among the sports showing increased participation, the last stimulated by national promotions. The "semi-pro" square dancing with expensive professional callers apparently sloughed off during the year although the "amateur" brand is still on the increase. Square dancing is becoming very popular with servicemen. Arts and crafts, particularly the do-it-yourself variety, gained in popularity. All social activities continued to be popular.

There was increased attention given to the need for family group recreation and for activities for special groups such as the cerebral palsied, blind, retarded and otherwise handicapped. Hospital and institutional recreation continued its rapid growth.

A recreation program workshop at Michigan State College sponsored by the Athletic Institute, Inc., and attended by some 40 authorities in various phases of recreation resulted in the preparation of a volume entitled "The Recreation Program Book" to be issued in 1954.

Areas and Facilities. The year 1953 may be characterized as another boom year for the acquisition and development of new recreation and park areas, for the construction of new buildings and facilities, and for reconditioning many old areas and facilities. The removal of federal restrictions on recreation construction projects provided added impetus to this increase, particularly in regard to swimming pools. Few established departments failed to add some new or improved facility. Swimming pools, bathhouses, and bathing beaches topped the list of new facilities, many localities constructing two or more, e.g., Houston, Texas, 12, and Detroit, Michigan, 6, and a number of cities of the population range of Wheeling, West Virginia, and Tallahassee, Florida, 3 each. The indoor-outdoor type of pool was constructed in Lynwood, California, at a cost of $400,000; Seattle, Washington, costing $250,000; and 2 in Detroit in conjunction with junior high schools.

Joint planning and construction of areas and buildings for joint school-community purchase and use is receiving increasing attention. Plans are under way in Stockton, California, for a school-recreation-park area of 28 acres in a new subdivision; Fargo, North Dakota, has added rooms for community recreation to a number of old school buildings; King County, Washington, has completed a small dressing room and recreation center building on an area jointly developed and operated by the city, county, and school authorities.

Winston-Salem and Forsyth County, North Carolina, jointly have provided a 400-acre park and recreation area. Montgomery, Tuscaloosa, Jacksonville, Heflin, Brundidge, Columbia and Auburn are among the Alabama communities providing new facilities. Other southern states are equally active. California reports that 10 cities acquired park sites, 9 provided youth centers or community recreation buildings, and at least 9 built new swimming pools.

Finance. There was a distinct improvement in operating budgets for the country as a whole. The general advance was moderate but reflected healthy, sound progress over the leveling-off condition which characterized financial appropriations during the previous two years. Although a hold-the-line condition prevailed in New England, New York, and the Middle West, local public recreation budgets moved ahead in all other sections of the country. More cities received appreciable or substantial increases; fewer suffered decreases and these in lesser amounts than in previous years.

Some of the increases were in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, $133,000; Philadelphia, $594,748; Union County, New Jersey, $167,082; Washington, D.C., $130,000; Lynbrook, New York, $6,000; Houston, Texas, $180,575; Alameda, California, $15,982; Long Beach, $86,678; Stockton, $40,757; San Bernardino, $39,436; Charlotte, North Carolina, $90,000; Arlington, Virginia, $35,000; and St. Paul, Minnesota, $50,000. The California Recreation Commission reports a net over-all increase in budgets for 126 cities of $1,255,097.

Birmingham, Alabama, by referendum voted $ 250,000 for recreation. A number of communities in the middle west, particularly in Kansas, Illinois, and Wisconsin, passed millage taxes for recreation. Seven Kansas cities voted one mill, 9 Illinois cities one-half mill and 9 other cities in Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Ohio voted varying amounts from $2,000 to $110,000 annually.

Among the park and recreation bond issues passed were Dallas, Texas, $500,000; St. Paul, Minnesota, $1,500,000; Philadelphia, $3,500,000; Baltimore, $3,000,000; Chula Vista, California, $375,000; El Monte, California, $240,000; Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, $390,000; Kinston, North Carolina, $150,000; Pompano Beach, Florida, $400,000; Hammond, Indiana, $570,000; Wyandotte, Michigan, $475,000; St. Joseph, Missouri, $473,000; Houston, Texas, $315,000; Ashtabula, Ohio, $181,000; and Youngstown, Ohio, $330,000. New Jersey voted $2,750,000 and Rhode Island, $600,000, for state beach parks.

Activities by States. Recreation consultant service to local communities was initiated in Indiana under the state board of health; in Kansas under the University of Kansas; in New Jersey through a bureau of recreation in the state department of conservation and economic development; and in Texas under the state welfare department. In Wisconsin the state welfare department has appointed a recreation consultant on recreation in state homes for the aged. Illinois passed a law effective January 1, 1954, providing for a state youth commission including a division of youth and community services. The New York state legislature continued the state youth commission for three more years.

An inter-agency committee on recreation was created in Virginia by executive order of the governor. It has already completed a state-wide study, "Recreation as a Function of Government in Virginia." A state park research committee was organized in Oregon. Minnesota introduced state park car stamps in 1953. Illinois initiated admission charges to state parks. The Minnesota Department of Public Instruction conducted an inventory of all recreation programs and personnel in the state's public schools. Wisconsin discontinued its free recreation planning service.

Professional Organizations. The National Recreation Association (315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10) provided field service on request to nearly 1,000 communities, assisted state government agencies with their recreation problems, and conducted training institutes in 133 cities which were attended by more than 14,000 paid and volunteer workers. More than 6,000 communities were helped through correspondence and consultation at headquarters. The 35th National Recreation Congress, held at Philadelphia, attended by 1,600 recreation leaders from the entire country, gave special consideration to current recreation problems. The International Recreation Service handled requests from 34 foreign countries.

The American Recreation Society (1420 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington 5, D.C.), with sections relating to hospital, rural, industrial, and state and armed forces recreation, fostered the interest of the recreation profession in cooperation with affiliated state and district societies. The American Institute of Park Executives (440 North Orleans Street, Chicago 10), held its annual conference in Denver at which park and recreation problems were discussed and again conducted in-service training institutes.

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Schools and Education

Developments in 1953

BY HARLAN L. HAGMAN

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THE principal problem of public school administrators in 1953 was meeting educational needs of the nation's burgeoning school population (approximately 30,000,000 in 1950-51; 35,000,000 in 1953 according to figures of the National Education Association's Research Division) with the corollary problems of providing school buildings in keeping with swollen enrollments and of securing enough elementary and secondary teachers to meet normal replacement needs and the sharply increased need for additional teachers. The NEA predicts a large annual increase in enrollments each year at least through 1958. Though the elementary schools have registered increases for some time, the secondary schools began in 1953 an upturn which will give schools a 50 per cent gain by 1958.

Legislatures in session during 1953 reflected the concern of school leaders with the principal current problems of public education, but at year end there appeared to have been gained by legislative means no important relief. Indirect assistance to the problem of housing and caring for the educational needs of children is possible through actions improving teacher salary and retirement provisions and raising local tax limitations or granting state aid for needed construction.

Construction of School Buildings. Legislatures in Delaware, Florida, Maryland, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Utah, and Vermont provided various measures of direct state aid to local schools for school building construction. Other legislatures, among them those of Illinois, Indiana, and South Dakota, raised levy or debt limits for school districts thus permitting additional construction.

School administrators in principal population centers of all states were bitterly aware of the kind of shortage dramatized in former Commissioner of Education Earl J. McGrath's statement that existing lacks in classroom space equalled "a one-story building, 52 feet wide, extending from New York City to San Francisco." The annual exhibit of the American Association of School Administrators demonstrated that the trend toward lower-cost functional design of school buildings was continuing. But all larger population centers showed that the accelerated construction of recent years was not sufficient to meet the space needs of the years ahead and that continued large-scale building would be necessary.

School Finance. Developing pressure upon state legislatures to increase state financial aid to local school districts carried on a trend established during late years. On various bases, increased financial assistance was authorized in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin. In New Mexico, schools lost about $100,000 from amounts formerly received from earmarked funds. At year end, Missouri school appropriations were in doubt because of the governor's veto of the school finance measure over protests that his action was illegal. Proposals to establish state aid in terms of minimum educational foundation programs gained wider hearing indicating that the beginnings of such programs in Florida, California, Ohio, and other states will be followed elsewhere.

Modifications in systems of school taxation generally were in the form of raising local levy and debt limitations with respect to building funds, but in several states (Illinois, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Washington) increased school taxes were in prospect in some or all districts for general school support also.

Reorganization of Local School Districts. Though little major legislation was passed by legislatures in 1953, reorganization chiefly through consolidation of districts continued under enabling acts of earlier years. Illinois, established in recent years as a leader in school district reorganization, had additional legislation assisting further reorganization. Montana, New Hampshire, and Oregon modified earlier laws. Ohio established a system of citizens' committees to help plan reorganizations. The North Carolina legislature reversed a trend in that state by providing for the continuance under certain circumstances of three-teacher high schools. The United States Office of Education released a report of a study of reorganizations in eight states in which 552 reorganized districts replaced 8,424 former school districts with an average of 15.3 old districts per reorganized district. Illinois led the eight states with an average of 21.6 old districts per new district; California was eighth with an average of 5.8.

Reorganization of State Offices. The trend toward replacing elected superintendents of public instruction with appointed officers under elected state boards of education continued in 1953 with Iowa, Nebraska, and Ohio passing effecting legislation. South Dakota replaced its state board of vocational education with a state board of education with advisory powers only. Arizona established a state board of examiners for the certification of teachers.

School District Liability. New York extended its law permitting school district coverage of damages against school district employees involved in civil suits. Illinois and Wisconsin authorized school district purchase of liability insurance.

State Certification and Teacher Shortage. Legislation provided states with means for combatting the short supply of teachers by establishing provisional certificates of several kinds of persons unable to meet the standard certification requirements. California, Idaho, Illinois, and North Dakota modified certificate requirements in this respect. Massachusetts, long without any state teaching certificate requirement, placed new teachers in the lower five grades under the college degree requirement heretofore applicable only to teachers of upper elementary and secondary grades.

Graduate study for school superintendents was stipulated in Nebraska and the master's degree required for North Carolina superintendents. Arizona ended a three-year period of being virtually the only state without a reportable teacher shortage but faced a shortage in rural schools in 1954. Over the protests of educational leaders of the state, the Wyoming legislature re-established the system of normal training high schools to meet a need for teachers in rural areas. The National Education Association reported that the supply of new elementary teachers was declining each year in the face of increasing demand. In 1953 teacher-preparing institutions graduated 45,711 new elementary teachers (degree and nondegree) in the face of a need for approximately 64,000.

The over-all supply of high school teachers was still sufficient although the margin had narrowed steadily between 1950 and 1953 as numbers of graduates dropped from about 87,000 to 55,000. The National Citizens Committee for the Public Schools estimated that one in three college graduates had followed a teacher-preparation program but that the need was for 64 per cent of all college graduates to become teachers. The Committee estimated that in the foreseeable future more than one-half the number of all college graduates would be needed annually to staff the public schools. In 1953 the only encouraging feature of the teacher supply situation was that the number of students beginning teacher education programs was increasing along with the rise in college populations.

Teacher Salaries. Generally apparent across the nation in 1953 was the increase of teacher salaries, although much of the gain was at the level of the beginning teacher whose initial contract was averaging several hundred dollars above many state-established minimums of $2,400 annually. Teachers with two years of college preparation were beginning their work at salaries of $2,400 to $2,900 in states where two-year certificates are issued. Teachers with four years of college preparation received initial contracts from $3,100 to $3,900 in most states.

California by legislative action raised minimum salary of teachers from $3,000 to $3,400; Nevada, $3,200; New Mexico (practically all counties), $3,200; Wisconsin, $2,600; Ohio, $2,500; and Oklahoma, from $1,900 for nondegree teachers to $2,400 minimum for teachers with college degrees. Maine established a minimum of $3,200 for teachers with college degrees and eight years of experience. Result of other action by state legislatures was a salary rise up to 20 per cent for teachers in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Maryland, Montana, North Carolina, and Tennessee. In South Carolina, teachers state-aid salaries were increased about 10 per cent.

School systems maintaining salary schedules adjusted salaries upward during 1953 to meet competition for teachers by smaller systems operating without established schedules and consequently freer to raise initial salaries. Early in 1953 the National Education Association reported that teachers' salaries averaged 2 per cent lower than the average of all workers in the United States. The National Citizens Committee for the Public Schools declared that a survey of major corporations showed that they offered new college graduates starting salaries that were higher than the average salaries paid to public school teachers. The National Education Association's Representative Assembly adopted in July a resolution calling for a minimum scale of $3,600 to $8,200 to replace its 1949 minimum figure of $2,400.

Loyalty Provisions Affecting Teachers. Without as much excitement as in former years, legislation intended to support educational emphasis on patriotism passed several legislatures. Oklahoma passed a loyalty oath bill affecting all public employees. Pennsylvania stipulated the teaching of national and state constitutions and local government. Illinois provided for the withholding of state aid unless the local school administrator supplies affidavits covering the teaching of patriotism, American history, and constitutional principles. California made membership in the Communist party ground for dismissal of any public employee and provided immediate suspension for any public employee who refused to answer lawful questioning regarding subversive activities.

Under the Feinberg law the New York State Board of Regents found that the Communist Party of the United States and the Communist Party of the State of New York were subversive organizations, the members of which were automatically disqualified from public employment. The Board of Regents directed each school district to report on measures taken relative to subversive activities of any employees. Most publicized school system activity in service of the Board of Regents' requirement was that of New York City through which several teachers were released from employment in the city schools.

Driver Education. The National Commission on Safety Education reported that in the school year ending in June, 1953, 800,000 high school students were enrolled in driver education classes. Two of every five high schools in the country provided driver training and 41 state education departments now assist schools with curriculum materials and guidance. In 1953 the California legislature appropriated money to support driver training. The Maryland legislature directed the state board of education to study means for establishing driver education for all children of ages 14 through 16.

Educational Television. In the fall of 1953 two educational stations were telecasting on a regular basis with plans for 1954 activity made for 27 others. The National Citizens Committee for Educational Television reported that 86 other communities had well-developed plans but no certain dates for beginning operation. The deadline set by the Federal Communications Commission for the prospective release of 242—later 245—reserved channels for other than educational use if communities did not avail themselves of the reserved channels passed with limited accomplishment on the part of those interested in the educational use of television. Proposals to establish statewide networks of educational television stations were rejected by legislatures in Wisconsin, Iowa and New York. Oklahoma became the first state to establish a state television authority to govern development of a 10-station network.

Professional Organization. The American Association of School Administrators (AASA), 1201 16 St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C., in 1953 continued co-sponsorship of the expanded Cooperative Program in Educational Administration (initiated by AASA and financed by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation) for the further professionalization of the superintendency of schools, with regional centers at eight selected schools of education; held three regional “drive-in” conferences for community school administrators; sponsored the seventh annual conference of presidents of state associations of school administrators, including a joint session with the Education Writers Institute; held a national convention in Atlantic City, attended by 17,000 persons; made available in a 35mm filmstrip the photographic record of the School Building Architectural Exhibit at the 1953 convention; published its 31st yearbook, “American School Curriculum,” a middle-of-the-road approach to curriculum improvement, helping school systems and communities to take advantage of both research and experience; and published “Managing the School District Insurance Program” and “School District Liability,” two special pamphlets in the current series on issues confronting superintendents and boards of education.

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National Education Association. The Research Division makes a biennial salary survey of salaries paid to school employees and salary schedules in city-school systems. The current survey is for the school year 1950-51 and data were summarized in Research Bulletins issued in the spring of 1951. In addition, detailed salary tabulations are issued at $5 per copy.

U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency. This agency collects statistics from the states on the status of education and publishes a biennial survey of education. It releases in planographed form advance statistics on state systems. The Office also publishes numerous survey and research studies on local and state school systems.

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YEARBOOK OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS. The Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. $5. (Annual.)

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EDUCATIONAL RECORD. (Quarterly.) American Council on Education. 1785 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. $3.

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NEA JOURNAL. (Monthly, except June, July, August.) National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. $5.

REVIEW OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH. (5 issues annually.) American Educational Research Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. $5.

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Public Libraries

Developments in 1953

By S. Janice Kee

Executive Secretary, Public Libraries Division, American Library Association, Chicago

A WELL developed public library serves many needs of people. These needs change, hence reading habits and library usage should be brought in line with developments in American life. Worth noting is the experience of the Boston Public Library as it approached, in 1953, its second century of public service. In one of the library's centennial publications, "Building a Great Future Upon a Glorious Past," it is reported that:

> More people are reading more constructively and with more purpose as a result of concentrated adult education programs.
>
> More people are compelled by intensified competition and increased business pressures to use the library's resources to keep abreast with business and professional developments.
>
> More people, because of the complexities and anxieties of the times, are reading more substantial books, less ephemeral fiction.
>
> More people, because they have more leisure, are pursuing hobbies, learning how to do things, developing new intellectual interests, and are employing the library's resources to those ends.
>
> More people have been induced to use the varied services of the library as a result of years of well-directed promotion.
>
> More young people in schools, colleges, and universities are using the library as the result of the emphasis on original investigation, collateral reading, and the writing of themes, term papers, theses, and even doctoral dissertations.
>
> More media of communication are readily available: films, recordings, "talking books," slides, prints, and other pictorial reproductions today supplement the printed word so that the library's usefulness and appeal are vastly increased.
>
> More communities and individuals outside of Boston have access to the library's resources as the result of inter-library loans; likewise micro-filming, photostating, and other facilities will still further widen the area of the library's usefulness.

This report might have been issued in 1953 by any number of public libraries. It represents developments that have led to increased use of the library for educational purposes and the many resulting problems with which librarians, library trustees, and city officials are now concerned. These problems are for the most part centered in finance. There is a continued need for functional buildings, adequate library learning materials, and properly trained personnel.

Buildings. The need for constructing modern functional public libraries continues to be recognized by librarians and city officials. Problems of remodeling Carnegie buildings, choosing suitable sites for new main library buildings as close to the center of town as possible, using the best equipment for heating and ventilating purposes, and meeting the high cost of labor and materials, are subjects of concern for many.

The boom in building which was first noted a year or two ago was continued during 1953. Hundreds of cities and towns have extensive plans for long-range building programs. Charlotte, North Carolina; Akron, Ohio; Denver; Baltimore; Los Angeles; Atlanta; Detroit; Washington, D.C.; Brooklyn; and Milwaukee are among the cities looking towards extensive building programs for branch libraries; whereas Stockton, California; Denver; Glenview, Illinois; New Orleans; Boston; Ferndale, Michigan; Minneapolis; Elmont, New York; and Lubbock, Texas, have plans for new main buildings.

Long Beach, California, passed a $400,000 bond issue for the construction of new branch libraries. Bond issues for building purposes also were passed in Elmont, New York; Ontario, California; Milwaukee; and Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Learning Through Libraries. Notable gains of recent years in establishing the public library as an educational agency may be attributed in a large measure to the interest and financial assistance given by foundations. In 1953 the Fund for Adult Education, an independent organization established by the Ford Foundation, made grants to the American Library Association to support the promotion of activities for education of adults in public and other libraries.

The American Heritage project, a book and film program in public libraries made possible by a grant from FAE, is reaching 235 communities in 27 states. Analysis of last year's program showed that 19 per cent of the groups were held in communities under 2,500 population and that 12 per cent were held in cities over 100,000 with an even spread in towns of varied size. An increasing number of communities are preparing to sponsor their own public library discussion programs as a result of their successful American Heritage programs.

In 1953 a sum of $100,000 was given by FAE to the American Library Association for sub-grants to the local libraries that submitted a proposal to stimulate the initiation and development of educational services to adult and young adult community groups. These sub-grants of various amounts were made to public libraries in Anniston, Alabama; Orlando, Florida; Boston and Medford, Massachusetts; Detroit; Artesia, New Mexico; Jamaica, New York; Cleveland; Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; Jackson, Tennessee; Seattle; San Bernardino County, California; Winnfield, Louisiana; Sedalia, Missouri; and to the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, the Mississippi Library Commission, and the libraries of Oklahoma A & M College, University of Utah, Rutgers University, and North Carolina College. An additional FAE grant of $75,000 has made it possible for the ALA to set up and maintain an office of adult education for five years.

Juvenile Delinquency and Libraries. The national concern about mounting juvenile delinquency was reflected in the programs and activities of libraries in 1953. The libraries that have adequate personnel and facilities responded promptly to community needs for information as a basis for action on the problem. Film forums and discussions on the over-all juvenile delinquency problem and on its local aspects have been carried on in branch libraries, and pamphlets and books on the subject have been assembled and their availability publicized.

Public libraries in Boston, Brooklyn, Detroit, Baltimore, Cleveland, and other cities cooperated with youth councils and other local organizations in community efforts to combat juvenile delinquency. Because some communities and some libraries might not be fully aware of the role which public libraries can play in bringing background information about this subject to citizens, the United States Children's Bureau Special Juvenile Delinquency Project, with the assistance of the American Library Association, published and distributed to libraries throughout the nation a folder called "Libraries Can Help Youth in Trouble" and a bibliography on the subject.

Freedom to Read. Perhaps the most critical and delicate problem that faced public libraries in 1953 was the wave of censorship. During the summer, President Robert B. Downs of the American Library Association found that more than 100 communities in the country were "feeling the impact of censorship." In Mount Lebanon, Pennsylvania, library selection policies were attacked and defended before a tumultuous public meeting, and a citizens' committee appointed to find the facts. In San Antonio, Texas, city officials fought members of the library board of trustees over a proposal to burn or brand "subversive" books in the public library. In Brooksville, Florida, materials suspected of Communist and "un-American" tendencies were removed from the library with the acquiescence of town and library officials. In Adams, Massachusetts, the charge was publicly but inaccurately made that "books with Communist leanings are not available despite requests for them." Similar charges were made in other cities.

Yet, it was not so much outright censorship as the threat of censorship which was casting a haze over the intellectual landscape, and the American people were alerted to take sane and sober action wherever the freedom to read was threatened. In June President Eisenhower was moved to tell the students of Dartmouth College: "Don't join the book burners!". And 10 days later he addressed librarians in a letter to the annual convention of the American Library Association on the theme that "freedom cannot be censored into existence," and that libraries "must ever remain the homes of free, inquiring minds."

In defense of the President's position also was a widely publicized statement on the "freedom to read" issued by a group of publishers and librarians, who noted that books are "among our greatest instruments of freedom" and that the freedom to read "is guaranteed by the Constitution." The Freedom to Read statement is available from the American Library Association.

Library Personnel. There is a continuing and growing interest evidenced in management and personnel problems in libraries. A clinic on supervision sponsored by the ALA Board on Personnel Administration was held at the Los Angeles conference under the leadership of Louis J. Kroeger, personnel and management consultant, and John Hall Jacobs, librarian of the New Orleans public library. The work being done by libraries in work simplification was discussed at several meetings and a workshop on management was held at Western Reserve University under the direction of Ralph Shaw, librarian of the United States Department of Agriculture library.

No over-all survey of salaries of library employees was made in 1953, but plans for a 1954 study are being made. Several compilations of salaries for specific groups, such as large and medium-sized public libraries, were issued in 1953 and are on file at the ALA headquarters. Salaries continued to increase gradually, but the per cent of increase since 1939 is considerably below the advance in the cost of living during that period. Because of the shortage of librarians and clerical workers and meager library budgets, the salaries for the lowest level of professional position and for clerical positions have reflected the increase in living costs to a far greater extent than have the salaries for higher grades of positions. Thus, the supervisor, department head, and administrator in many libraries are not paid proportionately for the increased level of work. The ALA Board on Personnel Administration offers advice and assistance to libraries on these problems.

A publication of importance to librarians in developing a sound program of personnel administration was prepared by a subcommittee of the ALA Board on Personnel Administration and issued in 1953. "Personnel Administration for Libraries: A Bibliographic Essay" covers not only library literature but also is heavily weighted with literature of government and industry which is applicable to libraries (see New Books and Pamphlets below).

State Legislation. The state has a responsibility for insuring an adequate legal foundation to establish and maintain its local public libraries. State library laws should provide for adequate financial support and the qualified personnel that are necessary to build good local libraries, and the record of library legislation in 1953, as a whole, shows considerable gain for library development.

Librarians continue to work for ways and means to strengthen the services of state library extension agencies and to finance larger library service units. Idaho, North Carolina, Texas, and Wyoming, passed laws affecting the governing boards of the state library agencies. Oklahoma strengthened its library extension function by placing the library commission under the jurisdiction of the state library. An amendment to the law in South Dakota permits the decentralization of the extension services of the state, with possible establishment of regional library centers.

Twenty-seven states approved increases in the funds allowed for the extension of public library services. Twenty states have allocated monies for grants-in-aid for the purpose of establishing and strengthening local public libraries—Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky (1952), Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi (1952), Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina (1952), and Virginia (1952).

Several states that do not make grants have outstanding service programs of financial assistance to local libraries and communities without libraries, i.e., purchasing books, paying the salaries of qualified personnel, operating regional centers, furnishing direct bookmobile service and conducting library demonstrations at the county and regional level. Notable among these are Georgia, Alabama, Illinois, Louisiana, West Virginia, Vermont, Tennessee, Massachusetts and Virginia.

Legislation pointing toward an accepted trend to enlarge library units was reported by several states in 1953. In Connecticut, Florida, Michigan, New Jersey, and Massachusetts, laws were enacted that broaden the scope of public library service permissable by legal contract. Michigan and New York amended state aid laws to provide additional incentives for cooperation in order to finance library units of sufficient size to insure quality service. The state of Maine bought and put into operation its first bookmobile in 1953.

Professional Organization. The American Library Association (50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11) had a total of approximately 20,000 members in 1953. The headquarters staff of 95, supplemented by over 700 members of boards and committees, carry on its work. A Washington office is maintained in the Congressional Hotel. The 72nd Annual Conference was held in Los Angeles, June 21-27, 1953.

Sources of Information: Libraries

Sources of Statistics: Libraries

U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency. Once in four years this Office collects and publishes annual statistics on all types of public libraries, including county and regional libraries. The last such publication contains statistics for 1944-45. The next general collection was made in 1950 for the fiscal year which ended during the period July 1, 1949 to July 30, 1950. The Office also collects and publishes annually much more selected statistical information from libraries in cities with 100,000 population or over.

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Municipal Law and Courts

City Legal Problems in 1953

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THIS article cannot be all inclusive regarding the activities in the municipal law field during the past year. Space limitations are such that only a few of the nearly 2,000 decisions by courts of last resort in 1953 can be discussed. The decisions of great national interest can, however, be noted as indicative of the trends during the year. And as usual the ultimate decisions in these "landmark" cases are generally by the United States Supreme Court.

Among the most important subjects receiving the major attention of the courts during 1953 were: (1) segregation of white and Negro children in public schools; (2) state and local loyalty programs; (3) city taxation and the commerce clause; (4) city business license taxes on newspapers; (5) fluoridation of city water supply; (6) annexation of and taxation in a federal area; (7) priority between federal and municipal liens; and (8) zoning regulations relating to the preservation of historic areas, prohibiting dwellings in industrial zones, and off-street parking requirements for apartments.

Segregation Cases. During December, 1953, the United States Supreme Court heard additional arguments in the five cases involving segregation in education based on race or color.[1] The Court after hearing argument in these cases in 1953 took them under advisement and after consideration asked that the cases be reargued in the fall of 1953 on the basis of five questions supplied by the Court. The first question inquired whether the Congress and state legislatures and conventions which ratified the 14th Amendment understood that the Amendment would abolish segregation in public schools. The second question inquired, if question one was answered in the negative, did the framers nevertheless contemplate that (a) Congress might abolish such segregation, or (b) that the judiciary could in light of future conditions construe the amendment as abolishing segregation.

Question three asked whether it is within the judicial power in construing the Amendment to abolish segregation in public schools. Questions four and five assume that segregation is held in violation of the 14th Amendment and inquired, inter alia, whether the Court may permit an ef-

[1] Brown v. Topeka Board of Education (Kan.); Briggs v. Clarendon School District (S. C.); Davis v. Prince Edward County School Board (Va.); Gebhardt v. Belton (Dela.); Bolling v. Sharpe (D. C.). Order restoring cases to docket and asking counsel to file briefs and make oral arguments on questions, June 8, 1953, 97 Law Ed. 1388, 345 U. S. 972.

fective gradual adjustment to be brought about from the existing segregated systems; who should formulate the decree; and what specific issues the decree should reach. All of the parties to the suit submitted briefs and arguments on the five questions in December, 1953, and the Court is expected to render its decision in the near future.

Loyalty Oaths. The Supreme Court of the United States in 1952 had before it a loyalty oath prescribed by Oklahoma statutes for all state officers and employees which, as construed, meant that employees were disqualified from taking the oath if they had formerly been members of any subversive organization, regardless of whether or not they knew of its subversive character at the time of membership. The Court held that the oath violated due process since it resulted in the indiscriminate classification of innocent membership with knowing membership in a subversive organization.[2]

The fears by state and local officials that this decision would have a serious effect upon other loyalty oaths was disspelled by the Supreme Court of the United States when it refused to grant certiorari in several subsequent cases involving other loyalty oaths, which had been held valid by the state courts.[3] The oaths in these cases could be distinguished from the Oklahoma oath because of the fact that past membership in an alleged subversive organization did not disqualify an employee from taking the loyalty oath and was not a ground of disqualification for public office or employment. The plaintiff employees in the latter cases simply refused to execute the oath required by the legislature rather than being disqualified from executing them.

The success of the loyalty oath programs has opened the way for new measures against subversive activities in government. The California legislature in 1953 enacted statutes requiring applicants for tax exemptions to take a loyalty oath and requiring under penalty of discharge that public employees answer questions put to them by legislative committees relative to subversive activities or membership in subversive organizations. The state of California and its political subdivisions have been leaders in the field of legislation requiring loyalty oaths and the enactment of other measures to eliminate subversives from public employment.[4]

City Taxation and the Commerce Clause. The Supreme Court of the United States in 1953 decided a very important case to cities which act as a hub for interstate and intrastate trucking companies.[5] The Court held that the commerce clause does not prohibit the city of Chicago from levying a reasonable municipal drayage tax per vehicle on an Illinois trucking company having its place of business in Chicago, and whose vehicles are all used to transport property both within Chicago and between Chicago and points in Indiana and Wisconsin. The Court rendered this opinion on the basis of the "home port" doctrine of New York Central and H. R. Co. v. Miller, 202 U. S. 584, and reaffirmed in Northwest Airlines, Inc. v. Minnesota, 322 U. S. 292.

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[2] Wieman et al. v. Updegraff et al., 73 Sup. Ct. 215.

[3] Hirschman v. County of Los Angeles, 39 Cal. (2d) 698, 249 P. (2d) 287 (1952), cert. den. sub. nom.; Petherbridge v. County of Los Angeles (1953), 97 L. Ed. (Adv.) 1067, sustaining discharge of employee for refusal to comply, Bowen v. County of Los Angeles (1952), 39 Cal. (2d) 714, 249 Pac. (2d) 285. Cert. den., 97 L. Ed. (Adv.) 1067 (1953).

[4] For an exhaustive review and study of loyalty oath programs see the "Report of NIMLO's Committee on Municipal Officer and Employee Problems," in NIMLO Municipal Law Review, 1954 edition, pp. 254-258.

[5] City of Chicago v. Willett Co., 73 Sup. Ct. 460.

In the Miller case, the opinion related, a New York railroad corporation operated both within and without the state. Its cars often were not in its possession for some time. New York levied a tax computed on the basis of the amount of capital stock employed within the state, and the Court through Mr. Justice Holmes, held that the railroad's property could constitutionally be subject to this New York tax. The basis for the decision was that New York was the railroad's permanent situs. In the Northwest Airlines case, a Minnesota corporation used St. Paul as its home port for all its planes. Minnesota assessed a tax against the airline on the basis of the entire fleet coming into the state, and the Court upheld this tax.

In the light of these decisions, the Supreme Court said, "The central and decisive fact in this case is that [motor carrier's] business has, as much as any transportation business can have, a home. That home is Chicago. To the extent [motor carrier's] business is not confined within the city's limits, it revolves around the city. It is fed by terminals for rail and sea transportation which the city provides. It receives much more continuously than did the airline in the Northwest Airlines case or the railroad in the Miller case, the city's protection, and it benefits from the city's public services. In the circumstances, a tax of reasonable proportion such as the one in question, not shown in fact to be a burden on interstate commerce, is not inconsistent with the commerce clause."

City Business License Taxes on Newspapers. An interesting case in the municipal license field involved the validity of a business license tax imposed on newspapers. The supreme court of California held that the city ordinance imposing the business license tax was valid since the newspaper publication business like other businesses was subject to taxation for the support of local government, and that this license tax did not violate the first and 14th Amendments of the Federal Constitution against abridgement of freedom of speech.[6] On October 12, 1953, the Supreme Court of the United States denied a petition for a writ of certiorari for review of this decision by the California district court of appeals[7] thus leaving the decision in effect.

On November 23, 1953, the supreme court of New Jersey held that since there was not a statute authorizing an imposition of license fees on the privilege of publishing newspapers, a municipality was without authority to levy a business license tax thereon.[8] The New Jersey Court pointed out, however, that the Federal Constitution's free press guarantee does not prevent the New Jersey legislature from authorizing municipalities to levy business license taxes on the newspapers.

[6] City of Corona v. Corona Daily Independent, 252 Pac. (2d) 56 (Jan. 15, 1953).
[7] Corona Daily Independent v. City of Corona, U.S. 18 M.L.J. 64.
[8] City of Absecon v. Vettese (not yet reported).

Fluoridation of Municipal Water Supplies. Decisions by the courts in widely separated sections of the nation unanimously indicate that cities may fluoridate their water supplies. The cases decided during the year indicate that cities may introduce fluoride compound in an amount sufficient to maintain one part of fluoride per one million parts of water and that such a program is not an invasion of any rights guaranteed by the state or federal constitutions and is a proper police power measure to protect the health, safety and welfare of the community.[9]

City Taxation of Employees of Federal Plant. In another important decision by the United States Supreme Court in 1953, it was held that a municipal occupational license tax, computed on the gross receipts, from services performed in the city of Louisville, is an income tax within the meaning of the federal statute permitting states to collect income taxes in federal areas within their borders.[10] It was held that the tax could be imposed on employees of a federal plant located within the city. A subsidiary holding in the same case was that the federal government's condemnation and use of a naval ordnance plant involved in this suit does not bar its annexation by the city.

Priority Between Federal and Municipal Liens. An important opinion by the Supreme Court of the United States involved the priority of state and federal tax liens.[11] The Court held that New Hampshire municipal tax assessments were not "judgments" under Section 3672 of the Internal Revenue Code, and therefore, it denied priority to such assessments over the federal government's claim for employment, withholding, and income taxes against an insolvent taxpayer's estate, even though such assessments are "in the nature of a judgment" under New Hampshire law. The municipal lien was not a perfected and specific lien since the property had not been reduced to possession pursuant to the municipal lien.[12]

On February 1, 1954, the Supreme Court of the United States again held that federal liens take priority over municipal liens.[13] The Court held that the rule of "first in time, first in right" determines priority among various Connecticut specific perfected real estate tax and water rent liens against a solvent taxpayer's property, and the federal government's general and perfected liens securing unpaid federal withholding and unemployment taxes and insurance contributions. The city gains no priority by reason of the fact its liens are specific while those of the United States are general, according to the Court's ruling.

Zoning. Although there were hundreds of zoning cases involving the usual problems in this field, three unusual cases deserve special treatment this year. These three cases involved the validity of zoning ordinances directed toward the preservation of the historical section of New Orleans, a zoning provision prohibiting residential dwellings in industrial zones in Newington, Connecticut, and a Chicago zoning provision requiring apartment owners to establish off-street parking facilities for their tenants. For an excellent and exhaustive review of the most interesting legislative and judicial happening in this field see the 1953 Report of NIMLO's Committee on Zoning and Planning.[14]

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[9] De Aryan v. Butler, 260 Pac. (2d) 98 (Cal. App., 1953); Krause v. City of Cleveland, 18 M.L.J. 61, 85; Dowell, et al. v. City of Tulsa, 18 M.L.J. 32, and 19 M.L.J. 4. NIMLO Report No. 140 "Fluoridation of Municipal Water Supply—A Review of the Scientific and Legal Aspects" discusses the foregoing cases.

[10] Howard v. Commissioners of Sinking Fund of City of Louisville, 73 Sup. Ct. 465.

[11] United States v. Gilbert Associates, Inc., 73 Sup. Ct. 701.

[12] For further discussion of the happenings in the municipal taxation and revenue fields, see the 1953 Report of NIMLO's Committee on Taxation and Revenue, reproduced in the 1954 edition of NIMLO Municipal Law Review, pp. 235-242.

[13] United States v. City of New Britain, 22 Law Week 4089.

In the New Orleans case,[15] the supreme court of Louisiana upheld as constitutional both the provision of the state constitution and the city's zoning ordinance adopted pursuant thereto, which limits the size of signs and the architectural design of buildings in the historical "Vieux Carre" section of the city. The state constitution grants to the city of New Orleans the power to set up a Vieux Carre Commission "to preserve buildings which might have architectural and historical value and buildings the preservation of which might benefit the people of New Orleans and the state of Louisiana," and declares the preservation of the distinctive character of the "Vieux Carre" section to be a public purpose to protect buildings from devaluation. The provision of the constitution further requires the owners of private buildings to submit to the Vieux Carre Commission plans for construction or alteration of buildings and the Commission is given the power to pass upon the color, texture of materials, and architectural design of all structures. The city commission, pursuant to the constitutional provision, adopted regulations limiting the size of signs, provided standards for the construction and alteration of buildings, and imposed penalties for violations.

The defendant was charged by the city with violating both the sign and building regulations. The court held that the regulations did not violate the 14th Amendment of the Federal Constitution and that the purpose of the state constitutional provision is not only to protect the entire Vieux Carre section from eye sores but also to promote commerce in the city by preserving the antiquity of a section which attracts tourists. The court states that perhaps aesthetic considerations alone might not warrant such regulations, but that the preservation of the commercial value of this historic section of the city was a valid basis for exercise of the police power.

The highest court of Connecticut on August 4, 1953, invalidated a zoning provision adopted by the town of Newington which prohibited land owners from erecting dwellings in an area zoned "industrial."[16] For many years zoning ordinances throughout the country have prohibited dwellings in industrial zones. This case involved an area which had been rezoned from residential to industrial uses in 1952. The tract of land in question had been purchased prior to the passage of the zoning amendment. The court found that the area was not needed for industrial development now or in the near future, but that it was adapted to and could be now used for residential purposes. The court also took note of the fact that hotels, hospitals, schools and playgrounds were permitted in the industrial district.

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[14] Reproduced in 1954 edition of NIMLO Municipal Law Review, pp. 325-338.

[15] City of New Orleans v. Levy, 64 So. (2d) 798 (1953).

[16] Corthouts v. Township of Newington, 99 Atl. (2d) 112 (Sup. Ct., Aug. 4, 1953).

Although the court stated that under the proper set of circumstances it would not hesitate to uphold such regulations, under the circumstances and facts in this case, the regulations were unreasonable and were beyond the police power of the town. Apparently if the area had already contained obnoxious industries the court might have regarded the regulation as a valid measure to protect public health, safety and welfare.

The supreme court of Illinois declared the provision of the Chicago zoning ordinance requiring off-street parking for apartment houses unconstitutional on the ground of discrimination.[17] The ordinance provided that "where there are more than two apartments in the building a private garage or automobile compound for the storage of one passenger automobile for each of 33 per cent of the number of apartments shall be erected or established and maintained on the lot used for the apartment house." The court held that even though apartment buildings do create street congestion problems, for the city to single out apartments and not make the off-street parking requirements applicable to similar buildings, such as boarding or rooming houses or hotels, which create similar traffic problems, amounted to discrimination within the same class and was therefore unconstitutional as a denial of equal protection of law.

Professional Organization. The National Institute of Municipal Law Officers (726 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.) serves as a nationwide clearing house for municipal legal information. Monthly publications are the "Municipal Law Journal," "Municipal Law Court Decisions," and the "Municipal Ordinance Review." Periodic research reports on current topics of municipal legal significance are prepared throughout the year. The NIMLO Model Ordinance Service is progressing toward a complete model city code of ordinances. "NIMLO Municipal Law Review" (successor to "Municipalities and The Law In Action") published annually with 17 volumes in the series, summarizes each year's legal experience in the municipal law field (see New Books and Pamphlets below). These volumes now contain many law review articles especially prepared upon current city legal problems.

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[17] Ronda Realty Corp. v. Lawton et al. 111 N. E. (2d) 310 (1953).

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Part Five

DIRECTORIES OF OFFICIALS

The City-Manager Profession and Directory

Directory of Officials in Cities Over 10,000

Mayors and Clerks in Cities 5,000 to 10,000

City Manager Profession and Directory

A summary of city manager statistics for the year 1953 furnishes continuing evidence of a definite trend toward a professional career in municipal management.

Appointments. A total of 150, or more than one-half (58 per cent) of the 258 city managers appointed in 1953 had been managers in other cities or administrative assistants to managers in council-manager cities. In the decade 1940 to 1949 this figure was 34 per cent and in 1952 it was 48 per cent (see Table 1). Sixty-six other city managers came directly from public administrative positions other than city management, making a total of 216 managers, or 84 per cent of the total, coming from governmental backgrounds. These 66 managers had been finance officers, public works engineers, city clerks, or other city department heads, with some coming from federal, state, and county positions.

TABLE 1

COMPARISON OF CITY-MANAGER APPOINTMENTS

	Ten-Year Period 1940-49 Incl.		For 1952		For 1953	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
GOVERNMENTAL:						
Manager promotions from other cities	277	18%	66	27%	71	28%
Former managers accepting appointments	177	11	17	7	27	10
Administrative assistants and asst. managers	69	4	35	14	52	20
Public administration specialists	13	1	2	1	4	2
Other public administrative positions:						
Engineers	168	11	32	13	9	4
Finance officers and clerks	109	7	23	9	15	6
Other city department heads	86	5	12	5	6	6
Federal, state, and county	171	11	11	5	16	2
Miscellaneous	71	5	6	2	16	6
NONGOVERNMENTAL:						
Business and industry	152	10	33	14	14	5
Engineering	51	3	1	—	6	2
Miscellaneous	34	2	0	—	7	3
UNKNOWN:	186	12	7	3	15	6
Total appointments	1,564	100	245	100	258	100
Appointments from outside city	803		164		181	
Per cent of outside appointments	58%		71%		76%	

Only 27 managers (10 per cent) came from nongovernmental positions as compared to 14 per cent the previous year, chiefly from business and industry and private engineering, and the background of 15 managers, or about 6 per cent, is unknown.

The trend for some years has been toward the appointment of men with public administration training and experience partly as the result of careful selection of capable young men and the provision of graduate training in public administration by a number of universities. An increasing number of cities are taking these graduates as interns and as administrative assistants to city managers and after a few years they become city managers. This accounts in part also for the tendency of cities to appoint managers from outside the city. In 1953 more than three-fourths (76 per cent) of all city manager appointments were from outside the city as compared to 71 per cent in 1952 and 58 per cent for the ten-year period 1940 to 1949 inclusive (see Table 1).

Seventy-seven (48 per cent) of the 160 men entering the profession for the first time in 1953 were under 40 years of age; 29 (18 per cent) were in the 40-to-49 age group; 30 (19 per cent) were 50 years and over; and the age of 24 (15 per cent) was unknown. Twenty-six managers who accepted appointments for the first time were under 29 and three were over 65 years of age.

Separations. A total of 105 city managers were separated from the service in 1953, representing a turnover of 9.4 per cent as compared to 11.1 per cent in 1952, 11.7 per cent in 1951, and 12.6 per cent in 1950. A classification of the separations follows: 3 died, 15 retired, 4 resigned because of ill health, 2 resigned to accept quasi-public positions, 1 entered governmental consulting work, 3 entered private business, 6 took some other governmental position, and for 71 their reasons for leaving are unknown.

Of the 105 managers who were separated from the service during the year, and were not managers at the end of the year, 32 per cent were 60 years of age or over (seven were over 70 years), 43 per cent were from 40 to 59 years old, 19 per cent were under 40 years of age, and the age of 6 per cent was unknown.

Tenure. The average tenure of managers leaving the service in 1953 (exclusive of those with less than two years service) was 7.1 years for all cities served. It is interesting to note the long tenure of 19 managers who either died in office, or resigned because of ill health, or retired during the year: one had served 34 years; 4 more had served more than 25 years; 2 from 20 to 25 years; and 12 from 10 to 20 years.

Salaries. Salary data for city managers in cities over 10,000 population are shown in Table VIII. The mean average salary of managers in all population groups has increased steadily during recent years. The largest percentage increase in average salary since 1951 has occurred in the cities of less than 5,000 population (25.6 per cent), and the smallest increase in the 100,000-to-250,000 group (9.4 per cent), while increases in the five remaining groups range from 12.5 per cent to 21.5 per cent. During the year 1953 increases in mean average salaries ranged from $195 in the 50,000-to-100,000 group up to $704 in the 250,000 to 500,000 group.

The median salary on January 1 for city managers in cities of 250,000 to 500,000 was $20,000 as compared with $17,886 on January 1, 1953; for cities of 100,000 to 250,000 the median was $17,350 as compared with $16,000 at the beginning of 1953; for cities of 50,000 to 100,000 the median was $13,200 as compared with $13,000 in 1953; for cities of 25,000 to 50,000, $10,800 as compared with $10,258; and for cities of 10,000 to 25,000 $8,400 as compared with $8,000.

Salaries of city managers for two population groups below 10,000 were obtained on September 1, 1953. For 147 reporting cities between 5,000 and 10,000 the mean average salary in September, 1953, was $6,749, an increase of 16.1 per cent over the average salary for 1951. The lower quartile was $5,700 and the upper quartile $7,750, and the median $6,500. For 128 reporting cities with populations of less than 5,000 the mean average salary in September, 1953, was $5,596, an increase of 25.6 per cent over 1951. The lower quartile was $4,800, the upper quartile $6,150, and the median $5,400.

Analysis of City Managers. A study of the personnel records of 801 city managers in office on July 1, 1953, showed that 82 per cent had attended college and that more than two-thirds of this group, or 60 per cent of the total, had completed their college work and received bachelor's or master's degrees in various fields. Of the remaining 18 per cent, nearly 15 per cent had graduated from high school, and slightly more than 3 per cent did not complete their high school work.

More than one-half (59 per cent) of the managers began their management career between the ages of 30 and 44 years, 14 per cent were under 30 years of age, and 27 per cent were 45 or over.

Seventy-one per cent of the 801 managers had received their first appointment as manager since January 1, 1946. The remaining 226 managers had been in the profession more than eight years with 27 having service records of 25 years or more.

Two-thirds of the managers were still serving in their first city on July 1, 1953, and the remaining one-third had served two or more cities. Among this second group, 149 managers were serving in their second city, 78 their third, 33 their fourth, and 13 in their fifth city. One manager was in his sixth city, two were in their seventh, and one manager was in his eighth city.

These highlights of a study of 801 city managers are based on an article "An Analysis of City Managers" which appeared in the January, 1954, issue of Public Management, summarizing the education, age, length of service, pay, hours of work, vacation, retirement, expense allowances, and fringe benefits for several hundred city managers.

In-Service Training. In 1953 a total of 175 council-manager cities over 10,000 population conducted some kind of in-service training for employees. Courses included job fundamentals, safety, supervisory techniques, and the eight management courses of the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, which ICMA has conducted since 1934. In addition, 22 states provided training for city employees, principally police officers and firemen, through state boards for vocational education and local schools. At least three cities, Maywood, Illinois; Mexico, Missouri; and Eau Claire, Wisconsin, engaged state board instructors to lead group courses for department heads in the technique of municipal administration, an ICMA course, and Hayward, California, obtained the state fire instructor for a course in municipal fire administration. Other state-sponsored or assisted courses for city employees included water and sewage plant operation, driving commercial vehicles, and various types of inspectional services.

A number of cities utilized training facilities of local colleges and universities. Among these were Bangor, Maine; Martinsville, Virginia; Lubbock, Texas; Ogden, Utah; Boulder, Colorado; and Saginaw, Michigan. Some colleges gave special courses in supervision or police work while others used the ICMA course materials for administrative training. Approximately 900 city employees individually or in groups earned ICMA certificates in 1953.

Management Information Service. At the end of 1953 a total of 831 towns and cities were subscribers to this service which was inaugurated in 1945 by the International City Managers' Association. Available to all local governments on an annual subscription fee based on population, this service undertakes to answer specific inquiries on management problems and special information reports are issued monthly on timely management topics. The reports issued during 1953 covered such subjects as administration of utility franchises, pay rates for selected city jobs, management of common services, policies and techniques of press relations, municipal policy on fringe areas, municipal records management and control, management of a municipal filing system, selection of department heads, departmental records and reporting, administration of street lighting service, and improving local traffic conditions. A total of 119 such reports had been issued by the end of 1953. Another important feature of MIS is answering special inquiries from subscribing cities. During 1953 the Association answered an average of 70 special inquiries monthly.

Professional Organization. The International City Managers' Association (1313 East 60 Street, Chicago 37) was organized in 1914. At the end of 1953 a total of 890 managers were members and in addition 840 persons other than managers held membership in the Association. This included administrative assistants to managers, graduate students in public administration, department heads, and other municipal officials, as well as persons interested in the field of public administration.

During 1953 the Association issued a revised edition of "The Selection of a City Manager," a useful guide for city councils who are confronted with this task, and late in the year inaugurated a new publication entitled "Directory of Administrative Assistants to City Managers." The first issue of this directory listed 160 municipalities which have one or more assistant city managers, administrative assistants, and interns. The Association continued to publish its journal "Public Management" which has been published monthly since 1919; "The Municipal Year Book," which has been published annually since 1934; and the bi-weekly "City Managers' News Letter."

TABLE XIX

DIRECTORY OF APPROVED COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES, AND CITY MANAGERS

1,205 CITIES AND 15 COUNTIES AS OF JANUARY 1, 1954

This directory includes all cities, villages, boroughs, towns, townships, and counties in the United States and its possessions and in Canada that have the council-manager plan. The figure following the city indicates the number of city managers including the present manager. In the column headed "Plan" the letter "E" indicates state optional enabling act adopted by vote of the people; "H" home rule charter drafted locally and adopted by the people; "O" ordinance adopted by the city council and not submitted to people; "Oh" ordinance (initiative or other) approved by voters in local referendum; "Oe" ordinance passed by council putting into effect the provisions of optional state law providing for council-manager plan without local referendum; "S" special charter passed by the legislature without local referendum; and "Sh" special charter passed by legislature and adopted by people in local referendum. After the manager's name (M) indicates Member and (AM) Associate Member of the International City Managers' Association; the figure indicates he has served more than one city. After name of city "pl" indicates plantation, "t" town, "tp" township, "vil" village.

ALABAMA—4

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Fairhope (1)	3,354	Oe	1949	C. B. Niemeyer (M)	1949
Jackson (1)	3,072	O	1953	Buford W. McRae (AM)	1953
Jasper (2)	8,589	Oe	1950	James S. Freeman (AM)	1953
Mountain Brook (5)	8,359	Oe	1942	Joseph J. Swenson (AM)	1952

ARIZONA—4

Eloy (1)	3,580	O	1952	R. C. Sartain	1952
Glendale (2)	8,179	O	1948	E. B. Tucker (M)	1949
Phoenix (25)	128,841	H	1914	Ray W. Wilson (M)	1950
Tucson (7)	48,774	H	1930	J. Luther Davis (AM)	1953

ARKANSAS—0

CALIFORNIA—113

Alameda (9)	64,430	H	1917	Carl Froerer (M)	1948
Alhambra (11)	51,359	H	1916	Edwin A. Ingham (M)3	1945
Anaheim (1)	17,267	O	1950	Keith Murdoch (M)2	1950
Antioch (2)	11,051	Oh	1948	Phil Minner (M)2	1949
Arcadia (1)	28,733	H	1951	William Richards (M)3	1951
Auburn (2)	4,653	O	1948	Willis Endicott (AM)	1950
Avalon (2)	1,506	O	1950	Philip W. Storm (M)2	1952
Bakersfield (11)	34,540	H	1915	C. Leland Gunn (M)2	1952
Berkeley (6)	113,805	H	1923	John D. Phillips (M)	1951
Brawley	11,922	O	1953	(Vacancy)	
Buena Park (1)	10,221	O	1953	Arthur W. Brewer (AM)	1953
Burbank (5)	78,577	H	1927	H. R. Bennett (AM)	1954
Chico (4)	12,272	H	1923	Robert O. Bailey (M)3	1951
Chula Vista (2)	21,578	H	1949	R. A. Floyd (AM)	1953
Claremont (3)	7,814	O	1948	William H. Parness (AM)	1953
Compton (8)	55,645	H	1925	Kenneth B. Douglass (M)	1948
Concord (1)	12,493	O	1953	Ray Doran (AM)	1953
Corona (2)	10,223	O	1949	William J. Mount (AM)	1951
Coronado (5)	17,171	O	1932	Glenn Wade	1951
Costa Mesa (1)	16,000	O	1953	George W. Coffey (M)3	1953
Culver City (2)	19,720	O	1949	Thomas F. Gunn (AM)	1953
Delano (4)	8,717	Oh	1946	F. E. McNutt (AM)3	1954

CALIFORNIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Dixon (1)	1,714	O	1950	(Vacancy)	
El Cajon (1)	11,097	O	1950	Bernard J. Noden (M)2	1950
El Centro (1)	12,590	Oh	1953	Leonard McClintock (M)2	1953
El Cerrito (2)	18,011	O	1948	Kenneth H. Smith (M)	1950
Escondido (1)	6,544	O	1948	Carl M. Reed (AM)	1948
Fairfield (1)	5,931	O	1953	Martin J. Dreyfuss	1953
Fillmore (1)	3,884	O	1918	Clarence Arrasmith (M)	1918
Glendale (11)	95,702	H	1914	C. E. Perkins (M)3	1952
Hanford (2)	10,028	O	1950	George M. Minturn (AM)	1951
Hawthorne (3)	21,098	O	1948	Meno L. Wilhelms (AM)	1953
Hayward (3)	24,292	H	1947	Lohn R. Ficklin (M)2	1949
Hemet (3)	3,386	O	1949	Paul E. Wilcox	1953
Hillsborough (2)	3,552	O	1928	E. P. Wilsey (M)2	1937
Indio (1)	6,450	O	1953	Richard C. O'Reilly (M)	1953
Inglewood (2)	46,185	O	1946	F. R. Coop (M)	1949
La Mesa (1)	16,249	O	1953	Lester Halcomb (AM)	1953
Lodi (1)	13,798	Oh	1948	H. D. Weller (M)	1948
Long Beach (15)	250,767	H	1921	Samuel E. Vickers (M)2	1949
Los Gatos (1)	4,907	O	1953	Karl Baldwin (AM)	1953
Lynwood (3)	25,823	O	1945	A. J. Bateman	1949
Manhattan Beach (1)	26,315	H	1948	Clifford G. Petrie (M)	1948
Martinez (2)	8,268	O	1946	Thomas E. Flowers, Jr. (AM)	1953
Menlo Park (1)	13,587	O	1947	C. L. Longson (M)	1947
Merced (2)	17,526	H	1948	Russell J. Cooney (AM)	1951
Mill Valley (4)	7,331	O	1942	A. E. Almcrants (AM)	1951
Modesto (1)	17,389	H	1951	Ross Miller (M)3	1951
Monrovia (2)	23,500	O	1949	Lloyd E. Brady (M)4	1952
Monterey (6)	19,464	H	1925	Walter Hahn, Jr. (AM)	1951
Monterey Park (4)	25,467	Oh	1948	John C. Crowley (AM)	1953
Mountain View (1)	10,072	H	1952	James H. Thomas (AM)	1952
Napa (3)	13,579	H	1949	Lee M. Roberts (M)2	1953
National City (3)	26,832	O	1950	B. J. Gautereaux	1953
Needles (1)	4,051	Oe	1952	Robert L. Williams (AM)	1952
Nevada City (1)	2,505	O	1952	H. James Ray (AM)	1952
Newport Beach (1)	12,220	O	1946	John J. Sailors (M)	1946
No. Sacramento (1)	6,029	O	1952	Walter E. Butler	1952
Oakland (3)	384,575	H	1931	John F. Hassler (M)	1946
Oceanside (2)	18,377	O	1947	Franklin W. Lilley (AM)	1952
Ontario (2)	26,279	O	1944	Harold J. Martin (M)	1945
Oxnard (2)	26,353	O	1947	Paul E. Wolven (AM)	1953
Pacific Grove (3)	9,623	H	1927	Alfred D. Coons (M)	1945
Palm Springs (5)	10,381	Oh	1941	Robert W. Peterson (AM)	1953
Palo Alto (1)	25,475	H	1950	Jerome Keithley (M)2	1950
Pasadena (5)	104,577	H	1921	Don C. McMillan (M)3	1948
Paso Robles (1)	4,835	O	1947	S. S. Tucker (AM)	1946
Petaluma (3)	10,316	H	1947	Ed Frank (AM)	1952
Pittsburg (5)	12,763	O	1935	Sal V. Cardinalli (AM)	1952
Pomona (1)	35,405	O	1949	Frederick W. Sharp (AM)	1949
Porterville (7)	6,904	H	1927	Charles J. Cummings (AM)	1952
Redding (3)	10,137	Oh	1946	Howard I. Stites (M)2	1952
Redlands (3)	20,022	O	1949	Fred H. Workman (AM)2	1952
Redondo Beach (4)	35,706	H	1949	Franz C. Nybye (AM)	1952
Redwood City (4)	34,325	H	1929	E. A. Rolison (AM)5	1947
Richmond (2)	99,545	O	1920	Wayne Thompson (M)	1945
Riverside (1)	56,571	H	1953	Oren L. King (M)4	1953
Sacramento (6)	137,572	H	1921	B. W. Cavanaugh (M)	1946
Sacramento County (1)	277,140	H	1933	Charles W. Deterding, Jr.	1933
Salinas (4)	18,319	O	1936	Ted B. Adsit (M)2	1950
San Bruno (2)	12,478	Oh	1951	(Vacancy)	
San Buenaventura (4)	16,534	H	1933	Lawrence E. Olson (M)2	1948
San Carlos (2)	16,881	O	1949	Harry L. Grant (AM)	1952
San Diego (8)	434,924	H	1932	O. W. Campbell (M)2	1950
San Gabriel (1)	20,343	O	1943	Carl E. Gruendler (M)	1943
San Jose (6)	102,148	H	1916	Anthony P. Hamann (M)	1950
San Leandro (6)	27,542	H	1928	Wesley McClure (M)	1948
San Marino (1)	11,230	O	1952	Charles Martin (M)2	1952

CALIFORNIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
San Mateo (5)	52,309	H	1923	Arthur B. Sullivan (M)	1946
San Mateo County (Redwood City) (1)	235,659	H	1951	E. R. Stallings (M)2	1951
San Rafael (2)	13,848	O	1947	Wilber Smith (AM)	1953
Santa Ana (1)	52,335	H	1952	Carl J. Thornton (M)2	1952
Santa Barbara (1)	44,913	H	1953	P. G. Brown (AM)	1953
Santa Clara (1)	14,178	H	1952	Joseph F. Base (AM)2	1952
Santa Clara County (San Jose) (2)	290,547	H	1951	Frank H. Thill	1952
Santa Cruz (2)	21,970	H	1948	R. N. Klein (M)2	1952
Santa Monica (1)	71,595	H	1947	Randall M. Dorton (M)4	1947
Santa Paula (1)	11,049	O	1951	George Aiassa (M)	1951
Santa Rosa (11)	17,902	H	1923	Samuel B. Hood (M)	1950
Sierra Madre (1)	7,769	O	1950	(Vacancy)	
South Pasadena (5)	18,025	O	1920	Frank H. Clough (M)	1940
S. San Francisco (2)	19,351	O	1949	Emmons McClung (AM)	1951
Stockton (6)	70,853	H	1923	John C. Lilly (AM)	1953
Sunnyvale (1)	15,573	H	1949	H. K. Hunter (M)	1950
Torrance (1)	31,834	H	1948	George W. Stevens (M)	1949
Tulare (10)	12,445	H	1923	R. E. Rounsaville (AM)	1950
Ukiah (3)	6,120	O	1946	Charles A. Keene	1954
Upland (1)	11,104	O	1930	R. G. Manley (M)	1930
Vallejo (2)	34,913	H	1946	Alfred L. Wanger (M)	1949
Visalia (3)	11,749	H	1923	E. A. Dunn (M)	1943
Whittier (2)	29,265	Oh	1949	M. Deane Seeger (M)2	1951
Woodland (1)	9,386	O	1948	John H. Ferns (M)	1948
Yuba City (2)	8,780	O	1951	M. W. Slankard (M)4	1953

COLORADO—21

Alamosa (1)	5,354	E	1952	Robert C. Storey (M)2	1952
Aurora (1)	11,421	E	1953	Earl P. Sandquist (AM)	1954
Boulder (8)	19,999	H	1918	M. Don Harmon (AM)	1953
Canon City (1)	6,345	O	1947	Everett R. Bancroft	1947
Colorado Springs (5)	45,472	H	1921	John M. Biery (M)2	1952
Delta (1)	4,097	H	1952	L. R. Kuiper (AM)	1952
Durango (9)	7,459	H	1915	(Vacancy)	
Englewood (1)	16,869	E	1951	James W. Flint (M)5	1952
Florence (1)	2,773	E	1951	(Vacancy)	
Fort Collins (1)	14,937	O	1939	G. H. Palmes (M)	1939
Glenwood Springs (3)	2,412	E	1948	Albert E. Axtell (M)2	1952
Golden (3)	5,238	E	1948	Arthur Lowther (AM)	1953
Grand Junction (7)	14,504	H	1922	Warren D. Toyne (M)3	1950
Greeley (2)	20,354	E	1951	B. H. Cruce (M)4	1954
La Junta (2)	7,712	E	1948	Tom Russell (M)	1949
Monte Vista (5)	3,272	H	1922	Ronald Iske	1952
Montrose (13)	4,964	H	1914	John R. McGinn (AM)	1954
Pueblo (3)	63,685	H	1950	Russell W. Rink (M)3	1953
Sterling (2)	7,534	H	1951	Thomas W. Thorson (M)2	1953
Trinidad (2)	12,204	E	1948	Raymond D. Nixon (M)	1949
Wray (2)	2,198	H	1950	Harold B. Whyte	1952

CONNECTICUT—12

Bloomfield t (5)	5,746	Sh	1941	Preston C. King (M)2	1953
Farmington t (1)	7,026	Sh	1948	Robert D. Heitsch, Jr. (M)3	1948
Hartford (1)	177,397	Sh	1948	Carleton F. Sharpe (M)2	1948
Killingly t (Danielson) (2)	10,015	E	1939	Owen Bell	1942
Manchester (2)	34,116	Sh	1947	Richard Martin (AM)	1952
Milford t (2)	26,870	Sh	1947	John J. Desmond (M)3	1951
New London (4)	30,551	Sh	1921	Edward R. Henkle (M)	1944
Norwich (1)	37,633	Sh	1951	Irving H. Beck (AM)	1952
Stratford t (5)	33,428	Sh	1921	Harry B. Flood (M)	1945
West Hartford t (1)	44,402	Sh	1935	Rodney L. Loomis (M)	1935
Wethersfield	12,533	Sh	1954		
Windsor t (2)	11,833	Sh	1947	Robert B. Weiss (M)	1952

DELAWARE—4

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Dover (5)	6,223	S	1929	G. P. Ward	1952
Milford (7)	5,179	S	1932	S. C. Marvel 3	1953
Rehoboth Beach (6)	1,794	S	1937	Lawrence I. Turner (AM)	1953
Smyrna (3)	2,346	Sh	1945	(Vacancy)	

FLORIDA—67

Alachua (2)	1,116	Sh	1923	Julian O. Langford	1946
Auburndale (1)	3,763	O	1949	Joe N. Crowder	1949
Bal Harbour (1)	224	Sh	1947	Willard H. Webb (M)	1947
Bay Harbor Islands (1)	296	S	1949	J. M. Lelchuk	1949
Bartow (10)	8,694	Sh	1922	Charles R. Odom (M)	1948
Clearwater (8)	15,581	Sh	1923	Francis C. Middleton (AM)	1951
Coral Gables (6)	19,837	Sh	1925	William T. McIlwain (M)2	1945
Dade City (1)	3,806	Sh	1946	Oscar Hettema (M)	1946
Daytona Beach (21)	30,187	Sh	1922	LeRoy F. Harlow (M)5	1952
DeLand (7)	8,652	Sh	1926	William D. LeVeille	1949
Delray Beach (4)	6,312	O	1946	William E. Lawson (M)3	1954
Dunedin (7)	3,202	Sh	1926	Charles H. Shaw (AM)	1950
Fernandina Beach (11)	4,420	Sh	1923	J. Floyd Glisson (M)2	1953
Fort Lauderdale (12)	36,328	Sh	1925	Donald P. Wolfer (M)4	1954
Fort Meade (9)	2,803	Sh	1925	John L. Green	1944
Fort Pierce (11)	13,502	Sh	1923	Howard Stanton	1948
Fort Walton (1)	2,463	Sh	1953	O. M. Early (AM)	1953
Gainesville (5)	26,861	Sh	1921	R. T. Cunningham (M)	1950
Green Cove Springs (3)	3,291	O	1946	Charles R. Chevalier (AM)	1953
Haines City (7)	5,630	Sh	1925	K. M. Averill	1950
Hallandale (1)	3,886	Sh	1953	Ralph L. Smith (AM)	1953
Hollywood (17)	14,351	Sh	1926	Joseph W. Watson (AM)	1952
Jacksonville Beach (6)	6,430	Sh	1938	H. J. MacCotter (M)	1951
Jupiter Island (1)	200	O	1953	Richard Tuggle (AM)	1953
Key West (5)	26,433	Sh	1945	Victor A. Lang (AM)	1953
Kissimmee (10)	4,310	Sh	1923	William Scovell (AM)	1953
Lake Alfred (2)	1,270	Sh	1927	George J. Costello (AM)	1953
Lake Wales (1)	6,821	Sh	1953	Howard F. Burns (AM)	1953
Lake Worth (6)	11,777	O	1937	Perry Crawford (M)	1953
Lakeland (8)	30,851	Sh	1914	David O. Payne (AM)	1952
Largo (18)	1,547	Sh	1913	C. F. Fussell	1949
Leesburg (6)	7,395	Sh	1923	J. Keener Mizell (AM)	1947
Lynn Haven	1,787	S	1951	Lee Curtis (AM)	1951
Madeira Beach (1)	4,000	Sh	1953	Erwin C. Brandon (M)4	1953
Madison (1)	3,150	Sh	1945	Jesse Hughey (M)	1945
Melbourne (10)	4,223	Sh	1926	Richard G. Simmons (AM)	1954
Miami (13)	249.276	Sh	1921	Edward A. Evans (AM)	1952
Miami Beach (2)	46,282	O	1923	Claude A. Renshaw (M)	1925
Miami Shores (3)	5,086	Sh	1932	C. Lawton McCall (M)	1935
Naples (1)	1,465	Sh	1948	F. M. Lowdermilk	1949
New Smyrna Beach (7)	5,775	Sh	1921	John C. Ferris (M)	1950
North Bay Vil. (1)	500	O	1952	S. V. Erdelyi (AM)	1952
North Miami (1)	10,734	H	1952	Robert V. Youkey (AM)	1952
Ocala (10)	11,741	Sh	1918	John M. Baldwin (M)2	1948
Opalocka	5,271	Sh	1953	(Vacancy)	
Palatka (6)	9,176	Sh	1924	J. H. Bryan (M)	1950
Palm Beach (2)	3,886	Sh	1922	Jacob M. Boyd (AM)	1954
Panama City (2)	25,814	Sh	1940	Grady Courtney (AM)	1952
Pensacola (4)	43,479	Sh	1931	Oliver J. Semmes, Jr. (M)	1947
Plant City (7)	9,230	Sh	1927	T. J. McCall (M)	1941
Pompano Beach (3)	5,682	Sh	1947	Carl S. Burbridge (M)4	1953
Quincy (3)	6,505	Sh	1923	Herbert C. Gregory	1948
Safety Harbor (2)	894	Sh	1946	Mrs. Ida Samuelson	1947
St. Augustine (10)	13,555	Sh	1915	G. Marvin Grier	
St. Petersburg (6)	96,738	Sh	1931	Ross E. Windom (M)4	1948
Sanford (9)	11,935	Sh	1920	Warren Knowles (AM)3	1954
Sarasota (4)	18,896	Sh	1946	Kenneth Thompson (M)	1950
South Miami (1)	4,809	Sh	1953	Leonard L. Bishop, Jr. (AM)	1953
Stuart (4)	2,912	O	1926	Joseph S. Greenlees (AM)	1952
Surfside (Miami Bch)(2)	1,852	Sh	1949	Eugene A. Smith (M)	1950

FLORIDA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Tallahasee (5)	27,237	Sh	1920	Arvah B. Hopkins (act.) (AM)	1952
Tarpon Springs (6)	4,323	Sh	1941	Maynard T. McGurn (AM)2	1952
Titusville (4)	2,604	Sh	1947	James Stewart (AM)2	1953
Vero Beach (3)	4,746	Sh	1951	Charles C. Jewett	1953
West Palm Beach (11)	43,162	Sh	1919	Keith R. Chinn (M)	1954
Winter Haven (9)	8,605	Sh	1923	Cletus R. Allen (M)	1946
Winter Park (5)	8,250	Sh	1950	(Vacancy)	

GEORGIA—27

Albany (5)	31,155	Sh	1924	Carey Burnett (AM)	1954
Avondale Estates (4)	1,070	Sh	1927	John R. Hellams	1948
Brunswick (7)	17,954	Sh	1921	R. R. Morriss (AM)	1952
Buford (4)	3,812	Sh	1939	J. C. Dover (AM)	1952
Cartersville (8)	7,270	Sh	1917	Ernest E. Watkins (AM)	1954
Cedartown (4)	9,470	Sh	1938	H. B. Lovvorn (M)	1951
Columbus (5)	79,611	Sh	1922	J. A. Willman (M)	1947
Cordele (7)	9,462	Sh	1923	S. E. Cox	1950
Cornelia (12)	2,424	Sh	1928	Pope Ellard	1952
Decatur (6)	21,635	Sh	1921	L. V. Bean (M)3	1949
Douglas (5)	7,428	Sh	1941	Glenn Tanner, (AM)	1951
Eastman (6)	3,597	Sh	1922	R. T. Wright	1946
Fulton Co. (Atlanta)(1)	473,572	Sh	1947	A. E. Fuller (M)2	1947
Gainesville (9)	11,936	Sh	1922	Riley Milam (M)2	1954
Griffin (7)	13,982	Sh	1918	W. E. George (AM)	1952
Hawkinsville (3)	3,342	Sh	1941	G. L. Simpson	1951
LaGrange (1)	25,025	Sh	1950	H. M. Crane (M)2	1950
Manchester (6)	4,036	Sh	1923	John W. Wilkes	1953
Moultrie (4)	11,639	Sh	1937	Lloyd Baxter (AM)	1952
Quitman (7)	4,769	Sh	1922	R. E. Dorough (AM)	1952
Rome (2)	29,615	Sh	1919	S. S. King (M)	1937
Savannah (1)	119,638	S	1954	F. A. Jacocks (M)3	1954
Sylvania (2)	2,939	H	1952	Ernest R. Kidd (AM)	1954
Thomasville (2)	14,424	Sh	1944	Lathrop B. Craig (AM)	1950
Tifton (8)	6,831	Sh	1921	Shell Hartley	1954
Toccoa (7)	6,781	Sh	1932	W. S. Sharman (AM)2	1954
Waycross (7)	18,842	Sh	1923	C. M. Dixon (AM)2	1923

IDAHO—2

Pocatello (1)	26,131	E	1951	William B. Webb (M)2	1951
Twin Falls (2)	17,600	E	1950	Joseph H. Latimore (AM)	1952

ILLINOIS—32

Bloomington (1)	34,163	E	1953	Elmer R. Cross (M)4	1953
Brookfield (2)	17,580	E	1947	C. Harold Eash (M)	1948
Deerfield (1)	3,288	O	1952	(Vacancy)	
East Moline (1)	13,913	E	1953	Claire C. Congdon (M)8	1953
Elmhurst (1)	21,273	E	1953	Robert T. Palmer (M)2	1953
Elmwood Park (1)	18,801	E	1953	Howard A. Olson (AM)	1954
Evanston (1)	73,641	E	1953	Bert W. Johnson (M)3	1953
Galena (2)	4,648	E	1949	Frank K. Dawson (AM)	1951
Glencoe (3)	6,980	O	1914	Robert B. Morris (M)	1951
Glenview (2)	10,057	O	1931	Walter J. Hoffman (M)	1935
Hinsdale (1)	9,846	O	1949	Theodore M. Wardwell (M)2	1949
Homewood (1)	10,613	E	1953	E. Alan Webster (AM)4	1953
Kenilworth (3)	2,789	O	1920	W. C. Drager (M)4	1948
LaGrange (1)	13,026	O	1951	Robert A. Finley (M)	1951
Maywood (2)	27,473	O	1952	Gayle T. Martin (AM)2	1954
Mt. Vernon (1)	15,600	E	1953	Chester B. Lewis (M)2	1953
Northbrook (1)	3,348	E	1953	Howard R. Gohlke (M)3	1954
Oak Lawn	8,751	E	1953	Camille D. Andre (AM)	1953
Oak Park (1)	63,529	E	1953	Mark E. Keane (M)2	1953
Park Forest (2)	15,000	O	1950	John L. Scott (AM)	1952
Park Ridge (2)	16,602	O	1949	James L. Galloway (M)4	1953
Peoria (1)	111,856	E	1953	George E. Bean (M)4	1953
Riverside (2)	9,153	O	1925	G. L. Opper (M)	1934
Rochelle (1)	5,449	O	1953	Theodore E. Ridley (M)3	1953

ILLINOIS (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Rock Island (1)	48,710	E	1953	Cornelius Bodine, Jr. (M)5	1953
Savanna (1)	5,058	E	1953	James L. Jensen (AM)	1953
Westchester (1)	7,979	O	1952	Arthur S. Johnson (AM)	1952
Western Springs (2)	7,206	O	1949	George E. Smith (AM)	1952
Wilmette (5)	18,162	O	1930	William A. Wolff (M)	1940
Winnetka (3)	12,105	O	1915	C. R. Miller (AM)	1951
Wood River (1)	10,190	E	1953	Raymond E. Harbaugh (AM)	1953
Woodstock (1)	7,192	E	1952	L. M. Lovejoy (M)2	1952

INDIANA—0

IOWA—19

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ames (3)	22,898	O	1920	John M. Carpenter (AM)	1953
Charles City (3)	10,309	O	1946	(Vacancy)	
Clarinda (10)	5,086	O	1913	R. H. van Deusen (M)2	1950
Coon Rapids (1)	1,676	O	1952	M. R. Wait (AM)	1952
Council Bluffs (2)	45,429	E	1950	L. M. McConnell (M)3	1952
Des Moines (1)	177,965	E	1950	Leonard G. Howell (M)4	1950
Dubuque (6)	49,671	E	1920	Laverne J. Schiltz (M)	1951
Iowa City (1)	27,212	E	1951	Peter F. Roan (M)3	1951
Iowa Falls (6)	4,900	O	1914	Paul White (AM)	1953
Manchester (6)	3,987	O	1915	Francis M. Hoag (AM)	1940
Maquoketa (5)	4,307	O	1920	(Vacancy)	
Mt. Pleasant (3)	5,843	O	1916	Ed Lompe	1951
Ottumwa (1)	33,631	E	1953	Robert L. Price (M)5	1954
Shenandoah (2)	6,938	O	1946	Paul G. Osterholm (M)	1948
Sioux City	83,991	E	1953	R. M. Hoisington (M)3	1954
Villisca (7)	1,838	O	1919	Henry C. Fastenau	1952
Vinton (2)	4,307	O	1953	F. J. Lynch	1954
Webster City (5)	7,611	E	1915	C. C. McCarthy (M)	1940
West Liberty (3)	1,866	O	1920	Waldo C. Myers	1941

KANSAS—36

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Abilene (5)	5,775	E	1939	Carl L. Nicolay (AM)	1953
Arkansas City (2)	12,903	E	1931	Wayne B. Lambert (AM)	1949
Atchison (5)	12,792	E	1921	Earl Hellener (M)	1947
Augusta (1)	4,483	E	1951	R. J. Hayes (M)3	1951
Belleville (5)	2,858	E	1921	Joe E. Horner (AM)	1951
Chanute (1)	10,109	E	1951	Ross Cooper	1953
Colby (5)	3,859	E	1947	Hal L. Everett (AM)	1953
Concordia (2)	7,175	E	1949	Harold E. Horn (AM)	1953
El Dorado (8)	11,037	E	1917	H. E. McMillen (M)	1941
Emporia (1)	15,669	E	1947	Walter F. Johnson (M)3	1947
Garden City (1)	10,905	E	1949	Robert Peart (M)4	1949
Great Bend (2)	12,665	E	1950	Perry C. Peine (AM)2	1953
Hays (8)	8,625	E	1919	Bernard J. Brungardt (M)	1950
Hoisington (3)	4,012	E	1924	Lee R. St. John (AM)2	1953
Holton (3)	2,705	E	1948	Stanley Dean Fisher (AM)	1953
Hutchinson (2)	33,575	E	1947	Thomas E. Chenoweth (M)	1951
Independence (3)	11,335	E	1945	Glen Hackmaster	1954
Junction City (2)	13,462	E	1947	Virgil Basgall (M)2	1950
Kinsley (5)	2,479	E	1922	Albert E. Wilson (M)	1944
La Crosse (3)	1,769	E	1925	Roy C. Warnock	1952
Larned (1)	4,447	E	1948	Wayne N. Baxter (M)	1948
Lawrence (1)	23,351	E	1951	J. H. Wigglesworth (M)3	1951
Liberal (3)	7,134	E	1946	W. D. Pittser (M)	1949
Manhattan (1)	19,056	E	1951	William Barton Avery (M)	1951
McCracken (3)	553	E	1919	J. I. Edwards	1929
Newton (9)	11,590	E	1927	Frank H. Lawler (M)2	1951
Parsons (1)	14,750	E	1953	Virgil C. Knowles (M)3	1953
Pittsburg (2)	19,341	E	1949	Lee O. Haworth (AM)	1953
Russell (2)	6,483	E	1948	John B. LaDuex (M)2	1951
St. Marys (4)	1,201	E	1921	M. E. Coleman	1931
Salina (6)	26,176	E	1921	Leland M. Srack (AM)	1952
Sterling (9)	2,243	E	1925	Fred Stearns	1953

KANSAS (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Stockton (3)	1,867	E	1921	Harley E. Lucas (M)	1950
Wamego (1)	1,869	E	1953	K. F. Sanborn (AM)	1953
Wichita (9)	168,279	E	1917	E. N. Smith (AM)	1952
Winfield (5)	10,238	E	1921	Kenneth F. Watts	1950

KENTUCKY—11

Ashland (2)	31,131	E	1950	Jack Maynard (M)4	1951
Corbin (4)	7,744	E	1950	W. L. Walker	1954
Covington (8)	64,452	E	1932	George J. Schaefer (AM)	1952
Hazard (9)	6,985	E	1938	Ralph M. Wood	1954
Lexington (9)	55,534	E	1932	Herbert D. Fritz (M)3	1951
Maysville	8,508	E	1954		
Morehead (1)	3,102	E	1954	James E. Clay	1954
Newport (5)	31,044	E	1932	Oscar Hesch (AM)	1952
Owensboro	33,983	E	1954	Dean I. Dauley (AM)	1954
Paducah (18)	32,430	E	1934	Fred H. Morgan	1952
Pikeville (1)	5,154	E	1954	Jack Picklesiemer (AM)	1954

LOUISIANA—0

MAINE—118

Amity (1)	300	E	1952	Fred C. Greaves	1952
Ashland (4)	2,370	Sh	1935	Charles Ross 2	1953
Auburn (10)	23,134	Sh	1918	B. B. Allen (M)5	1945
Baileyville t (Woodland) (2)	1,821	Sh	1934	Frank Foggia (AM)	1937
Bangor (6)	31,558	Sh	1932	Joseph R. Coupal, Jr. (M)3	1954
Bar Harbor t (1)	3,864	Sh	1948	L. Everett Gerrish 3	1948
Bath (2)	10,644	Sh	1948	Nathan C. White (AM)	1952
Belfast (7)	5,960	Sh	1930	Laurance E. Dow (AM)	1952
Berwick t (2)	2,166	E	1949	John P. Bibber (AM)2	1952
Blaine t (6)	1,118	E	1943	Beulah Vinsonhaler	1952
Boothbay t (3)	1,559	E	1947	Robert P. McLaughlin (AM)	1953
Boothbay Harbor t (3)	2,290	E	1949	Ralph B. Boyd	1951
Bowdoinham (1)	1,039	E	1951	Bert D. Merrill	1951
Brewer (3)	6,862	Sh	1932	Ronald E. Stewart (M)2	1953
Bridgewater t (5)	1,279	E	1942	John Taylor	1954
Bridgton t (5)	2,950	E	1940	Vance E. Dearborn (AM)2	1953
Brownville t (6)	1,964	Sh	1944	Lyle C. Towne (M)2	1952
Brunswick t (2)	10,996	E	1948	Merle F. Goff 2	1951
Bucksport t (1)	3,120	E	1946	L. W. O'Connor (M)2	1946
Calais (4)	4,589	Sh	1948	(Vacancy)	
Camden t (3)	3,670	Sh	1925	(Vacancy)	
Caribou t (3)	9,923	Sh	1940	Donald E. Chick (AM)	1952
Carmel t (4)	996	E	1950	Clyde Hewes	1953
Castle Hill t (1)	581	E	1941	Phineas F. Ellis (AM)	1941
Chelsea t (4)	2,169	E	1949	J. Merton Wyman (AM)3	1952
Clinton t (3)	1,623	E	1945	Harold L. Bean	1949
Corinna t (3)	1,752	E	1941	John Bird	1948
Corinth (2)	1,167	E	1952	Charles H. Tucker 4	1953
Crystal t (2)	373	E	1946	Basil Campbell	1947
Danforth t (4)	1,174	E	1941	Horace W. Hodnett	1947
Dexter t (3)	4,126	E	1946	Donald J. Waring (AM)2	1953
Dover-Foxcroft t (4)	4,218	Sh	1938	Laurence A. Peabody (AM)3	1948
Dyer Brook t (4)	219	E	1942	Rollin H. Thurlow	1952
Eagle Lake t (3)	1,516	E	1944	Eddie Belanger	1951
Eastport (7)	3,123	Sh	1944	Walter R. Benson (AM)2	1952
Ellsworth (4)	3,936	Sh	1934	Ralph Irving (M)2	1952
Fairfield t (2)	5,811	Sh	1946	Clarence E. Robinson (M)3	1949
Farmington t (2)	4,677	E	1948	Millard S. Quimby 3	1953
Fort Fairfield t (8)	5,791	Sh	1929	Leonard H. Kyle (M)	1949
Fort Kent t (2)	5,343	Sh	1944	Elbridge Gagnon	1945
Freeport t (2)	3,280	E	1946	Elden H. Shute 2	1947
Frenchville t (1)	1,528	E	1944	John C. Michaud	1944
Greenville t (2)	1,889	E	1948	Archie D. Sanborn	1951

MAINE (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Guilford t (5)	1,842	E	1945	Charles A. Haynes (M)2	1952
Hartland t (2)	1,310	E	1952	Claude E. Fisher	1953
Haynesville t (2)	185	E	1944	H. F. Smith	1947
Hermon (1)	1,728	E	1952	Elton M. Rich 2	1952
Hodgdon t (1)	1,162	E	1940	Fred C. Greaves	1940
Houlton t (2)	8,377	Sh	1939	J. Maynard Austin (M)	1950
Island Falls t (1)	1,237	E	1946	Ralph Armstrong	1947
Islesboro t (3)	529	E	1948	Ellis A. Reeby	1954
Jackman pl (2)	964	E	1949	Dexter F. Knights	1953
Kennebunk t (1)	4,273	E	1948	John N. Balch	1948
Levant t (4)	706	E	1951	Walter Whitney	1954
Limestone t (3)	2,427	E	1946	James V. Coyne (M)	1951
Lincoln t (5)	4,030	Sh	1940	Ronald W. Clifford (M)2	1952
Linneus t (1)	777	E	1940	Fred C. Greaves 5	1940
Lisbon t (1)	4,318	E	1951	Allen L. Wilcox (M)4	1951
Littleton t (1)	1,001	E	1945	Anna Schools	1946
Machias t (2)	2,063	E	1949	Jerry G. Haynes (AM)2	1952
Madawaska t (4)	4,900	E	1946	(Vacancy)	
Madison t (3)	3,639	E	1947	Norris B. Luce	1952
Mapleton t (2)	1,367	E	1941	Phineas F. Ellis (AM)2	1947
Mars Hill t (8)	2,060	E	1941	Osmond C. Bonsey (AM)2	1953
Masardis t (2)	523	E	1939	Donald Abbott	1945
Mechanic Falls t (1)	2,061	Sh	1942	Edward Sawyer	1949
Merrill t (2)	383	E	1941	Leland G. Adams 2	1942
Mexico (2)	3,821	E	1953	Leo J. Morency (AM)2	1954
Milbridge t (1)	1,199	E	1950	Harold L. Thurlow	1952
Milo t (2)	2,898	Sh	1938	Bion F. Jose 2	1942
Monmouth t (2)	1,683	E	1947	Robert Hanson	1948
Monroe t (5)	593	E	1946	Mrs. Inez Knight	1952
Monson t (2)	855	E	1947	Wilbur Kronholm	1952
Monticello t (2)	1,284	E	1943	Arnot Archibald	1946
Mount Desert t (3) (Northeast Harbor)	1,776	Sh	1932	Arthur Curtis (AM)	1951
New Canada pl (3) (Soldiers Pond)	444	E	1946	Charles Bourgoin	1953
New Gloucester t (3)	2,628	E	1949	Conrad L. Drapeau	1953
New Portland t (2)	733	E	1942	M. D. Davis	1946
Norridgewock t (6)	1,784	E	1940	Mrs. Edith B. Blake	1951
Norway t (4)	3,811	E	1943	Hayward B. Carsley (AM)	1953
Oakfield t (4)	1,009	E	1946	Rollin H. Thurlow	1952
Oakland t (5)	2,679	Sh	1935	Leigh Webber 4	1954
Ogunquit (2)	1,200	Sh	1952	Harold W. Putnam (M)2	1954
Old Orchard Beach t (2)	4,707	E	1950	John W. True (M)3	1952
Old Town (4)	8,261	Sh	1946	Archer Scribner 4	1954
Orono t (1)	7,504	E	1947	Seth P. Jackson 2	1947
Oxford t (3)	1,569	E	1951	Ernest S. Cubberly	1954
Patten t (6)	1,536	E	1941	Robert L. Anderson	1953
Phillips (1)	1,088	E	1952	Charles E. Toothaker	1952
Pittsfield t (4)	3,909	E	1947	Alan Marks	1954
Portage Lake t (2)	542	E	1942	Donald Abbott 2	1945
Portland (5)	77,634	Sh	1923	Julian H. Orr (M)2	1954
Presque Isle (2)	9,954	Sh	1933	Norman W. MacDonald (M)	1948
Rangeley t (1)	1,228	E	1946	O. R. Rowe	1947
Reed pl (1)	351	E	1945	Fred C. Greaves	1945
Richmond t (5)	2,217	E	1946	Charles E. Danforth	1952
Rockland (2)	9,234	Sh	1946	Lloyd K. Allen (M)3	1954
Rumford (3)	9,954	Sh	1939	Fred I. Howard	1949
St. Agatha t (1)	1,512	E	1944	Sylvio Michaud (M)	1944
St. Francis pl (4)	1,384	E	1944	George M. Jones	1950
Sangerville t (2)	1,161	E	1948	Orville D. Carr	1953
Sherman t (2)	1,029	E	1941	Theodore R. Bartlett	1953
Skowhegan t (5)	7,422	E	1944	Elbert M. Prince (M)2	1954
Smyrna t (1)	349	E	1942	Leland G. Adams 2	1942
South Berwick t (2)	2,646	E	1948	Ronald W. Gullifer 2	1953
South Portland (3)	21,866	Sh	1934	J. Harold Webster (M)	1942
Stacyville pl (3)	679	E	1944	Theodore R. Bartlett 3	1950

MAINE (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Stockholm t (3)	641	E	1944	Mrs. Agnes Baxter	1944
Stonington t (4)	1,660	E	1946	Elton O. Feeney (AM)	1952
Thomaston t (1)	2,810	E	1950	(Vacancy)	
Van Buren t (2)	5,094	Sh	1944	Adrian O. Jacques (M)3	1952
Vassalboro t (3)	2,261	E	1944	(Vacancy)	
Waldoboro t (2)	2,536	E	1950	Donald E. Hobbs (AM)	1952
Wallagrass pl (Soldier Pond)	1,035	E	1944	Bennett Stadig	1952
Warren (1)	1,576	E	1953	Stanley Judkins (AM)	1953
Washburn t (5)	1,913	Sh	1931	Milford H. Blackstone (M)	1945
Wells t (3)	2,321	E	1949	Cecil O. Lancaster 2	1953
Wilton t (1)	3,455	E	1951	James M. Ordway (AM)2	1951

MARYLAND—5

Anne Arundel County (Annapolis) (2)	117,392	S	1949	Edward R. Lonergan (AM)	1951
Greenbelt (3)	7,074	S	1938	Charles T. McDonald (M)	1948
Montgomery County (Rockville) (2)	164,401	E	1948	Edward T. Beall (M)2	1953
Princess Anne (2)	1,407	Sh	1949	Mrs. Frances G. Dykes (Act.)	1953
Rockville (1)	6,934	O	1948	John G. McDonald (M)	1948

MASSACHUSETTS—22

Amherst t (1)	10,856	Sh	1954	Allen L. Torrey (M)3	1954
Arlington t (1)	44,353	Sh	1953	Edward C. Monahan (M)3	1953
Cambridge (2)	120,740	E	1942	John J. Curry (AM)	1952
Danvers t (1)	15,720	Sh	1950	(Vacancy)	
Gloucester	25,167	E	1954		
Haverhill (1)	47,280	E	1952	Daniel E. McLean (AM)	1952
Holden t (1)	5,975	Sh	1953	Dana T. Whitman, Jr. (AM)	1952
Ipswich t (1)	6,895	Sh	1951	(Vacancy)	
Lowell (3)	97,249	E	1944	Frank E. Barrett (AM)	1953
Mansfield t (8)	7,184	Sh	1921	Irvin L. Welch (M)2	1951
Medford (1)	66,113	E	1950	James F. Shurtleff (M)4	1950
Middleboro t (3)	10,164	Sh	1950	Roger W. Macdonald (M)	1948
North Adams (1)	21,567	E	1952	Robert H. Harp (M)	1952
Norwood t (7)	16,636	Sh	1915	John B. Kennedy (M)	1950
Provincetown t (1)	3,795	Sh	1954	Thomas M. Libby (AM)2	1954
Quincy (1)	83,835	E	1950	William J. Deegan, Jr. (M)4	1950
Revere (2)	36,763	E	1950	Edward P. O'Toole (AM)	1953
Saugus t (3)	17,162	Sh	1948	Walter E. Lawrence (AM)	1952
Shrewsbury t	10,594	Sh	1954		
Stoughton t (3)	11,146	Sh	1922	(Vacancy)	
Wilmington t (1)	7,039	Sh	1951	Dean C. Cushing (M)2	1951
Worcester (2)	203,486	E	1950	Francis J. McGrath (M)	1951

MICHIGAN—93

Allegan (1)	4,801	H	1947	P. H. Beauvais (M)5	1947
Alma (6)	8,341	H	1919	James D. McNaughton (M)	1950
Alpena (7)	13,135	H	1916	Morris A. Olsen (AM)	1948
Bay City (8)	52,372	H	1921	Casimer F. Jablonski (AM)	1952
Benton Harbor (6)	18,769	H	1921	H. H. Crow (M)	1934
Berkley (4)	17,931	H	1944	Donald M. Oakes (M)2	1948
Big Rapids (9)	6,736	H	1914	George Granger (M)2	1947
Birmingham (6)	15,467	H	1918	Donald Egbert (M)	1936
Bloomfield Hills (2)	1,468	H	1932	Elmer Kephart	1948
Buchanan (2)	5,224	H	1949	Barkley G. Omans (AM)	1952
Cadillac (7)	10,425	H	1914	Max Davenport (M)2	1952
Caspian (1)	1,608	H	1950	Walter E. Looney	1950
Cheboygan (1)	5,687	H	1950	Donald L. Brown (M)2	1951
Clawson (7)	5,196	H	1940	Robert O. Wright (M)	1950
Crystal Falls (2)	2,316	H	1917	W. F. Jacka	1936
Davison (3)	1,745	H	1939	Donald R. Smith	1941
East Ann Arbor (1)	1,826	O	1948	Otto K. Scheffler (AM)	1948
East Detroit (5)	21,373	H	1929	Charles Beaubien (AM)	1951
East Grand Rapids (2)	6,403	H	1927	L. Henry Gork (M)	1930

MICHIGAN (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
East Lansing (2)	20,325	H	1944	John M. Patriarche (M)	1948
Escanaba (4)	15,170	H	1922	A. V. Aronson (M)	1945
Farmington (2)	2,325	H	1951	James O. Tennant (AM)	1952
Ferndale (2)	29,675	H	1924	Wilfred A. Laking (M)	1949
Flint (11)	163,143	H	1930	Harold C. Chirgwin (AM)	1954
Flushing (3)	2,226	O	1948	Arthur Gibbs (AM)	1949
Fremont (1)	3,056	O	1951	Eugene G. Moody (AM)	1951
Gaastra (2)	575	H	1949	Walter Johnson	1952
Gaylord (1)	2,271	O	1953	C. R. Miles (AM)	1953
Gladstone (5)	4,831	H	1923	H. J. Henrikson	1943
Grand Haven (8)	9,536	H	1915	R. V. Terrill (M)	1945
Grand Rapids (11)	176,515	H	1917	M. M. Moore (AM)	1953
Grayling (4)	2,066	H	1935	Russell Carlson (AM)	1953
Grosse Pte. Park (1)	13,075	H	1942	Everitt B. Lane (M)2	1942
Grosse Pte. Shores (5)	1,032	H	1916	T. K. Jefferis (M)	1946
Grosse Pte. Woods (2)	10,381	H	1950	Ray MacArthur (AM)	1952
Harbor Springs (8)	1,626	H	1932	Aldwyn C. Wager (AM)	1954
Harper Woods (1)	9,029	O	1951	Harry C. Seitz (AM)	1954
Hart (3)	2,172	H	1947	Harley Johnson	1951
Hazel Park (5)	17,770	H	1942	O. G. Holway (M)3	1953
Holland (1)	15,858	H	1950	Harold C. McClintock (M)3	1951
Holly (2)	2,663	O	1951	Anders O. Hustvedt (AM)2	1953
Huntington Woods (3)	4,949	H	1928	E. H. Waterhouse (M)3	1939
Inkster	16,728	H	1953	(Vacancy)	
Iron River (3)	4,048	H	1926	Julius S. Metros	1951
Ironwood (9)	11,466	H	1925	Lloyd Waterstraut (M)3	1950
Ishpeming (1)	8,962	H	1944	Olaf E. Stolen (AM)	1950
Jackson (15)	51,088	H	1915	Joseph A. Warren (M)2	1951
Kalamazoo (8)	57,704	H	1918	Clarence H. Elliott (M)4	1951
Kingsford (6)	5,038	H	1924	James J. Cummings (M)	1945
Lapeer (8)	6,143	H	1919	A. E. Fellers (M)2	1951
Lathrup Village (1)	2,500	H	1953	Leonard Watchowski	1954
Ludington (3)	9,506	H	1942	James F. Cartier (Act.) (AM)	1953
Manistee (7)	8,642	H	1914	Albert Gray, Jr. (M)3	1952
Manistique (7)	5,086	H	1926	H. W. Heideman (M)	1949
Marine City (1)	4,270	H	1951	Paul D. Foxworthy (AM)	1953
Marquette (2)	17,202	H	1946	James Clulo (M)	1949
Marysville (3)	2,534	H	1943	William H. Lange (M)2	1951
Midland (1)	14,285	H	1945	Ray Fry (AM)	1952
Mount Pleasant (5)	11,393	H	1921	Allan J. Kronbach (M)	1949
Muskegon (7)	48,429	H	1920	George F. Liddle (M)2	1942
Muskegon Heights (4)	18,828	H	1922	Roy J. Miles (M)	1942
Negaunee (2)	6,472	H	1950	George Meholick, Jr. (AM)2	1953
Norway (3)	3,258	H	1949	Paul A. Flynn (AM)	1953
Oak Park	5,267	H	1953	Harold K. Schone (M)2	1951
Otsego (1)	3,990	H	1953	Peter P. Kurzy	1953
Petoskey (8)	6,431	H	1916	Ernest L. Neumann (M)2	1949
Pleasant Ridge (3)	3,594	H	1919	A. J. Berst (M)	1926
Plymouth (8)	6,637	H	1918	A. F. Glassford (M)	1949
Pontiac (9)	73,112	H	1920	W. K. Willman (M)4	1950
Port Huron (3)	35,725	H	1941	Jay F. Gibbs (M)3	1950
Portland (2)	2,807	H	1919	Bernard C. Morse	1948
Rochester (1)	4,279	H	1948	Robert A. Slone (M)2	1949
Rockford (4)	1,937	H	1935	Paul A. York (AM)	1954
Rogers City (3)	3,873	H	1947	F. N. Jackson (AM)	1951
Roseville (1)	15,816	H	1953	Frederick E. Wegner (AM)	1953
Royal Oak (5)	46,898	H	1917	E. M. Shafter (M)	1931
Saginaw (3)	92,918	H	1936	C. A. Miller (M)4	1949
St. Clair Shores (2)	19,823	H	1951	J. D. Baughman (M)4	1952
St. Johns (4)	4,954	H	1919	Everett S. Thompson (AM)	1953
St. Joseph (2)	10,223	H	1929	Leland L. Hill (AM)	1951
St. Louis (2)	3,347	H	1943	James R. Burch (AM)	1952
Sault Ste. Marie (5)	17,912	H	1917	R. E. Speer (AM)	1951
Springfield (1)	3,000	H	1953	Willard Norris (AM)	1953
Stambaugh (2)	1,969	H	1924	George Hammar (Act.)	1953
Sturgis (6)	7,786	H	1921	Worth N. Yoder (M)	1948

MICHIGAN (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Sylvan Lake (Pontiac)(4)	1,165	H	1947	Ernest Ethier(M)	1950
Tecumseh	4,020	H	1954		
Three Rivers (8)	6,785	H	1918	John V. Smid	1952
Traverse City (3)	16,974	H	1940	Clarence L. Anderson (AM)	1953
Vassar (3)	2,530	H	1945	Carl K. Rush (AM)	1952
Wakefield (3)	3,344	H	1949	Leonard J. Harris (AM)2	1953
Wayne (3)	9,409	H	1947	Wallace G. Arrowsmith (M)	1949
Ypsilanti (1)	18,302	H	1947	N. G. Damoose (M)	1947

MINNESOTA—16

Albert Lea(5)	13,545	H	1929	R. L. VanNocker (M)3	1951
Anoka (4)	7,396	H	1914	C. R. Johnson (AM)	1938
Bemidji (1)	10,001	H	1953	James Deneen (M)2	1953
Columbia Heights (11)	8,175	H	1921	Ray L. Ernest (AM)	1952
Fridley (1)	3,796	E	1953	Ernest Madsen (AM)	1954
Granite Falls (1)	2,511	H	1951	Orvil J. Johnson	1952
Hopkins (2)	7,595	H	1948	Walton R. L. Taylor (AM)	1952
Mankato (1)	18,809	H	1953	C. F. Trinkle (M)3	1953
Montevideo (1)	5,459	H	1948	Roy Rodeberg (Act.)	1953
Morris (4)	3,811	H	1914	John A. Mielke	1930
Mound (2)	2,061	E	1950	Carsten D. Leikvold (AM)	1952
New Ulm (1)	9,348	H	1953	Philip L. White (M)3	1953
North St. Paul (1)	4,248	E	1951	Gordon E. Olson (M)	1951
Richfield (2)	17,502	E	1950	Leroy Trafton (M)3	1952
Wayzata (2)	1,791	H	1947	Earl P. Wagner (M)	1950
White Bear Lake (6)	3,646	H	1921	Harold W. Holzheid	1954

MISSISSIPPI—3

Grenada (2)	7,388	H	1951	John E. McEachin	1952
Meridian (3)	41,893	E	1949	Jack Tallent (M)3	1953
Picayune	6,707	E	1953		

MISSOURI—19

Brookfield (2)	5,810	E	1945	E. Robert Turner (AM)	1953
Cameron (2)	3,570	E	1949	John G. Sarris (AM)	1951
Charleston (1)	5,501	E	1947	Clyde E. Swank (M)4	1948
Columbia (3)	31,974	H	1949	W. Leo Hill (AM)	1952
DeSoto (3)	5,357	E	1948	A. J. O'Rourke (M)	1951
Excelsior Springs (12)	5,888	E	1922	Hugh B. Smith (M)	1950
Hannibal (3)	20,444	E	1947	Herbert S. Moore	1953
Kansas City (3)	456,622	H	1926	L. P. Cookingham (M)4	1940
Lebanon (6)	6,808	E	1946	George Walker (AM)	1954
Marceline (1)	3,172	E	1953	Albert W. Noland (AM)	1953
Marshall (3)	8,850	E	1948	Deane P. Wiley (AM)	1954
Maryville	6,834	E	1953		
Mexico (3)	11,623	E	1949	Calvin M. Lakin (M)2	1953
Moberly (2)	13,115	E	1944	H. P. Phelan (AM)	1948
Neosho (5)	5,790	E	1944	Glen Woods (M)	1950
Nevada (4)	8,009	E	1946	Thomas B. Herring (AM)	1953
Slater (5)	2,836	E	1948	Bruce W. Love (AM)	1952
Springfield (1)	66,731	E	1953	William E. Hansen (M)4	1953
University City (2)	39,892	H	1947	Elder Gunter (M)3	1950

MONTANA—3

Bozeman (5)	11,325	E	1921	M. E. Henderson (M)	1937
Helena	17,581	E	1953	Henry Rolfes (M)4	1953
Petroleum Co.(Winnett)(3)	1,026	E	1942	Harry G. Todd	1951

NEBRASKA—9

Alliance (6)	7,891	E	1919	R. W. Laing (M)	1947
Chadron (2)	4,687	E	1950	Walter C. Brown (AM)	1953
Gordon (2)	2,058	E	1950	A. H. Britton (AM)	1952
Grand Island (2)	22,682	E	1950	Otis L. Barbarick (AM)2	1954
Kearney (2)	12,115	E	1951	Ray E. Lundy (AM)	1953
Lexington (2)	5,068	E	1948	Maurice E. Cole (AM)	1951
McCook (2)	7,678	E	1950	Leland Nelson (AM)	1953

NEBRASKA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Scottsbluff (1)	12,858	E	1949	T. E. Thompson (M)4	1949
Sidney (2)	4,912	E	1950	Murrey W. Fuller (M)2	1953

NEVADA—3

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Elko (1)	5,393	Sh	1946	Allen B. Carter (M)	1952
Las Vegas (5)	24,624	Sh	1943	George Rounthwaite (AM)	1954
Reno (1)	32,497	Sh	1947	S. T. Hilberg (AM)	1953

NEW HAMPSHIRE—7

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ashland t (4)	1,599	E	1949	Frank R. Young (AM)	1953
Claremont (2)	12,811	Sh	1948	Gordon Dillon (AM)	1953
Concord (1)	27,988	Sh	1950	Woodbury Brackett (M)7	1950
Lancaster t (3)	3,113	E	1948	Stephen A. Flis (AM)	1952
Meredith t (3)	2,222	E	1948	Ernest L. Libby (AM)2	1953
Newport t (3)	5,131	E	1948	Alfred S. Harding (M)2	1952
Portsmouth (2)	18,830	Sh	1948	Robert C. Violette (AM)4	1952

NEW JERSEY—11

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Asbury Park (5)	17,094	E	1933	J. Oliver Armstrong (M)	1942
Clifton (2)	64,511	E	1934	John L. Fitzgerald (AM)	1952
Fair Lawn (3)	23,885	E	1948	W. T. Williamson (M)5	1953
Hackensack (3)	29,219	E	1933	Harold V. Reilly (M)	1948
Keansburg (4)	5,559	E	1925	Ralph O. Williams (M)	1949
Medford Lakes (5)	461	E	1946	O. M. Hopkins	1952
Mount Holly	8,206	E	1953	(Vacancy)	
Parsippany-Troy Hills tp	15,290	E	1953	(Vacancy)	
Ridgewood (1)	17,481	O	1953	Wayne P. Mitchell (M)3	1953
Teaneck tp (2)	33,772	E	1930	James T. Welsh (M)	1950
Teterboro (3)	28	E	1938	James E. Hanson	1953

NEW MEXICO—8

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Alamagordo (1)	6,783	E	1950	B. E. Rutz	1950
Albuquerque (8)	96,815	H	1918	Edmund L. Engel (AM)	1952
Clayton (6)	3,515	O	1921	Manson Edmondson (M)	1943
Clovis (13)	17,318	E	1922	Marvin S. Hass	1950
Hobbs (2)	13,875	E	1950	Neal Harr (M)3	1953
Las Cruces (2)	12,325	E	1948	Patrick McClernon (M)	1950
Roswell (5)	25,738	O	1914	C. M. Woodbury (M)	1946
Tucumcari (4)	8,419	H	1946	J. A. Fleming (AM)	1951

NEW YORK—20

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Auburn (7)	36,722	H	1920	Alfred Turner (AM)	1952
Cobleskill (1)	3,208	E	1950	(Vacancy)	
Elmira (4)	49,716	E	1934	Robert E. Quin (AM)	1951
Hastings-on-Hudson (1)	7,465	O	1949	Sidney S. Frissell (M)2	1951
Long Beach (3)	15,586	H	1946	Maurice J. Fleischman	1950
Mamaroneck (3)	15,016	E	1931	William H. Johnson (M)	1940
Monroe County (Rochester)(1)	487,632	E	1936	Clarence A. Smith	1936
Newburgh (12)	31,956	H	1916	Donald H. Blatt (M)3	1954
New Rochelle (6)	59,725	H	1932	Aaron Simmons (AM)	1952
Niagara Falls (8)	90,872	E	1916	(Vacancy)	
Poughkeepsie (1)	41,023	H	1952	Hayden B. Johnson (AM)	1952
Rochester (6)	332,488	H	1928	Robert P. Aex (M)2	1954
Rome (1)	41,682	H	1954	Leslie R. Rudd (AM)2	1954
Saranac Lake (5)	6,913	E	1920	Frank G. Buck, Sr. (M)	1949
Scarsdale (1)	13,156	O	1949	Reeves Newsom (AM)	1949
Schenectady (5)	91,785	E	1936	(Vacancy)	
Sherrill (10)	2,236	H	1916	George M. Ormsby	1952
Watertown (4)	34,350	H	1920	C. Leland Wood (M)	1940
Watervliet (5)	15,197	E	1920	Nicholas J. Normile	1951
Yonkers (6)	152,798	H	1940	Charles L. Curran (AM)	1952

NORTH CAROLINA—50

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Asheboro (4)	7,701	O	1942	Clifford Pace (M)	1950
Asheville (4)	53,000	E	1931	J. Weldon Weir (M)	1950

NORTH CAROLINA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Black Mountain (2)	1,174	S	1951	Richard T. Greene (AM)	1952
Burlington (4)	24,560	E	1945	J. Douglas Mackintosh, Jr. (M)2	1953
Carolina Beach (2)	1,080	E	1949	Mrs. Alice McD. Strickland (AM)	1952
Chapel Hill (6)	9,177	O	1922	Thomas D. Rose (M)	1949
Charlotte (6)	134,042	E	1929	Henry A. Yancey (M)5	1946
Dunn (4)	6,316	E	1949	Archie B. Uzzle, Jr. (AM)	1952
Durham (4)	71,311	E	1921	Robert W. Flack (M)4	1946
Durham County (2)	101,639	C	1930	E. S. Swindell, Jr. (AM)	1949
Elizabeth City (4)	12,685	E	1947	E. T. Hyman (AM)	1953
Fayetteville (1)	34,715	E	1949	Gilbert W. Ray (M)2	1949
Fuquay Springs (3)	1,992	O	1933	W. O. Council	1946
Gastonia (5)	23,069	E	1919	James S. Carter (AM)	1953
Goldsboro (5)	21,454	E	1917	Zeno G. Hollowell (M)	1949
Graham (1)	5,026	O	1953	A. R. England, Jr. (AM)	1953
Greensboro (7)	74,389	E	1921	James R. Townsend (M)	1947
Greenville (1)	16,724	E	1953	James S. Hughes (M)3	1953
Guilford Co. (Greensboro) (1)	191,057	C	1942	J. Harry Weatherly (M)	1942
Hamilton Lakes (Guilford)	600	Sh	1952	R. H. Martindale	1952
Hickory (10)	14,755	Sh	1913	H. L. Burdette (M)3	1947
High Point (7)	39,973	E	1915	T. E. Hinson (M)2	1947
Jacksonville (1)	3,960	E	1953	Hugh B. Hines, Jr. (M)2	1953
Kinston (1)	18,336	E	1948	William J. Heard (M)2	1948
Laurinburg (1)	7,134	E	1951	Herman E. Dickerson (M)	1951
Lexington (3)	13,751	E	1935	Herman Zimmerman	1949
Lumberton (1)	9,186	E	1949	A. B. Sansbury (M)2	1949
Marion (1)	2,740	E	1949	Reece C. Snyder (M)	1949
Monroe (2)	10,140	O	1949	Lott T. Rogers (M)3	1953
Mooresville (1)	7,121	E	1950	Robert H. Peck (M)	1950
Morganton (15)	8,311	E	1913	Claud Helms 3	1953
New Bern (2)	15,812	E	1947	C. L. Barnhardt	1948
Newton (1)	6,039	E	1950	Thomas W. Willis (M)	1950
Oxford (1)	6,685	E	1949	W. F. Parham	1951
Raleigh (2)	65,679	E	1947	William H. Carper (M)5	1950
Reidsville (3)	11,708	E	1921	J. L. Womack (AM)	1926
Rocky Mount (3)	27,697	E	1927	Roy L. Williamson (M)2	1947
Roxboro (7)	4,321	O	1928	W. F. Timberlake (M)	1949
Salisbury (4)	20,102	E	1927	S. C. MacIntire, Jr. (M)	1949
Sanford (1)	10,013	E	1949	T. Paul Watson	1953
Southern Pines (1)	4,272	E	1953	T. E. Cunningham (AM)	1953
Statesville (1)	16,901	E	1949	Charles L. Lineback (M)3	1949
Thomasville (7)	11,154	E	1915	Everett W. Schadt	1953
Tryon (3)	1,985	O	1931	Claude Smith	1945
Valdese (1)	2,730	O	1932	Lee Ribet (M)	1932
Washington (1)	9,698	E	1952	J. A. Rickards (AM)	1952
Whiteville (2)	4,238	E	1947	Ralph H. Woodard (AM)	1953
Wilmington (3)	45,043	E	1941	James R. Benson (M)	1946
Wilson (2)	23,010	E	1933	F. T. Green (M)	1948
Winston-Salem (2)	87,811	E	1948	John M. Gold (M)	1951

NORTH DAKOTA—2

Grand Forks (1)	26,836	E	1947	(Vacancy)	
Minot (2)	22,032	E	1933	R. B. Riddle (M)2	1952

OHIO—28

Bedford (2)	9,105	H	1932	O. E. Hutchinson	1942
Carey (4)	3,260	E	1945	J. R. Castner (AM)2	1954
Celina (3)	5,703	O	1926	(Vacancy)	
Cincinnati (4)	503,998	H	1926	C. A. Harrell (M)6	1954
Cleveland Heights (3)	59,141	H	1922	Ray P. Martin (AM)	1952
Dayton (7)	243,872	H	1914	Herbert W. Starick (M)2	1953
Delaware (1)	11,804	H	1954	Robert F. Mott (M)2	1954
East Cleveland (2)	40,047	H	1918	Charles A. Carran (M)	1922
Fairborn (2)	7,847	H	1949	C. Randolph Lukens (M)	1950
Gallipolis (9)	7,871	H	1918	J. R. Bartlett (M)	1945
Hamilton (4)	57,951	H	1928	Charles F. Schwalm (M)	1949

OHIO (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Indian Hill (Cincinnati) (2)	2,090	H	1942	Warren W. Parks (M)	1943
Ironton (4)	16,333	E	1930	(Vacancy)	
Middletown (2)	33,695	H	1950	H. H. Kramer (M)4	1953
Oakwood (Dayton) (2)	9,691	E	1932	Alfred C. Bergman (M)	1948
Oberlin (4)	7,062	E	1926	Philip Zahm (AM)	1952
Painesville (6)	14,432	E	1920	Paul D. Cook (M)	1949
Piqua (4)	17,447	H	1930	Robert M. Hance, Jr.	1949
Portsmouth (9)	36,798	H	1930	Robert E. Layton (M)4	1954
Sandusky (7)	29,375	H	1916	Karl H. Kugel (AM)	1945
South Charleston (6)	1,452	H	1918	Elton Tindall	1950
Springfield (15)	78,508	H	1914	Harold R. Cheek (M)5	1954
Toledo (3)	303,616	H	1936	Arnold V. Finch (M)	1949
Washington Ct.House (6)	10,560	E	1936	J. F. Parkinson (M)4	1952
Westerville (7)	4,112	E	1916	Ralph W. Snyder (M)	1950
Wyoming (1)	5,582	H	1949	F. G. Gedge	1949
Xenia (4)	12,877	H	1918	(Vacancy)	
Yellow Springs (1)	2,896	H	1952	W. Howard Kahoe	1952

OKLAHOMA—47

Ada (4)	15,995	H	1946	John R. Hamman (M)3	1951
Anadarko (1)	6,184	H	1947	K. C. Finch (M)	1948
Ardmore (8)	17,890	H	1921	Clarence Harris (M)	1941
Atoka (5)	2,653	H	1937	Huey Long	1951
Bartlesville (3)	19,228	H	1927	Erbin E. Jones (M)3	1950
Bethany (1)	5,705	H	1953	Harry B. Macrory (AM)	1953
Chandler (7)	2,724	H	1925	Donald F. Knecht (M)	1951
Cherokee (4)	2,635	H	1920	Clarence Fulkerson (AM)	1951
Chickasha (2)	15,842	H	1946	Harry B. McDowell	1951
Cleveland (4)	2,464	H	1931	E. L. Schornick	1951
Coalgate (7)	1,984	H	1914	R. M. Lacy	1925
Crescent (1)	1,341	E	1951	Jack Jones	1952
Cushing (4)	8,414	H	1929	L. L. Houston (M)2	1951
Drumright (2)	5,028	H	1949	H. H. Hunt 2	1950
Duncan (14)	15,325	H	1920	W. T. Loman (AM)3	1953
Edmond (9)	6,086	H	1925	J. B. Marshall (M)	1950
Elk City (7)	7,962	H	1929	Ray Damron	1953
El Reno (7)	10,991	H	1926	C. A. Bentley (M)3	1946
Enid (2)	36,017	H	1947	Gerald D. Wilkins (M)3	1950
Fairview (1)	2,411	E	1951	John B. Davidson (AM)	1951
Grandfield (4)	1,232	H	1921	F. G. Patterson (AM)	1939
Guthrie (10)	10,113	H	1929	R. O. Whitchurch (M)	1952
Heavener (6)	2,103	H	1922	J. Ray Farley	1950
Henryetta (1)	7,987	E	1953	Leon Carver (M)	1953
Konawa (5)	2,707	H	1948	A. F. Eidson	1952
Lindsay (5)	3,021	H	1947	Archie High	1950
McAlester (11)	17,878	H	1919	C. Harold Tippit (M)	1949
Madill (9)	2,791	H	1917	J. H. Kirtley	1949
Mangum (13)	4,271	H	1914	Sam Harlan	1946
Midwest City (3)	10,166	H	1949	Robert W. Quinlan (AM)	1952
Muskogee (14)	37,289	H	1920	C. Clay Harrell	1952
Norman (9)	27,006	H	1919	R. E. Clement (M)	1949
Nowata (10)	3,965	H	1920	G. F. Hill (AM)2	1953
Oklahoma City (11)	243,504	H	1927	Ross Taylor (M)4	1950
Pauls Valley (2)	6,896	H	1945	E. T. Barber	1952
Pawhuska (14)	5,331	H	1921	C. H. Carter	1952
Purcell (1)	3,546	H	1949	Robert Jones	1949
Sallisaw (2)	2,885	H	1919	Chester F. Williams	1953
Sapulpa (6)	13,031	H	1922	J. Orville Bumpus (M)2	1948
Shawnee (5)	22,948	H	1930	Willard B. Moran (AM)	1951
Stigler (4)	2,125	H	1947	Jack D. Stickley (AM)2	1951
Tecumseh (7)	2,275	H	1929	Orville Humphrey	1946
Tonkawa (1)	3,643	E	1951	Roy E. Adair (M)2	1951
Walters (8)	2,743	H	1919	Robert Wilson (M)	1945
Waurika (3)	2,327	H	1951	L. H. Stowe	1953
Woodward (6)	5,915	H	1929	Thomas W. Keltch (AM)	1951
Yale (9)	1,359	H	1921	C. W. Stepp	1950

OREGON—26

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Albany (3)	10,115	H	1949	C. G. Reiter (M)4	1952
Astoria (5)	12,331	H	1923	Brewer A. Billie (M)	1949
Baker (2)	9,471	H	1950	David C. Koester (AM)	1952
Bend (2)	11,409	H	1929	(Vacancy)	
Coos Bay (4)	6,223	H	1945	Robert G. Kyle (AM)	1952
Cornelius (1)	998	H	1949	Oscar Anderson	1953
Corvallis (1)	16,207	H	1949	James O. Convill (M)3	1949
The Dalles (2)	7,676	H	1949	Leland M. Swanson (AM)	1952
Eugene (3)	35,879	H	1945	Robert A. Finlayson (M)3	1953
Forest Grove (2)	4,343	H	1938	M. O. Gardner (M)	1948
Grants Pass (2)	8,116	H	1946	John F. Porter (M)	1948
Hillsboro (3)	5,142	H	1924	J. W. Barney (M)	1939
LaGrande (13)	8,635	H	1913	Jess M. Parker (M)2	1954
Milton-Freewater (4)	3,851	H	1938	Robert L. Brunton (AM)	1951
Milwaukie (3)	5,253	H	1945	Fred Sperr (AM)	1953
Nyssa (2)	2,525	H	1945	Robert Applegate (AM)	1953
Oregon City (3)	7,682	H	1924	Robert Clute (AM)	1953
Pendleton (3)	11,774	H	1947	Raymond P. Botch (M)	1950
Roseburg (3)	8,390	H	1947	George W. Farrell (AM)	1954
Salem (1)	43,140	H	1947	J. L. Franzen (M)2	1947
Silverton (3)	3,146	H	1941	R. E. Borland (M)2	1945
Springfield (3)	10,807	H	1947	LeRoy B. Bartlett (M)2	1951
Sutherlin (2)	2,230	H	1952	Hugh McKinley (AM)	1953
Sweet Home (4)	3,603	H	1943	Roy Eames	1954
Tillamook (4)	3,685	H	1947	H. S. Paulson (AM)	1952
Warrenton (10)	1,896	H	1925	Emerson R. Baldwin (M)	1944

PENNSYLVANIA—57

Ashland (1)	6,192	O	1930	Harold L. Burmeister (M)	1930
Aspinwall (2)	4,084	O	1925	Winfield S. Lea	1944
Avalon (2)	6,463	O	1928	Joseph Arthur (M)	1928
Blairsville (6)	5,000	O	1922	John A. Fatora (M)	1947
Boyertown (4)	4,074	O	1938	Rowland A. Read (M)	1950
Carlisle (4)	16,812	O	1921	Harold B. Vasey (M)3	1952
Cheltenham tp (Elkins Park) (1)	22,854	O	1937	Harold C. Pike (M)	1937
Clarks Summit (2)	2,940	O	1950	William P. Hatch (M)2	1953
Dormont (4)	13,405	O	1922	Roy G. A. Petterson (AM)	1954
Downingtown (1)	4,948	O	1953	Robert H. McKinney, Jr. (AM)	1953
Edgewood (2)	5,292	O	1931	N. Michael Markl (AM)	1952
Edgeworth(Sewickley)(5)	1,466	O	1914	Robert E. Lunn (AM)	1953
Ellwood City (3)	12,945	O	1928	T. Robert Kyper (AM)	1952
Ephrata (2)	7,027	O	1938	Carl W. Fuehrer (M)2	1942
Fox Chapel(Pittsburgh)1	1,721	O	1937	Charles H. Beam	1951
Grove City (1)	7,411	O	1939	W. D. Breckenridge (AM)	1939
Hanover (2)	14,048	O	1928	Bernard Smith (AM)	1954
Hollidaysburg (1)	6,483	O	1953	William M. Stader	1953
Lansdowne (3)	12,169	O	1922	Peirce L. Richards	1950
Lehighton (2)	6,565	O	1943	D. Richard Wenner (AM)2	1953
Lewistown (5)	13,894	O	1943	Bernard L. Marsh (M)3	1952
Lititz (1)	5,568	O	1950	Orville F. Over (AM)	1951
Lower Merion tp (Ardmore) (1)	48,745	O	1942	Evan L. James (AM)	1942
Marple tp (Broomall)(2)	4,779	O	1951	Ridley T. Nichol (AM)	1952
Martinsburg (1)	1,562	O	1951	F. B. Higgins	1951
Mechanicsburg (2)	6,786	O	1947	Samuel H. Pressley	1951
Milton (6)	8,578	O	1925	William J. Ganster (AM)2	1953
Mount Lebanon tp (Pittsburgh) (8)	26,604	O	1928	John A. Paulus (AM)	1952
New Brighton (1)	9,535	O	1942	W. S. McDanel (M)	1942
New Holland (2)	2,602	O	1948	Thomas H. Rile	1950
Newtown tp (1) (Newtown Square)	3,518	O	1951	Daniel W. Llewellyn (AM)	1951
Northhampton (2)	9,332	O	1932	Hale A. Guss (M)2	1948
Oakmont (1)	7,264	O	1948	(Vacancy)	
Osborne (3)	496	O	1921	Charles A. Cooper	1953

PENNSYLVANIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Penn tp(Allegheny Co.)(1)	25,280	O	1951	John H. Immel (M)3	1951
Phoenixville (1)	12,932	O	1930	John T. Bush (M)	1950
Pottstown (2)	22,589	O	1945	Horace B. Gulden (M)2	1952
Quakertown (1)	5,673	O	1948	Ralph L. Yanish (AM)	1948
Ross tp (1)(Pittsburgh)	15,744	O	1949	Wade Winner	1949
St. Marys (1)	7,846	O	1953	Donald S. Harding (M)2	1954
Schuylkill Haven (1)	6,597	O	1952	Richard Davis, Jr. (AM)	1953
Scottdale (4)	6,249	O	1932	H. W. Colborn	1948
Sewickley (3)	5,836	O	1918	C. D. Decker (M)2	1950
Sewickley Heights (1)	679	O	1936	Frank C. Sturm (M)	1936
Shaler tp (1) (Pittsburgh)	16,430	O	1951	J. Wynn Thompson (AM)	1951
Sharpsville (2)	5,415	O	1952	Charles Boyce (AM)	1953
Springdale (1)	4,939	O	1942	C. W. Remaley, Jr. (M)	1942
State College (2)	17,227	O	1945	Robert Y. Edwards (M)	1949
Tarentum(Allegheny Co)(1)	9,540	O	1951	(Vacancy)	
Towanda (2)	4,069	O	1918	(Vacancy)	
Warren (2)	14,849	O	1949	Calvin W. Barwis (AM)	1952
Waynesboro (2)	10,334	O	1922	Roy N. Hawbaker (AM)	1950
West Reading (3)	5,072	O	1926	Howard F. Rickenbach (M)	1938
West View (6)	7,581	O	1942	Clarence F. Deem 2	1953
Whitehall (1)	7,342	O	1952	Robert H. McGregor (M)	1952
Wilkinsburg (1)	31,418	O	1953	John C. Deal	1953
Zelienople (1)	2,981	O	1952	Harold L. Clark	1952

RHODE ISLAND—1

Newport (1)	37,564	H	1953	William A. Gildea	1953

SOUTH CAROLINA—13

Beaufort (10)	5,081	Oe	1915	R. Y. Phillips (AM)	1952
Camden (2)	6,986	E	1948	Max Holland (AM)	1953
Chester (1)	6,893	O	1945	Hood C. Worthy (M)	1945
Columbia (1)	86,914	E	1950	Thomas F. Maxwell (M)2	1950
Florence (7)	22,513	Sh	1921	D. C. Barbot (M)	1949
Greenville (1)	58,161	S	1951	Gerald W. Shaw (M)4	1951
Greenwood (5)	13,806	Sh	1939	A. L. Atkinson (AM)	1954
Lake City	5,112	O	1953		
Lancaster (3)	7,159	O	1946	Ivey Poovey (Act.) (AM)	1953
Newberry (1)	7,546	Oh	1949	E. L. Blackwell (M)2	1949
Rock Hill (7)	24,502	H	1915	W. M. Kennedy (M)	1950
Spartanburg (3)	36,795	Sh	1947	R. E. Froneberger (M)2	1954
Sumter (11)	20,185	Oe	1912	Wade S. Kolb (AM)	1952

SOUTH DAKOTA—4

Clark (3)	1,471	O	1912	James McHenry	1946
Hot Springs (2)	5,030	E	1951	Joseph N. Grams (AM)	1953
Madison (2)	5,153	E	1951	Karl G. Williams (AM)	1953
Rapid City (9)	25,310	E	1921	H. S. Thorgrimson (M)	1952

TENNESSEE—20

Alcoa (2)	6,355	S	1919	A. B. Smith (M)	1948
Athens (1)	8,618	E	1953	R. Powell Black (AM)	1953
Atwood (1)	578	E	1951	Paul L. Dowtin	1952
Belle Meade(Nashville)(1)	2,831	E	1950	W. T. Mallinson	1950
Berry Hill(Nashville)(2)	1,248	E	1950	Bryan H. Alsup	1952
Clifton (2)	818	E	1944	J. James Dowdy	1951
Collinwood (3)	589	E	1947	Thornton L. Ryan	1953
Columbia (4)	10,911	S	1940	Lowell Long	1954
Dayton (1)	3,305	E	1953	Jesse Clarke	1953
Elizabethton (8)	10,754	S	1921	D. A. Burkhalter (AM)	1952
Gatlinburg (2)	1,301	S	1945	Walter W. Mynatt 2	1954
Johnson City (5)	27,864	S	1939	(Vacancy)	
Kingsport (4)	19,571	S	1917	Denzil W. Moulton (M)	1946
McMinn Co. (Athens)(1)	32,024	S	1947	E. B. Bohannon	1947
Murfreesboro (3)	13,052	S	1920	H. L. McCullough (M)	1947
Oak Hill (1)(Nashville)		E	1953	W. Fletcher Hardy	1953
Paris (3)	8,826	E	1947	T. W. Doty	1952

TENNESSEE (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Savannah (1)	1,698	E	1951	H. E. Ross	1951
Shelbyville (4)	9,456	S	1947	Joe D. Brown	1953
Spring City (2)	1,725	E	1953	V. Z. Cline	1953

TEXAS—98

Abilene (2)	45,570	H	1947	Austin P. Hancock (M)5	1950
Alice (2)	16,449	H	1949	John L. Sullivan (M)	1951
Amarillo (10)	74,246	H	1913	N. V. Moss (M)	1947
Andrews (1)	3,294	O	1951	Llano B. Parrish	1952
Aransas Pass (1)	5,396	H	1952	(Vacancy)	
Arlington (2)	7,692	H	1949	O. B. O'Dell	1950
Austin (3)	132,459	H	1926	Walter Seaholm (M)	1950
Baytown (2)	22,983	H	1948	C. Darwin Middleton (M)	1948
Beaumont (10)	94,014	H	1919	Mrs. Willie J. Brockman (M)	1948
Beeville (1)	9,328	H	1951	Douglas Henslee (AM)	1952
Bellaire (3)	10,173	H	1949	Gary.O. Summers (M)4	1953
Belton (3)	6,246	H	1931	J. G. Nash	1953
Big Spring (5)	17,286	H	1926	Herbert W. Whitney (M)	1947
Bonham (3)	7,049	H	1947	R. G. Fisher	1953
Borger (8)	18,059	H	1930	Fritz Thompson (AM)	1953
Brownsville (11)	36,066	H	1915	E. W. Watts	1948
Brownwood (12)	20,181	H	1916	Jack Broad (M)	1948
Bryan (10)	18,102	H	1917	Casey C. Fannin(M)3	1953
Burkburnett (10)	4,555	H	1923	T. R. McCasling (M)3	1953
Burnet (2)	2,394	O	1945	Jack S. Branum (M)	1950
Carrizo Springs (4)	4,316	E	1946	G. A. Scrimshire	1953
Carthage (2)	4,750	H	1947	J. L. Horner (AM)2	1948
Childress (2)	7,619	H	1951	Joe B. Howard (AM)	1953
Clarksville (1)	4,353	E	1946	C. R. Dinwiddie	1946
Cleburne (1)	12,905	H	1950	J. B. Early 2	1950
Coleman (1)	6,530	H	1950	Albert J. Pope	1950
College Station (4)	7,925	H	1944	Ran Boswell (AM)	1952
Colorado City (3)	6,774	H	1948	Roy Dozier (AM)	1951
Corpus Christi (6)	108,287	H	1945	Russell E. McClure (M)3	1953
Crystal City (1)	7,198	O	1943	L. L. Williams (M)	1943
Dalhart (3)	5,918	E	1949	(Vacancy)	
Dallas (7)	434,462	H	1931	Elgin E. Crull (AM)	1952
Eastland (12)	3,626	H	1919	A. E. Taylor (M)4	1953
Edinburg (7)	12,383	H	1946	James W. Harrison (AM)	1953
Fort Stockton (1)	4,444	E	1948	E. B. Ligon (AM)	1949
Fort Worth (6)	278,778	H	1925	W. O. Jones (M)	1946
Gainesville (2)	11,246	H	1950	Homer B. Bly (M)	1950
Garland (1)	10,571	H	1951	L. E. Stark (AM)	1951
Georgetown (2)	4,951	O	1944	Lee C. Black (M)	1946
Giddings (1)	2,532	O	1942	R. A. Toler	1942
Gilmer (1)	4,096	O	1948	Gene Gatlin (M)	1948
Graham (1)	6,742	H	1951	J. P. Tackett 2	1951
Greenville	14,727	H	1954		
Harlingen (3)	23,229	H	1947	L. M. Crow, Jr. (M)	1951
Hearne (2)	4,872	O	1939	Norman L. McCarver (M)	1943
Hereford (2)	5,207	H	1952	Cecil E. Massey (AM)	1953
Hubbard (3)	1,768	O	1943	J. C. Boone	1952
Irving (1)	2,621	H	1953	John S. Stiff (AM)	1953
Jacksonville (5)	8,607	H	1931	David Harner (AM)	1954
Jasper (2)	4,403	E	1948	I. H. Walker (M)	1950
Kermit (1)	6,912	O	1953	James C. Hill (AM)2	1953
Kerrville (7)	7,691	H	1927	William J. Pitstick (AM)	1953
Killeen (2)	7,045	H	1949	Walter E. Cook (M)2	1954
Kingsville (1)	16,898	H	1952	G. G. Medders 2	1952
Lake Jackson (2)	2,897	H	1948	John Elder (M)	1949
Lamesa (4)	10,704	H	1945	C. A. Taylor (M)	1949
Levelland (2)	8,264	H	1949	L. E. Mabe (AM)	1952
Livingston (2)	2,865	O	1941	W. C. de Cordova (M)2	1945
Lockhart (1)	5,531	O	1947	Howard Grantham	1947
Longview (6)	24,502	H	1923	Harry G. Mosley (AM)	1952
Lubbock (7)	71,747	H	1917	Steve Matthews (M)3	1949

TEXAS (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Lufkin (14)	15,135	H	1919	(Vacancy)	
McAllen (2)	20,067	O	1945	William L. Schupp (M)2	1946
Marshall (4)	22,327	H	1927	Ivan P. Oliver (AM)	1953
Mesquite (1)	1,696	H	1953	C. J. Griggs (AM)	1953
Mexia (5)	6,627	H	1920	Howard F. Mace (M)	1931
Midland (4)	21,713	O	1947	W. M. Orman (AM)	1954
Mount Pleasant (3)	6,342	H	1948	Garland P. Franks (M)6	1953
Nacogdoches (1)	12,327	H	1931	H. G. Stallings (M)	1931
Navasota (3)	5,188	H	1923	M. B. Thomas (M)	1947
Odessa (3)	29,495	O	1946	R. G. Pepin (M)2	1952
Pampa (9)	16,583	H	1927	Frederick W. Brook (AM)	1954
Panhandle (7)	1,406	O	1923	J. L. Naylor	1952
Paris (2)	21,643	H	1948	John Perryman, Jr. (M)2	1953
Perryton (1)	4,417	E	1951	J. B. Whigham, Jr.	1951
Pittsburg (5)	3,142	E	1946	C. E. Wynne	1952
Port Arthur (6)	57,530	H	1932	Charles Brazil (M)2	1950
Ranger (1)	3,989	H	1952	L. Crossley	1952
San Angelo (11)	52,093	H	1916	Del Green (AM)2	1952
San Antonio (2)	408,442	H	1952	Ralph Winton	1953
San Benito (1)	13,271	H	1948	(Vacancy)	
Santa Anna (1)	1,605	E	1951	(Vacancy)	
Sherman (8)	20,150	H	1915	Thomas A. Dennis (AM)	1951
Snyder (1)	12,010	H	1952	Jack Shelley (AM)	1953
Stamford (7)	5,819	H	1918	Harry D. Steenson (M)3	1952
Sulphur Springs (3)	8,991	H	1947	Roy E. Hames	1954
Sweetwater (4)	13,619	H	1928	Henry B. Nabers (M)2	1950
Taylor (7)	9,071	H	1914	F. R. Cromwell (M)2	1950
Temple (9)	25,467	H	1922	W. E. Routh (M)	1950
Terrell (9)	11,544	H	1919	E. E. Boyd	1950
Tyler (9)	38,968	H	1915	Clarence P. Stewart (AM)	1952
Uvalde (1)	8,674	O	1952	R. W. Evans (M)	1952
Waco (3)	84,706	H	1948	J. W. Jeffrey (M)3	1953
Waxahachie (6)	11,204	H	1947	J. H. Greenwell (AM)	1953
Weslaco (4)	7,514	H	1929	V. C. Thompson (M)	1941
West Columbia (2)	2,100	O	1942	J. R. Garrett (M)	1945
Wichita Falls (10)	68,042	H	1928	H. A. Thomason (M)5	1953
Yoakum (7)	5,231	H	1915	R. H. Koether (M)	1948

UTAH—10

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Bountiful (1)	6,004	Oe	1953	Doyle Miller	1953
Cedar City (2)	6,106	Oe	1951	(Vacancy)	
Clearfield (1)	4,723	Oe	1953	R. Clay Allred	1953
Monticello (1)	1,172	Oe	1950	Keith Jewkes	1950
Nephi (3)	2,990	Oe	1948	L. E. Wiscombe (AM)	1953
Ogden (1)	57,112	H	1951	E. J. Allison (M)3	1952
Richfield (1)	4,212	Oe	1952	Guy Baker (AM)	1949
South Salt Lake (2)	7,704	Oe	1946	William T. South (M)	1947
Tooele (2)	7,269	Oe	1925	Dale William James	1946
Vernal (1)	2,845	Oe	1946	LeRoy Taylor (M)	1946

VERMONT—30

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Barre t(Websterville)(2)	10,922	E	1939	John A. Gordon	1948
Barton vil (1)	3,298	E	1948	Ernest P. Davenport	1948
Bellows Falls vil (5)	3,881	E	1927	Cecil A. Bissonnette (M)2	1946
Bennington t (2)	12,411	E	1950	Chauncey H. Donaldson	1952
Bennington vil (1)	8,002	E	1950	Paul Hermann (M)2	1950
Bethel t (4)	1,534	E	1947	Corwin Elwell (AM)	1953
Brattleboro (4)	11,522	E	1942	George F. Miller (M)2	1948
Castleton t (8)	1,748	E	1939	Elaine C. Holden	1953
Chester t (2)	1,981	E	1945	A. F. Hawkes	1945
Chester vil (2)	796	E	1945	A. F. Hawkes	1945
Hardwick t (4)	2,629	E	1937	H. E. Rowell	1950
Hartford t (White River Junction) (4)	5,827	E	1940	Roland F. Burke	1954
Hartland (1)	1,559	E	1953	William Blaisdell	1953
Manchester (3)	2,425	E	1941	(Vacancy)	

VERMONT (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Middlebury t (5)	4,778	E	1937	Thomas E. Duff (M)	1951
Middlebury vil (5)	3,614	E	1937	Thomas E. Duff (M)	1951
North Troy vil (5)	1,057	E	1935	Ernest Westberg	1952
Northfield t (7)	4,314	E	1941	Theodore M. Nelson (AM)2	1953
Northfield vil (7)	2,762	E	1941	Theodore M. Nelson (AM)2	1953
Poultney t (2)	2,936	E	1951	Earl Hubbard	1952
Poultney vil (2)	1,685	E	1951		
Randolph t (2)	3,499	E	1940	Joseph C. Babineau (AM)	1953
Randolph vil (3)	2,223	E	1934	Joseph C. Babineau (AM)	1953
Rockingham t (4)	5,499	E	1927	Cecil A. Bissonnette (M)2	1946
St. Johnsbury t (3)	9,292	E	1923	Charles S. Sumner (AM)2	1934
St. Johnsbury vil (3)	7,370	E	1923	Charles S. Sumner (AM)2	1934
South Burlington (1)	3,400	E	1953	Leslie Walker	1954
Springfield t (3)	9,190	E	1920	J. Leslie Giddings (AM)	1937
Springfield vil (3)	4,940	E	1920	J. Leslie Giddings (AM)	1937
Troy t (3)	1,786	E	1935	Ernest Westberg	1952

VIRGINIA—65

Abingdon (3)	4,709	E	1940	David Goodman (M)	1947
Albemarle County (Charlottesville) (4)	26,662	E	1933	M. M. Pence	1953
Alexandria (9)	61,787	H	1922	Ira F. Willard (M)2	1952
Altavista (6)	3,332	S	1936	R. J. Rountree, Jr. (M)2	1952
Appalachia (2)	2,915	E	1931	J. H. Fletcher	1931
Arlington County (3)	135,449	E	1932	A. T. Lundberg (M)	1947
Ashland (2)	2,610	E	1950	R. H. Beach (AM)	1951
Bedford (5)	4,061	Oe	1920	Robert W. Martin (M)	1948
Big Stone Gap (6)	5,173	S	1936	H. L. Cummings (Act.) (AM)	1953
Blacksburg (1)	3,358	E	1952	William M. Sterrett (AM)	1952
Blackstone (4)	3,536	O	1914	R. David Maben, Jr. (M)	1943
Bluefield (5)	4,212	E	1930	W. N. Lambert	1941
Bristol (11)	15,954	Sh	1919	Robert L. Morrison (M)2	1948
Buena Vista (2)	5,214	Sh	1952	Floyd E. Jennings (AM)2	1954
Charlottesville (8)	25,969	Oe	1913	James E. Bowen, Jr. (M)	1948
Clifton Forge (4)	5,795	S	1942	George K. Nicol (M)2	1951
Covington (6)	5,860	E	1925	J. G. Kyle (M)	1948
Crewe (3)	2,030	E	1926	H. B. Prichard	1941
Culpeper (4)	2,527	S	1930	R. W. Huffman	1943
Danville (1)	35,066	E	1950	T. Edward Temple (M)3	1950
Emporia (1)	5,664	O	1953	R. K. McCord (M)4	1953
Fairfax County (1)	98,557	E	1952	Carlton C. Massey (M)3	1952
Falls Church (1)	7,535	S	1950	William R. Woodbury (M)5	1950
Farmville (9)	4,375	O	1915	L. Z. Johnston, Jr.	1950
Franklin (7)	4,670	Oe	1922	Thomas B. Noland (M)2	1950
Fredericksburg (2)	12,158	S	1912	L. J. Houston, Jr. (M)	1918
Front Royal (1)	8,115	S	1930	(Vacancy)	
Galax (4)	5,248	O	1922	W. G. Andrews (AM)	1947
Hampton (1)	60,926	H	1952	William S. Coburn (M)3	1952
Harrisonburg (5)	10,810	S	1939	Arthur L. Dow (M)3	1952
Henrico County (Richmond) (4)	57,340	E	1934	Edward A. Beck 5	1952
Herndon (1)	1,461	Oe	1953	(Vacancy)	
Hopewell (7)	10,219	Sh	1924	R. Thomas Hobbs (AM)2	1952
Lexington (5)	5,976	O	1938	A. Kyle Roop (AM)	1951
Luray (2)	2,731	O	1937	T. F. Ewers (M)	1947
Lynchburg (3)	47,727	E	1920	Robert D. Morrison (M)	1949
Manassas (5)	1,804	O	1927	Garnett Y. Carpenter, Jr.	1951
Martinsville (1)	17,251	E	1949	Kent Mathewson (M)2	1949
Narrows t (3)	2,520	H	1948	William P. Larew (AM)	1952
Newport News (3)	42,358	Sh	1920	J. C. Biggins (M)	1925
Norfolk (7)	213,513	Sh	1918	H. H. George III (AM)	1952
Norton (6)	4,315	S	1936	Ross F. Walker (AM)2	1953
Orange (3)	2,571	E	1935	H. F. Knoell (M)	1941
Pearisburg (3)	2,005	O	1947	Earnest L. Quisenberry	1954
Petersburg (6)	35,054	E	1920	Roy F. Ash (M)2	1950
Portsmouth (11)	80,039	E	1917	I. G. Vass (M)3	1949

VIRGINIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Pulaski (1)	9,202	Sh	1948	Julian F. Hirst (AM)2	1952
Radford (8)	9,026	Sh	1920	W. A. Woodward (AM)2	1947
Richlands (1)	4,648	O	1952	I. T. Jessee (AM)	1952
Richmond (1)	230,310	Sh	1948	Horace H. Edwards (AM)	1954
Roanoke (2)	91,921	E	1918	Arthur S. Owens (M)2	1947
Salem (6)	6,823	E	1922	W. Frank Chapman (M)	1943
South Boston (3)	6,057	Oe	1946	Douglas G. Weiford (M)	1951
South Norfolk (6)	10,434	Sh	1947	Philip W. Ancell (M)3	1953
Staunton (7)	19,927	Sh	1908	Seth Burnley (M)2	1948
Suffolk (4)	12,339	O	1919	Edmund N. Wilkinson (M)2	1950
Tappanhannock (6)	1,011	S	1938	David S. Clark (AM)	1954
Vinton (2)	3,629	Sh	1936	Guy L. Gearhart (M)	1942
Virginia Beach (3)	5,390	S	1950	(Vacancy)	
Warrenton (3)	1,797	O	1920	Sidney Shumate	1923
Warwick (1)	39,875	H	1945	J. C. Morris (M)	1945
Waynesboro (2)	12,357	O	1928	William T. Wells (M)3	1949
Williamsburg (4)	6,735	Sh	1932	Hugh B. Rice (M)3	1948
Winchester (5)	13,841	O	1915	S. Lee Grant (M)	1939
Wytheville (4)	5,513	S	1927	Carter W. Beamer (M)	1947

WASHINGTON– 8

Bellevue (1)	6,000	E	1953	Evan E. Peterson (M)4	1953
Ellensburg (3)	8,430	E	1949	Carl M. Andresen (AM)	1953
Normandy Park (1)	1,570	E	1953	John Nicholson	1953
Port Angeles (1)	11,233	E	1952	Gerard S. Vergeer (M)3	1952
Puyallup (1)	10,010	E	1951	E. Frederick Bien (M)	1951
Sunnyside (1)	4,194	E	1948	E. G. Hubbert (M)	1948
Tacoma (1)	143,673	H	1953	Frank H. Backstrom (AM)	1953
Vancouver (1)	41,664	H	1952	James E. Neal (M)3	1952

WEST VIRGINIA– 10

Bluefield (6)	21,506	Sh	1921	William L. Kell (AM)	1951
Clarksburg (15)	32,014	Sh	1921	(Vacancy)	
Grafton (4)	7,365	H	1947	Leslie J. Loar	1953
Morgantown (5)	25,525	Sh	1921	Elmer W. Prince (M)	1933
Oak Hill (2)	4,518	H	1947	W. R. Bennett	1953
Princeton	8,279	H	1953		
St. Marys (2)	2,196	Sh	1921	J. Bernard Riggs	1925
Salem (2)	2,578	H	1948	W. C. Farson (Act.)	1950
Weirton (1)	24,005	Sh	1947	Dan Sweaney (M)	1947
Wheeling (5)	58,891	Sh	1935	Robert L. Plummer (M)	1951

WISCONSIN—16

Ashland (2)	10,640	E	1948	Harlow R. Richardson (AM)	1951
Beloit (5)	29,590	E	1929	A. D. Telfer (M)	1936
Eau Claire (2)	36,058	E	1949	David D. Rowlands (M)2	1952
Fort Atkinson (3)	6,280	E	1931	Elmore F. Klement (M)	1941
Fox Point (1)(Milwaukee)	2,585	O	1946	E. G. Teschan (M)2	1946
Greendale (4)	2,752	E	1939	John M. Kuglitsch (AM)	1950
Janesville (2)	24,899	E	1923	Warren C. Hyde (M)2	1951
Kenosha (7)	54,368	E	1922	Richard H. Custer (M)3	1952
Lake Mills	2,516	E	1954		
Marinette (2)	14,178	E	1952	K. W. Gardiner (AM)	1954
River Hills(Milwaukee)(1)	567	O	1947	E. G. Teschan (M)2	1947
Shorewood (6)	16,199	O	1926	Charles T. Henry (AM)	1953
Superior (5)	35,325	E	1941	Robert Baumberger (M)5	1950
Two Rivers (5)	10,243	E	1925	John E. Dever (AM)	1952
Watertown (1)	12,417	E	1949	Dean Van Ness (M)3	1949
Whitefish Bay (1) (Milwk.)	14,665	O	1938	Ralph H. Cahill (M)	1938

WYOMING—1

Laramie (3)	15,581	E	1942	Andrew J. Hull, Jr. (AM)	1950

ALASKA—6

Anchorage (5)	11,060	E	1946	George C. Shannon (M)3	1952
Cordova	1,165	E	1953	(Vacancy)	

ALASKA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Fairbanks (4)	5,625	E	1947	Donald H. Eyinck (AM)	1953
Ketchikan (3)	5,202	E	1948	Victor P. Guns (AM).	1953
Kodiak (1)	1,710	E	1953	Robert E. Sharp (AM)2	1953
Seward (1)	2,114	E	1953	Raymond O'Hara (M)2	1954

PUERTO RICO—1

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
San Juan (5)	223,949	S	1931	Mrs. F. Ricon de Gautier (M)	1947

CANADA

ALBERTA—1

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Lethbridge (2).	22,947	O	1927	A. L. H. Somerville (M)	1950

BRITISH COLUMBIA—3

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Kitimat (1)	3,000	O	1953	Cyril McC. Henderson (AM)	1953
Victoria (1)	51,331	O	1949	Cecil C. Wyatt (AM).	1950
West Vancouver (1)	13,990	O	1952	W. N. McDonald (AM)	1952

NEW BRUNSWICK—2

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Saint John (2)	50,779	O	1946	E. D. Walsh (AM)	1951
Woodstock t (11)	3,996	O	1919	W. M. Steeves	1949

NOVA SCOTIA—1

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Halifax (1)	85,589	Sh	1951	A. A. DeBard (AM)	1952

ONTARIO—3

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Chatham (3)	21,218	O	1922	T. M. S. Kingston	1935
Niagara Falls (3)	22,874	O	1923	W. S. Orr (AM)	1944
Sarnia (1)	38,170	Sh	1951	E. Royden Colter (M)2	1951

QUEBEC—29

City	Pop. 1950	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Arvida (3)	11,078	E	1926	R. A. Lemieux (M)	1943
Baie Comeau (3)	3,972	E	1937	Herman G. Ryland (AM)	1952
Beaconsfield (1)	1,880	E	1952	Edouard Lamoureux	1952
Cap de la Madeleine (2)	18,667	E	1947	Leo Lupien (M)2	1951
Chicoutimi (2).	23,216	E	1946	Leopold Fortin	1950
Dorval (1)	8,300	E	1953	Maurice R. Marcotte (AM)	1953
Grand 'Mere (4)	11,089	E	1920	Jean Beique (M).	1945
Hampstead (1).	3,260	E	1943	K. G. Cameron	1943
Isle Maligne (5)	482	E	1936	M. P. Rowan (AM)	1954
Lachine (1)	27,773	S	1933	Rene Laberge (M)	1939
Lac Megantic (1)	6,164	E	1948	O. Brulotte.	1948
La Tuque (8)	9,538	E	1921	Leo Archambault	1954
Louiseville (2)	4,088	E	1947	Romuald Lemay.	1952
Malartic (8)	5,983	E	1939	Roland Bourgault (AM)	1951
Montreal-East (3)	4,513	E	1925	Roland McDull (Act.) (AM)	1953
Mount Royal (2).	11,352	E	1934	W. R. J. MacNeil (M)	1945
Outremont (4)	30,057	E	1918	Armand Gagnon (M)2	1954
Quebec City (1)	200,555	E	1942	C. R. Fontaine (M).	1942
Rimouski (1)	11,565	E	1947	Leopold Garon (M)	1947
Rouyn (2)	14,633	E	1947	L. Thauvette 2	1951
St. Lambert (3)	8,615	E	1924	Percy R. Martin (AM)	1952
Saint Laurent (1)	20.426	E	1948	Lucien Toupin (M)	1948
Shawinigan Falls (3).	26,903	E	1921	Robert Dorion (M)	1939
Trois Rivieres (3)	46,074	E	1942	Roger Lord (M)2	1951
Val d'Or (3)	8,685	E	1937	J. A. Chouinard (AM)	1952
Valleyfield (2)	22,414	E	1940	Alcide Lafontaine (M)	1948
Verdun (1)	77,391	E	1938	J. R. French (M)	1938
Victoriaville (1)	13,475	E	1953	Maurice Desrosiers.	1953
Westmount (3).	25,222	E	1913	Thomas J. Hughes (M)	1950

Directories of City Officials

THE three separate directories in this Year Book contain the names of nearly 11,000 municipal officials as reported by local officials in January and February, 1954. Table XIX on the preceding pages gives the names of city and county managers for all municipalities operating with this form of government. This table also shows the year the council-manager plan was made effective, the legal authority for the plan, the number of managers each city has had, the population of each city, the number of municipalities each manager has served if more than one, and the year of appointment to his present position. Table XX contains all incorporated places over 10,000 population arranged alphabetically by state and giving 1950 populations. This table gives for each city the mayor, city clerk, chief finance officer, director of public works, fire chief, and police chief. Table XXI lists all of the cities between 5,000 and 10,000 population by state, giving the name of the mayor and city clerk of each city. In Tables XX and XXI the year of expiration of the mayor's term is indicated. All urban places of 5,000 or more population are listed alphabetically by population groups with 1950 census figures in Tables IV and V elsewhere in this Year Book. Council-manager cities in all of the following tables are indicated by an asterisk after the name of the city.

In all columns of Table XX, if there is no letter following the name the title of the individual is the same as in the column heading. The month and year the mayor's term of office expires are shown after the name of nearly all mayors. Under "Chief Finance Officer," the name shown is that of the administrative officer indicated as being chief finance officer by the official filling out the questionnaire. In this column a letter indicating the title of the individual follows nearly every name. Under "Director of Public Works," if no director was reported the name of the city engineer is shown, and if no engineer was listed the name of the superintendent or commissioner of streets is given.

The names of municipal officials not reported in this Year Book are available in most states in the form of special directories published by a state league of municipalities or a department of the state government. New and revised editions of directories issued in 1953 are listed in the section, "Sources of Information: General," in this Year Book. There are also several directories with nation-wide coverage for airport managers, health officers, housing officials, librarians, waterworks superintendents, and welfare officials. Such directories generally are published by federal agencies or by national organizations of public officials.

Table XX

DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1954

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council
P—President or President of Council

Code for City Clerk and Finance Officer:
A—Auditor
C—Controller
F—Fin. Dir. or Comr.
K—City Clerk
M—City Manager
N—Accountant
R—Recorder
S—Secretary
T—Treasurer

Code for Director of Public Works:
E—City Engineer
M—City Manager
S—Supt. of Streets

(*) indicates council-manager city, (†) special census population, (‡) acting official, "t" town, "tp" township

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
ALABAMA—20							
Anniston	31	E. C. Lloyd 10-54	L. O. Treadaway	L. O. Treadaway K	Jas. Standridge E	E. E. White	J. L. Peek
Auburn	13	G. H. Wright 10-56	W. Wilson Hill	L. E. Bush T	J. A. Baker S	C. B. Ellis	C. B. Ellis
Bessemer	28	Jap W. Bryant 10-54	Mrs. Frances C. Jones	Mrs. Frances C. Jones K	E. H. Gilmore S	Leo. B. Hill	Charles T. Mullen
Birmingham	326	J. W. Morgan 11-57	Eunice S. Hewes	C. E. Armstrong C	J. D. Webb E	H. M. Ayers	E. H. Brown‡
Decatur	20	H. R. Summer 9-56	Joe Pettey	Joe Pettey K	Leonard Moody	Floyd Elkins	J. B. Whitmire
Dothan	22	J. T. Thrower 10-56	L. R. Driggers	L. R. Driggers K	C. H. Seebat‡ E	Floyd Harris	Eddie D. Kelley
Fairfield	13	J. T. McLaughlin 10-56	William F. Poer	William F. Poer K	J. T. Duncan E	Lacey Alexander	Lacey Alexander
Florence	24	E. F. Martin 10-54	S. B. Howard	S. B. Howard K	A. E. Hall	Donal White	Noah H. Danley
Gadsden	56	Roy L. Wallace 10-54	P. M. McCall	P. M. McCall K	W. R. Hooks E	C. E. Landers	Fay Boman
Homewood	13	E. Ray Acton 10-56	Ward Brackin	Ward Brackin K		E. H. Knox	E. L. Scott
Huntsville	16	R. B. Searcy 10-56	N. M. Payne	N. M. Payne K	R. L. Mann S	Massey Talen	Grover Pylant
Mobile	129	H. R. Luscher 10-57	S. H. Hendrix	H. G. Zeigler C	Harry L. Fisher E	L. L. Petrey	Dudley E. McFadyen
Montgomery	107	W. A. Gayle 10-55	Silas D. Cater	H. L. Hughes C	O. L. Skinner E	R. L. Lampley	G. J. Ruppenthal
Opelika	12	Ealon M. Lamber 10-55	W. F. Pearson	W. F. Pearson K	N. L. McCrory	G. A. Mitchell	Floyd H. Mann
Phenix City	23	(not reporting)					
Prichard	19	G. V. Dismukes 9-56	Berniece H. Centanne	B. H. Centanne K	E. J. Ladd E	W. E. Dixon	E. C. Anderson
Selma	23	Chris B. Heinz 9-56	C. C. Ward	C. C. Ward K	F. H. Terry S	H. H. Berry	E. W. Mullen
Sheffield	11	C. L. Beard P 9-57	E. S. Enochs	E. S. Enochs K	S. Alexander E	Jas. E. Tirey	Bob Price
Talladega	13	J. L. Hardwick 10-55	A. R. Decatur	A. R. Decatur K	H. A. Churchill S	Howard Lanier	L. D. McGhee
Tuscaloosa	46	J. Hal McCall	W. F. Da Lee	W. F. Da Lee K	A. C. Parker E	E. L. Mathews	Wm. C. Tompkins‡
ARIZONA—3							
Mesa	17	Geo. N. Goodman 6-56	Marston Richards	Marston Richards K	T. J. Nesbitt E	H. D. Hutchinson	G. K. Brimhall‡
Phoenix*	129†	Hohen Foster	John E. Burke	J. L. Williams F	Kenneth K. King	G. L. Simpson	Chas. P. Thomas
Tucson*	49†	Fred Emery 5-55	Ivan R. Hawkins	L. H. Wixson A	Niel B. Faunce	John C. Sievert	Don J. Hays
ARKANSAS—12							
Blytheville	16	E. R. Jackson 1-56	W. I. Malin	W. I. Malin K	A. L. Wood E	Roy Head	John W. Foster
Camden	11	Walter H. Laney 1-56	F. P. Benson	F. P. Benson K	E. A. Rich E	D. M. Teague	G. B. Cole
El Dorado	23	A. C. Neel 1-57	Geo. W. Jackson	Geo. W. Jackson K	Carl C. Burkett E	Frank H. Smith	Wm. E. Hickman
Fayetteville	17	Roy Scott 1-56	J. W. McGehee	Harold F. Zick A	Wm. C. Smith E	Burl Skelton	Pearl Watts
Fort Smith	53†	H. R. Hestand 4-57	Carl R. Atkins	Chas. S. Mankin T	Jay Medlen E	R. L. Rudd	Jones Floyd

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Helena	11	James T. Hornor	Mrs. C. M. Tappan	Vivian Rabb T	L. R. Parmelee E	John Beveliaque	W. T. Phillips
Hot Springs	29	Floyd A. Housley	Emmett Jackson R	Emmett Jackson R	John Faye E	Geo. Sanders	John Ermey
Jonesboro	16	H. Sanderson 1-56	Faye J. Brown	Faye J. Brown K	Jim Reynolds S	J. M. Coleman	Wes Mooneyham
Little Rock	102	Pratt C. Remmel 1-56	H. C. Graham	H. C. Graham K	W. Finley Williams E	G. L. Nalley	Marvin Potts
North Little Rock .	44	A. C. Perry 1-56	Percy H. Machin	Mrs. R.M.S. Butner T	Shelby Smith	J. P. Caldwell	Jack Pyle
Pine Bluff	37	Offie Lites 1-56	E. A. Pledger	E. A. Pledger K	Crud Caldwell E	Geo. Alford	Met L. Galliger
Texarkana.	16	Haskell Hay 12-55	L. V. Young	Milton Oats T	Geo. R. Felton	W. F. Walsh	May A. Tackett
CALIFORNIA—105							
Alameda*	64	L. W. Sweeney 4-55	Shirley Tennier	B. E. Jost A	Mark J. Hanna E	Thos. M. Lane	Geo. R. Doran
Albany	18	Lewis M. Howell	Myrtle J. McLean	G. L. Higgins T	H. N. McLaughlin E	Fred A. Pimental	S. C. Williams
Alhambra*.	54†	T. D'Arcy Quinn 6-54	Madeline Woodbury	Madeline Woodbury K	W. M. Jarrett E	Cecil Lochard	James I. Condie
Anaheim*	22†	Chas. A. Pearson 4-56	Chas. E. Griffith	Chas. E. Griffith K	Geo. E. Holyoke	Edw. Stringer	Mark A. Stevenson
Antioch*	11	Wm. R. Beasley, Jr. 4-54	Jean S. Fashbaugh	Geo. W. Watts C	B. H. Maynard E	J. J. Grangnelli	Harry H. Boyer
Arcadia*.	29†	J. S. Schmocker 4-54	Walter Cornish	R. T. Andersen F	R. M. Rogers E	James Nellis	Neil ANderson
Azusa.	13†	H. S. Jackson C 4-54	James Miller	James Miller K	Emile Gipp S	Marlowe Madison	A. L. Kendricks
Bakersfield*	35	M. J. Carnakis 4-55	Marian Irvin	W. W. Smith T	J. Holfelder E	P. C. Pifer	H. V. Grayson
Bell	15	I. W. Butler	Wm. H. Poole	Wm. H. Poole K	John Manok S	Adolph Treder	Jas. E. Irwin
Berkeley*	114	L. Cross 5-55	Ruth Kemp	Mabel Jensen A	Samuel Jacka	H. Le Strange	John Holstrom
Beverly Hills. . . .	29	Floyd E. Fischer 4-54	F. E. Anderson	F. E. Anderson K	H. J. Scott	Lloyd B. Canfield	C. H. Anderson
Brawley*.	12	W. V. McClain	Chas. A. Warren	H. A. Staub T	Jeff Kissee	Leroy Jones	G. H. Gabard
Burbank*.	88†	Carl King	Naomi Putnam	Jos. Ferrick F	C. W. Paige E	W. J. Taylor	Rex Andrews
Burlingame	20	U. S. Simonds, Jr.	H. K. White A	H. K. White A	Geo. J. Marr E	Wm. E. Patsel	R. C. Theuer
Chico*	12	Theo. Meriam 4-55	Grace Strong	Margery Ames A	Fred Davis	E. Brouillard	James R. Evans
Chula Vista*	26†	Geo. De Wolfe	K. P. Campbell	G. K. Grant F	R. A. Floyd M	Geo. Lee	B. T. McCollum
Colton	15†	Paul Young 4-54	E. Davis	W. C. Watson F	N. A. Neste E	Geo. C. Carter	L. S. Charlesworth
Compton*	56†	F. G. Bussing 6-57	Mrs. C. J. Harlan	H. S. Scott C	Don W. Robins E	L. W. Parsons	Wm. K. Ingram
Corona*	10	Chas. R. Miller 5-54	Robt. N. Annis	Wm. Hirschmann F	Victor J. VanLint	G. M. Hart	Joe S. Lowery
Coronado*.	17†	L. M. Harmon 4-56	A. A. Mathewson	A. A. Mathewson K	Robert Hitch S	Chas. Damren	Robt. Manchester
Culver City*	28†	Leroy J. Koos 4-54	Theo. R. Owings	Theo. R. Owings K	J. I. Bothwell	J. A. Kearney	W. N. Hildebrand
Daly City.	15	A. J. Gaggero 4-54	B. C. Ross	B. C. Ross K	Edwin H. Smith E	J. E. Kennedy	R. A. Petrocchi
El Centro*.	13	Brand Painter 4-54	Irvin Maupin	Irvin Maupin K	James Cope‡	R. R. Birchfield	Wyatt Briggs
El Cerrito*	22†	M. E. Bostock 4-54	Maryellen Foley	Maryellen Foley K	R. R. Randall E	O. A. Burnett	H. A. Thulin
Eureka	23	Geo. C. Jacobs 7-55	Ruby C. Shanahan	Ruby C. Shanahann K	W. T. Woodcock	A. D. Pettengill	C. Emahiser
Fresno	92	G. G. Dunn 4-57	D. E. Roughton	D. E. Roughton K	Leroy Martin E	Gayle V. Coger	Henry Morton
Fullerton	23†	Hugh W. Warden 4-54	Carrie D. Adams	Carrie D. Adams K	Ray R. Ribal E	Lloyd W. Eckels	E. E. Garner
Gardena	17†	Jas. L. Rush	Mrs. L. W. Randolph	Mrs. L. W. Randolph K	C. G. Borgen S	G. C. Springstead	Elmo W. Field
Glendale*	96	Hal E. Wright 4-55	Glenn Chapman	A. H. Haak C	J. C. Albers E	Edw. H. Aiman	Carl R. Eggers
Hanford*.	10	Otto R. Gribi 4-54	Arthur E. Hird	Arthur E. Hird K	Grant C. Potter E	Ernest Filippi	Ray O. Stanley
Hawthorne*	21†	V. Zaccaglin	Kenneth Keel	L. S. O'Rourke T	Kyle Forrest E	Joy M. West	Harry Severns
Hayward*	24†	Wm. O. Wilson	Irene T. Jamieson	Neal R. Bearden F	Harry H. Shatto	M. Jimenez	George Forth
Hermosa Beach . .	14†	T. C. Sheehan	Bonnie Bright	Bonnie Bright K	R. L. Smith	Fred Kelterer	F. C. Harlow
Huntington Park . .	29	Geo. A. Willson 4-54	Agnes R. Platt	Agnes R. Platt K	H. E. Robinson E	John M. Slocum	Wm. A. Salvin
Inglewood*.	50†	Geo. C. England 4-55	Leonard C. Fox	Jack Ference F	Walter E. Kennedy E	Bacil Roberts	Carl C. Cupp

La Mesa*	16†	F. Miles Nagel 4-56	Lester Freeman	Lester Freeman K	Albert Smelko	Raymond Lyles	Glenn Adams
Lodi*	14	Mrs. M. R. Richey 4-54	Henry A. Glaves, Jr.	Fred C. Wilson F	A. C. Heckenlaible E	Geo. D. Polenske	Fred R. Hunt
Long Beach*	251	Lyman B. Sutter 6-54	Margaret L. Heartwell	S. M. Roberts F	Jas. P. Kincaid	Frank S. Sandeman	Wm. H. Dovey
Los Angeles	2,105†	Norris Poulson 6-57	Walter C. Peterson	Dan O. Hoye C	Lloyd Aldrich E	John H. Alderson	Wm. H. Parker
Lynwood*	28†	J. Jack Willard	H. M. Campbell	H. M. Campbell K	A. J. Bateman M	Earl Galleher	Paul Kerr
Madera.	13†	A. J. Barsotti 4-54	Robt. A. Young	Robt. A. Young K	Albert C. Norton E	J. T. Brammer	Walter E. Thomas
Manhattan Beach*.	26†	Edw. W. Linaker 4-56	Herman R. Brandt	L. E. Younggren T	F. C. Butcher E	Rothwell H. Swain	Henry G. Sights
Maywood.	13†	L. U. Young 4-54	Isabel L. Dedmore	Milton Strauss T	R. H. Nieweg S	C. M. Coon	Wm. H. Durham
Menlo Park*	22†	M. S. Belangie 4-54	Margaret A. Becker	C. L. Longson M	Leonard Klein	Thomas Cuff	Geo. J. Potter
Merced*	18†	Frank S. Arnold 4-55	A. H. Groesel	A. V. Henderson F	Wm. A. Presseller	Geo. Coolures	Wm. C. Coleman
Modesto*.	17	Harry Marks 4-55	Rex Gailfus	Fred Lawrence F	Marvin Ray	Jack Wemyss	J. C. Neel
Monrovia*.	24†	Robt. T. Radford 4-54	Walter Gerfen	Walter Gerfen K	Fritz Zapf E	F. T. Becker	Grant Petersen
Montebello	26†	Earl L. Stockwell 4-56	S. W. Karnes, Jr.	S. W. Karnes, Jr. K	John L. Cole E	W. W. Thatcher‡	M. L. Peek
Monterey*.	19†	D. H. Searle 5-55	Edw. C. Walker	C. E. Colburn A	M. R. Pearce E	Gregory Teaby	Chas. Simpson
Monterey Park* . .	25†	Jas. T. Bradshaw 4-56	Arthur W. Langley	Harry W. Weber F	M. J. Carozza E	Edw. McElhannon	Herman E. Conaway
Napa*.	14	Geo. C. Warner	Allen R. Thorpe	Perry Scott A	H. C. McDonald E	V. D. Van Sant	Sherwood Munk
National City* . . .	27†	Frank Sarn	Irene Alston	Irene Alston K	B. J. Gautereaux M	J. C. Bailey	H. D. Smith
Newport Beach* . .	17†	Norman H. Miller 4-56	C. K. Priest	K. R. Hannahs C	J. B. Webb E	R. J. Briscoe	John L. Upson
Oakland*.	385	C. E. Rishell 7-57	Chas. M. Don	David V. Rosen C	John Morin S	J. H. Burke	Lester J. Divine
Oceanside*	18†	Max McComas 4-54	John H. Landes	John H. Landes K	Robt. A. Weese	Walter Johnson	Edwin W. Patrick
Ontario*	26†	G. E. McQuatters 4-54	C. C. Peabody	D. N. Cooley A	R. E. Mills E	L. H. Hopkins	H. W. Swinney
Orange	12†	E. J. Bandick 4-54	T. H. Elijah	T. H. Elijah K	Chas. Morgan	George Horton	Thos. V. Towns
Oxnard*	26†	Rudolph Beck 4-54	Ethel Dale	Lyell Cash A	Earl Imus E	F. O. Witt	C. T. Hartmeyer
Palo Alto*.	34†	Jas. G. Marshall 7-54	Winifred Kidd	Maurice H. Moore C	H. M. Witbeck E	Louis F. Ledford	Wm. A. Hydie
Pasadena*.	105	Clarence A. Winder 5-57	Clara B. MacLellan	O. A. Dietrich C	Douglas C. Mackenzie E	S. H. Edmondson	Clarence H. Morris
Petaluma*.	10	V. J. Schoeningh 7-57	Gladys R. Wallin	Gladys R. Wallin K	Donald E. Baird E	D. J. Nielsen	M. Del Maestro
Piedmont	10	Osgood Murdock	John D. Preston	R. Earl Fisher T	Arthur Boscow S	Frank J. Sandy	Wm. V. Pflaum
Pittsburg*.	13	Leo Hosier	Mary Koregelos	F. M. Billeci T	Chas. Ferreira	V. J. Sudero	S. P. Jimno
Pomona*.	45†	Arthur H. Cox 4-55	C. Harry Doremus	Cecil L. Marler C	Glenn A. Crawford E	Robt. A. Crawford	Ralph E. Parker
Redding*.	10	Bill Anthony 4-54	Dorothy C. Blood	Ray Throop C	H. I. Stites M	H. T. Klaukens	Scott Lincecum
Redlands*	20†	Hugh M. Folkins	Harry R. Whaley	Harry R. Whaley K	Chas. L. Foulke E	Carl M. Rundberg	Winford E. Slaughter
Redondo Beach* . .	36†	Dr. J. Russell Shea 5-57	Fred M. Arnold	Fred M. Arnold K	Franz C. Nybye M	H. E. Mott, Jr.	A. Lowell Hopkins
Redwood City* . . .	34†	Floyd D. Granger 4-54	Ralph S. Dodge	J. J. Brophy A	Glenn M. Jain E	Joseph Lodi	Stanley D. Wood
Richmond*.	100	Ed J. J. McKeegan 7-54	John N. DeRoy	B. K. Peterson A	Edw. A. Hoffman E	Henry J. Schmidt	Ernest F. Phipps
Riverside*	57†	Edw. V. Dales 4-57	W. G. Waite	H. W. Pierson C	M. H. Irvine E	Ray E. Allen	J. A. Bennett
Sacramento*	138	W. A. Hicks 1-56	Harry G. Denton	A. O. Hoover C	E. A. Fairbairn E	Terence Mulligan	Jas. V. Hicks
Salinas*	18†	Dan Bardin 6-55	F. E. Heple	F. E. Heple K	Harris Munger, Jr. E	Geo. Von Soosten	R. J. McIntyre
San Bernardino . .	74†	Geo. C. Blair	Jack T. Felton	H. B. Carson T	O. H. Brodie E	D. E. Littleton	J. W. Ellis‡
San Bruno*	12	Jas. V. Fitzgerald, Jr. 4-54	Ralph E. Woodman	Ralph E. Woodman K	C. L. White M	Jos. Senger	Wm. Maher
San Buenaventura*	17	Chas. W. Petit 4-55	Chas. W. Reiman	Chas. W. Reiman K	J. Edw. Sheehy E	Andrew J. Comstock	Strevell G. Taylor
San Carlos*.	17†	Cecil L. Ball 5-54	Kathleen M. Grant	Harry L. Grant M	Richard Renney	Lyle Clark	Geo. P. Seely
San Diego*	435†	John D. Butler 5-55	Fred W. Sick	John McQuilken F	Richard Gallagher	Geo. E. Courser	Adam E. Jansen
San Fernando. . . .	14†	D. P. Loomis 4-56	Ray A. Woods	Ray A. Woods K	Ray Walker	Reed Van Bebber	Walter Heebing
San Francisco . . .	775	Elmer E. Robinson 1-56	John A. McGrath	Harry D. Ross C	Sherman Duckel	Frank P. Kelly	Michael Gaffey
San Gabriel*	20	Paul T. Erskine 4-54	Carl E. Gruendler M	Catherine Thomas C	H. B. Keebaugh E	Geo. Duguid	Frank T. Carpenter
San Jose*.	102†	Parker L. Hathaway 6-54	Dorothy Covill	Harry A. Young A	Harold J. Flannery E	Lester A. O'Brien	J. R. Blackmore
San Leandro* . . .	28	Thos. O. Knick	Herbert H. Burbank	Reuel N. Lindahl F	Richard F. Lovejoy	John A. Kearney	A. J. Lamoureux
San Luis Obispo . .	16†	Fred H. Lucksinger 5-55	J. H. Fitzpatrick	J. H. Fitzpatrick K	G. Homer Hamlin E	James Waldmeier	
San Marino*.	11	Corson W. Ide 4-56	E. R. Kerr	E. R. Kerr K	Paul F. Barton S	Glenn F. McCluny	Glenn F. McCluny

TABLE XX –DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
San Mateo*	52†	F. H. Campbell	Wm. J. O'Farrell	Wm. F. Cornett, Jr.	Norman J. Stiene E	Hugh F. Morris	Martin C. McDonnell
San Pablo	14	R. W. Pelletreau 4-54	Gertrude Yurko	Gertrude Yurko K		Manuel Mello	W. A. Pedretti
San Rafael*	15†	Edw. Culver 4-55	W. L. Morgan	W. L. Morgan K	Norris Rawles	C. M. Johansen	Frank Kelly
Santa Ana*	52†	Courtney R. Chandler	Erma Keeler	Hal Rager F	Hugh Neighbour	John Garthe	Harry I. Fink‡
Santa Barbara* . .	45	J. T. Rickard 5-55	Faye Griffen	Robert Hutton T	C. W. Moore E	C. L. Tenney	Reginald Cooley
Santa Clara*	14†	Wm. P. Kiely	A. S. Belick	Jos. F. Base M	Edgar C. Schott E	Leonard J. George	Wm. J. Garrity
Santa Cruz*	22	C. L. Dysle 4-54	A. J. Miller	A. J. Miller K	A. D. Russell E	John T. Sinnott	Al Huntsman
Santa Maria	10	G. E. Seaman 4-54	C. E. Winter	E. L. Cunningham T	J. L. Raymond	F. W. Crakes	F. C. McCasin
Santa Monica* . . .	75†	Thos. J. McDermott 4-55	Kenneth O. Grubb	Wm. A. Hard C	Maurice M. King E	Chas. N. Carrell	H. W. Hutchinson
Santa Paula*	11	Warren L. King 4-54	Rebecca Harris	Lela Frederick T	Guy D. Atmon	George Harding	J. F. Engledow‡
Santa Rosa*	18	Leon Reynaud 4-54	John Hawkes	Walter Vaughan F	F. B. Sarles E	George Magee	Melvin Flohr
South Gate	51†	Milo Dellmann 4-54	Herbert C. Peiffer	Herbert C. Peiffer K	Newman B. Smith E	David F. Glines	J. C. Gutting
South Pasadena*. .	18†	J. C. Partsch 4-54	Marjorie Merritt	Marjorie Merritt K	J. R. Rasmussen E	D. J. Lavenbarg	Clifton J. Brown
S. San Francisco*.	19	Emilio Cortesi	Arthur Rodondi	Arthur Rodondi K	Louis H. Goss	A. J. Welte	Louis Belloni
Stockton*	71	Harvey M. Stull 11-54	B. L. Trahern	W. M. Riddell F	Marshall Dunlap E	Lyle Stevenson	J. A. O'Keefe
Torrance*.	45†	Mervin M. Schwab 4-56	Albert H. Bartlett	Albert H. Bartlett K	Ronald W. Bishop E	Jake J. Benner	W. H. Haslam‡
Tulare*.	12	Jim Ingle 4-55	Hazel Hoyt	Fannie Besse T	B. P. Westhamper E	R. E. Rounsaville	Virgil Kelly
Vallejo*	35†	Geo. C. Demmon 5-55	Melvin F. Brooks	D. J. Madden A	T. D. Kilkenny E	John McCormack	Jack Stiltz
Visalia*	12	Ira J. Chrisman 4-55	Jean S. Banks	J. D. Rippy C	Geo. E. Chrissakis E	Walter A. Wood	Frank Bentzen
Watsonville	12	W. J. C. Ramsay 5-55	F. J. O'Brien	F. J. O'Brien K	Royal E. Fowle E	J. C. Hagerty	Frank E. Osmer
Whittier*	29†	Chas. G. Sword 4-56	Guy N. Dixon	Carrol Haffner T	Jack W. Sheetz	Arch B. Alford	Ocie C. Smith
COLORADO—10							
Aurora	11	Wm. B. Mansfield 1-56	Vernon Wildman	Vernon Wildman K	Robt. J. Chandler E	Geo. N. Moorhead	Spencer C. Garrett
Boulder*	20	John D. Gillaspie 1-57	Leonard R. Jones	Leonard R. Jones K	Trafton H. Bean E	Emil A. Johnson	M. M. Teegarden
Colorado Springs*.	45	C. Harry Blunt 4-55	R. F. Sonnekson	Mrs. Louis Huff A	Jas. J. Murray	Irvin B. Bruce	Walter H. Kuenning
Denver	416	Quigg Newton 6-55	Thos. G. Currigan	Wm. H. McNichols A	Thos. P. Campbell	Allie Feldman	H. E. Forsyth
Englewood*	17	Dr. H. G. Weigand 12-55	J. L. Barron	J. L. Barron K	Neil W. Barde E	R. Geo. Woods	J. M. Kollar
Fort Collins* . . .	15	Robert Hays 4-54	Miles House	Miles House K	Howard Evans E	Clifford Carpenter	Orville Kelley
Grand Junction* . .	15	H. O. Colescott P 5-54	Helen C. Tomlinson	Fred E. Hagie T	John A. Burton E	Charles Downing	Joe Keith
Greeley*.	20	Oscar Beck 11-55	Mort Balch	Mort Balch K	Geo. Fellows E	E. A. Brumley	C. C. Hunter
Pueblo*.	64	Carl D. Bryan 1-56	Mary E. Weaver	Alva W. Sloan F	Glenn S. Turner E.	Ed. G. Colglazier	Roy F. Harper
Trinidad*	12	D. M. Murray 1-56	Eugene Aiello	Eugene Aiello K	H. H. Kellum E	C. W. Nolan	Chas. Garlutzo
CONNECTICUT—36							
Ansonia	19	Wm. T. Sheasby 12-54	Paul E. Schumacher	Gerald F. Hill T	Thos. F. Pratt S	Leslie Gardner	Wm. J. O'Brien
Bridgeport	159	Jasper McLevy 11-55	Fred Schwarzkopf	John J. Morris C	Peter J. Brewster	Sylvester Jennings	John A. Lyddy
Bristol.	36	James P. Casey 11-55	Rolfe E. Rowe	Edgar C. Hannan C	Timothy Donovan	Geo. C. Graham	E. S. Crowley
Danbury	22	John P. Previdi	Chas. M. Hatch	F. W. Schneider T	Walter J. Scott	John H. Ireland	F. Mazzia
Darien t	12	Thos. F. Kerrigan C 10-55	A. L. Brunner	A. L. Brunner K	Walter A. Bates S		Edw. Mugavero
Derby	10	Anthony Dirienzo	Jas. S. Donahue	Jas. S. Donahue K	John Benanto	E. J. Cotter, Jr.	Thos. Van Etten
East Hartford t . .	30	John W. Torpey 10-55	Wm. E. Hines	E. J. Paganetti F	Geo. Penney	Frank Dagon	T. Kelleher
East Haven t. . . .	12	(not reporting)					
Enfield t	15	T. F. Conley C 6-55	Robt. W. Child	Robt. W. Child K	Andrew Korona S	Thos. Furey	Earl Reynolds

Fairfield t	30	D. L. Kinnie C 11-55	Samuel Glover	Frederick R. Fish F	Frank E. Daniels E	Thos. J. Carroll	James Kranyik
Greenwich t	41	C. C. Gisborne 1-56	Frederick Barrett	Wm. H. Sherman F	Walter F. Johnson E	Stuart M. Potter	John M. Gleason
Hamden t	30	Leon A. Booth C 10-55	W. D. Connor	W. D. Connor K	Valentine Dyer E	Raymond C. Spencer	H. H. Barrows
Hartford*	177	D. J. DeLucco 12-55	Wm. A. Linnane	Robt. L. Duffy F	Chas. W. Cooke	Henry G. Thomas	M. J. Godfrey
Manchester t* . . .	34	S. G. Bowers 11-54	S. J. Turkington	Leroy Norris	Jas. H. Sheekey E		Herman O. Schendel
Meriden	44	Henry D. Altobello 1-56	Ruth E. Payne	M. P. Kuta C	C. Carpenter	F. Petrucelli	M. Carroll
Middletown	30	S. K. Bailey	F. J. Roccapriore	Mark F. Dunn C	S. C. Cannon	J. F. Dunn	J. J. Pomfret
Milford t*	27		George Weed	C. W. O'Key F	L. F. Kniffin	R. F. Coley	Arthur Harris
Naugatuck	17	Chas. F. Clark 5-55	Chas. F. Daly	Chas. F. Daly K	Chas. D. Curtis E	Edw. Galvin	J. J. Gormley
New Britain	74	J. L. Sullivan 4-54	H. E. Scheuy	Wm. H. Judd	L. Majewicz	Geo. Scarlett, Sr.	Daniel Cosgrove
New Haven	164	Richard C. Lee 1-56	Milton Rice	F. L. Cronan C	A. T. Barbieri	Thos. Collins	H. O. Young
New London*	31	Thos. J. Griffin 10-54	Henry L. McGuire	H. G. Huntley F	Chas. P. DeBiasi E	Frank Sullivan	J. J. Courtney
Norwalk	49	Irving C. Freese 11-55	Wm. J. Creagh	L. A. Kupan C	Paul J. James	Chas. A. Volk	Max Orlins
Norwich*	23	J. E. Sweeney P 11-55	J. Dyer Potter	A. J. Gerard C	H. M. Walz	Wm. B. Confrey	J. L. Gendron
Shelton	13	Malach Le May 12-54	R. Pascucillo	Edw. Miller T	Robt. Marsden	Wm. Purcell	Wm. S. Donovan
Stamford	74	T. F. J. Quigley 12-55	Jos. V. Toner	T. Morrissey, Jr. F	Jas. Manning	Victor Veit	John B. Brennan
Stratford t*	33	D. Jas. Morey C 10-55	W. H. Wilcoxson	A. B. Vermilya F	Richard E. Blake	T. S. Lockwood	P. J. Flanagan
Torrington	28	Wm. T. Carroll 11-55	A. G. Constable	Edwin J. Dowd T	Wm. F. Nierintz E	Edw. F. Goodman	H. E. Meade
Wallingford	12	Edw. Leonard C 1-56	Gerald Harrington	Loretta Kane T	Russell Boyce E	John Czine	Edw. Loughlin
Waterbury	104	R. E. Snyder 1-56	Wm. A. Sirica	A. E. Furlong F	H. C. Whitlock E	F. T. Scully	Wm. J. Roach
Watertown t	11	Stuart Atwood C 10-55	Mabel B. Hannon	Carrie A. Bush T		M. H. McCleery	F. L. Minnucci
West Hartford t* .	44	C. Edwin Carlson 4-55	Everett D. Dow	Rodney L. Loomis M	Rodney L. Loomis M	Thos. H. Donnelley	W. A. Sandstrom
West Haven t . . .	32	E. E. Scranton C	E. F. Raffile	E. F. Raffile K	John F. Lynch E	W. S. Johnson	James P. Cannon
Westport t	12	W. C. Crossman C 11-55	Mrs. Rowland	H. Wake F		H. Shippey	John A. Dolan
Wethersfield t . . .	13	Burton A. Harris C 6-54	Arthur A. Willard	Francis C. Cignoli N	Philip O. Roberts E	John F. McCue	T. J. Sullivan
Willimantic	14	F. Bergeron 11-55	Roger Paulhus	Roger Paulhus K	Alexis Caisse	Leo Rivard	F. Laramie
Windsor t*	12	Jas. J. Hartnett C 10-55	George Tudan	Albert F. Young N	Robert B. Weiss M	G. A. Patterson	Arthur G. Wall

DELAWARE—1

Wilmington	110	August Walz 7-56	Roy Willets	Alex Abrahams T	E. F. Koester E	G. Morgan	H. J. Wadman

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—1

Washington	802	Samuel Spencer	G. M. Thornett	Jas. L. Martin F	Louis W. Prentiss E	Millard H. Sutton	Robt. V. Murray

FLORIDA—28

Bradenton	14	A. Sterling Hall 1-56	Harold F. Siver	Harold F. Siver K	R. B. Culler	A. W. Harris	Clyde C. Benton
Clearwater*	16	H. M. Brown	H. G. Wingo	F. Abernathy F	Sidney Lickton E	Peter Treola	Geo. McClamma
Coral Gables* . . .	20	D. H. Hendrick, Jr. 4-55	E. B. Poorman	E. B. Poorman K	L. W. Robinson, Jr.	J. H Hardin	W. G. Kimbrough
Daytona Beach* . .	30	John R. Tamm 1-55	Rhea B. Mordt	Rhea B. Mordt K	Chas. H. Moneypenny	G. B. Chapman	A. B. Moore
Fort Lauderdale* .	36	C. M. Carlisle 5-55	S. H. Marshall	G. M. Wall T	E. L. Patterson E	J. R. Carter	R. R. Kelley
Fort Myers	13	H. M. Edwards 11-54	Sara Nell Williams	Sara Nell Williams K	Wm. A. Grimes	Shep Bass	B. A. Underhill
Fort Pierce*	14	Wallace Sample 12-54	G. M. Mitchell	G. M. Mitchell K	Corbett Keen S	R. M. Register‡	Otis Alford‡
Gainesville*	27	C. B. Bohannon, Jr. 3-54	A. C. O'Neill	A. C. O'Neill K	R. B. Sensabaugh E	H. J. Richardson	Wm. D. Joiner
Hialeah	20	H. M. Lander 9-55	Jas. H. Goodlet	Jas. H. Goodlet K	Geo. Wheeler S	A. R. Chapman, Sr.	H. U. Warner
Hollywood*	14	Alfred G. Ryll 5-55	Blanche E. Mann	B. R. Bolen F	Geo. A. Gieseke E	H. L. Cook	P. A. Thompson
acksonville	205	Haydon Burns 6-55	W. C. Almand R	J. E. Pace A	W. G. Daniel E	F. C. Kelly	Sherman Cannon
Key West*	26	C. B. Harvey 11-55	Victor Lowe	Craig Bowen F	Ivan Roberts	Chas. Cremata	R. Cabrera‡
akeland*	31	W. Y. Wooten 1-55	L. R. Shuman	L. R. Shuman K	John Stokes	V. T. Rinehart	Leo Brooker
ake Worth*	12	Jas. A. Stafford 4-55	R. T. O'Connor	J. R. Hodgson T	R. C. Howard	C. E. Brause	G. S. Sanders

TABLE XX –DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Miami*	249	A. Aronovitz 11-55	F. L. Correll	G. N. Shaw F	R. A. Williams	N. L. Wheeler, Sr.	W. E. Headley, Jr.
Miami Beach*	46	Harold Shapiro 6-55	C. W. Tomlinson	C. W. Tomlinson K	M. N. Lipp E	D. C. Kennett	R. J. Shepard
North Miami*	11	Thomas Sasso 9-55	E. May Avil	E. May Avil K	D. H. McAuley	Warren Bach†	Karl Engel
Ocala*	12	Dr. R. C. Cumming	H. C. Sistrunk	H. C. Sistrunk K	T. R. Triplett	T. B. Sexton	K. C. Alvarez
Orlando	52	J. Rolfe Davis 1-56	Ed McDowell	J. Edw. Greaves C	A. B. Herndon E	Paul Pennington	Frank C. Welch
Panama City*	26	Carl R. Gray 3-55	Leon Mathis	Leon Mathis K	C. C. Spivey	A. T. Revell	Geo. W. McCall
Pensacola*	43	C. P. Mason 6-55	J. E. Frenkel	J. E. Frenkel K	R. D. Hinson E	Claude Wright	Crosby Hall
St. Augustine*	14	R. Aubrey Davis 5-54	Pauline Boyt	G. Marvin Grier M	G. Marvin Grier M	E. W. Hartley	Wm. Lindsey
St. Petersburg*	97	S. G. Johnson 7-55	Baynard E. Cook F	Baynard E. Cook F	Frank O. Lee	S. O. Griffith	J. R. Reichert
Sanford*	12	E. Higginbotham 1-55	Heidt Sayer	Heidt Sayer K	W. E. Knowles E	Mack Cleveland	Roy Williams
Sarasota*	19	B. H. Hopkins, Jr. 12-55	L. B. Ashby	Chas. H. Pickett T	Max Sturm	Jas. R. Cowsert	Robt. N. Wilson
Tallahassee*	27	Wm. T. Mayo 2-54	Geo. C. White	Geo. C. White K	Palmer Munroe	Earl Levy	F. Stoutamire
Tampa	125	Curtis Hixon 11-55	P. R. Bourquardez	H. D. Pelhank C	R. K. Van Camp E	L. D. Blanton	B. J. Roberts
West Palm Beach*	43	E. V. Faircloth	Mrs. J. R. Gardner	Jas. J. Mott M	D. A. Hanlon	J. H. Witherspoon	J. L. Alge
GEORGIA—23							
Albany*	31	J. W. Smith 1-56	Mrs. S. T. Dillingham	T. J. Williams F	E. J. Ford E	J. J Romeo	Morton Burnett
Americus	11	F. P. Bowen 1-55	A. D. Gatewood, Jr.	Geo. Teaford F	Geo. Earl Ansley E	H. K. Henderson	R. M. Cansler
Athens	28	Jack R. Wells 12-55	A. G. Smith	A. G. Smith K	J. G. Beacham E	W. C. Thompson	C. O. Roberts
Atlanta	331	Wm. B. Hartsfield 12-57	J. L. Richardson	R. Earl Landers C	Clarke Donaldson	C. C. Styron	H. T. Jenkins
Augusta	72	H. L. Hamilton 1-55	Thos. D. Beckum	C. G. Paschal C	M. P. Phillips	J. C. Wilkerson	F. B. Green
Brunswick*	18	Hubert W. Lang 1-55	Mrs. R. Jennings	Mrs. L. M. Stephens T	Amos Williams E	J. W. Greenfield	J. E. Register
College Park	15	M. T. Anderson 1-55	Mary A. Hunt	Mary A. Hunt K	H. E. Whelchel E	J. B. Eley	T. O. Smith
Columbus*	80	Ralph P. Sayers 12-54	H. G. Brannon	Frances Henderson N	D. T. Grider	T. C. Turner	E. S. Moncrieff
Dalton	16	Walter H. Bolling	Guy Kiester	J. K. Dickson A	V. D. Paustt	Luther Broome	L. L. Vining
Decatur*	22	A. Mell Turner 1-55	Mrs. M. H. Christian	L. V. Bean M	S. A. Roos‡ E	J. D. Peek	Luther Spinks
Dublin	10	J. F. Pierce 1-55	A. F. Geeslin K	A. F. Geeslin K	D. A. Bedingfield S	S. V. Holmes	Tillman Jones
East Point	21	A. A. Roberts	E. L. Cole	W. P. Kidd T	G. Sparks	Max Wiggins	W. H. Tylor
Gainesville*	12	R. M. Knickerbocker	Geo. A. Whiten	Bert W. Fulford M	H. L. Pittard E	R. E. Spence	Hoyt Henry
Griffin*	14	C. A. Kendrick C 12-54	Mrs. Annie Cook	W. E. George M	J. T. Bearden E	S. E Simonton	Leo D. Blackwell
La Grange*	25	Frank Tigner 12-55	C. H. Day	C. H. Day K	R. M. Hadley	Rufus Dorman	T. E. McClung
Macon	70	B. F. Merrit, Jr. 11-55	Alex Cameron	H. W. Pittman F	J. C. Hardy	B. H. Brown	Ben T. Watkins
Marietta	21	Sam J. Welsch 12-55	Ebbie Lance, Jr.	Ebbie Lance, Jr. K	C. C. Davis, Jr. E	H. A. Schaffer	Ernest R. Sanders
Moultrie*	12	W. B. Withers 10-57	James Humphreys	James Humphreys K	W. B. Robison	L. Rhodes	C. R. Ranew
Rome*	30	J. E. Yarbrough 12-56	F. L. Sammons	F. L. Sammons K	Bruce Hamler	W. T. McKinney	Smith Horton
Savannah	120	Olin F. Fulmer 1-55	Nola M. Roos	L. G. Baily C	Sanford P. Butler	Walter S. Blanton	Sidney E. Baughn
Thomasville*	14	Heeth Varnedoe 1-56	P. M Davenport	P. M. Davenport K	C. H. Jones, Jr. E	C. A. Smith	N. A. Stegall
Valdosta	20	John Bray Giddins 3-56	A. S. Myddleton	N. N. Langdale, Sr. F	Carl D. Minchew	Tom Cook	Wilbur Perkerson
Waycross*	19	F. J. Smith 1-55	C. O. Parker	C. O. Parker K	C. M. Dixon M	E. M. Everett	A. L. Ball
IDAHO—9							
Boise City	34	R. E. Edlefsen 5-55	Fred R. Bagley	D. G. Banks T	Jas. L. Morris E	Steve Taylor	Jas. E. Brandon
Caldwell	10	Jason C. Smith 4-55	Ada Hartenbower	Harry Parmenter T	L. M. Porter E	Waldo Paddock	Keith Judd
Coeur d'Alene	12	L. L. Gardner 5-55	J. R. Wilcox	J. W. Barrett T	E. E. Soniville E	W. W. Swofford	A. C. Engen

Idaho Falls	19	E. W. Fanning 4-55	S. R. Rostad	S. R. Rostad K	C. R. Black E	Bert O. Brown	Forrest Perrin
Lewiston.	13	Dr. D. K. Worden 6-55	A. M. Quane	A. M. Quane K	R. C. Lowrie E	D. R. Gill	Robt. O. Flood
Moscow	11	Everett Will 5-56	R. G. Fredekind	Dan S. Crimmins T	Harvey J. Smith E	Carl Smith	H. B. Thoreson‡
Nampa	16	Preston Cabell 4-55	G. H. Shellaberger	G. H. Shellaberger K	J. Clark Murphy E	L. T. Lessinger	M. C. Scrafford
Pocatello*.	26	Ray S. Hunter C 1-55	Mrs. Josephine Ball	Bert D. Reese F	Wendell W. Wilson E	A. A. Girard	A. L. Oliver
Twin Falls*.	18	A. F. Nelson 1-56	Mrs. Connie Leiser	Mrs. Connie Leiser K	Norman Crossley E	L. Z. Bartlett	H. W. Gillette

ILLINOIS—72

Alton	33	Leo J. Struiff 4-57	Paul A. Price	M. Timmermiere F	Guy M. Fairfield E	James J. Lewis	John M. Heafner
Aurora.	51	Paul Egan 4-57	John P. Thill	John P. Thill K	G. H. Deuchler E	Walter J. Hannan	Donald Curran
Belleville	33	H. V. Calhoun 5-57	Vic Geolat, Jr.	J. J. Munie T	John Thompson E	Albert Nebgen	Reese G. Dobson
Berwyn.	51	Wm. J. Kriz 4-57	Ann D. Langner	V. L. Nemecek C	Anton Pav	Robert Kafka‡	Joseph Pilot
Bloomington* . . .	34	Lloyd Welsh 4-57	Marguerite L. Zook	Alvin J. Keller F	Elmer R. Cross M	Rolland Behrend	W. Lockenvitz‡
Blue Island	18	John M. Hart	John C. Joens	John C. Joens K	Chas. Dewar	Wm. Barzycki	Geo. Farning
Brookfield*	18†	Dan Kulie P 4-57	Chas. E. Slack	C. Harold Eash M	Peter Natale	Fred McDowell, Jr.	Walter T. Griffin
Cairo	12	Egbert A. Smith 5-55	C. F. Walker	C. F. Walker K		John Shepherd	E. A. Shepherd, Jr.
Calumet City	16	Stanley Bejger 5-57	S. J. Malietewski	S. J. Malietewski K	John Radziewicki S	Chas. Sikorski	B. Rosinski
Canton	12	W. Paul Woods	Katherine Sporer	Carl Hill T	H. Gibbons E	Julian Coultas	K. Lindzey
Carbondale	11	J. I. Wright 5-55	H. A. Grater	H. A. Grater K	Ray Clutts S	Ulmont Crawshaw	Harold Peterson
Centralia	14	Robert M. Washburn 5-55	James Maxfield	C. Sundermeyer T	H. D. Stedelin S	Herbert Bush	Bryan Pitts
Champaign	40	Virgil F. Lafferty 5-55	John P. Hill	Walter F. Bailey T	John T. Kearns E	August Schalk	Clyde R. Davis
Chicago 3,621		Martin H. Kennelly 4-55	L. D. Schreiber	H. H. Dillard F	Virgil E. Gunlock	M. J. Corrigan	T. J. O'Connor
Chicago Heights . .	25	Carl W. McGehee 5-55	A. Paul Soderman	Clinton P. Peterson T	James Shelley S	George Mahnke	P. Howard
Cicero	68	Henry J. Sandusky	Jerry F. Justin	Ted Zaremba T	Frank Masa	T. Wesolowski	Erwin Konovsky
Collinsville	12	Louis Jackstadt	Vernon Lucas	Rose M. Hanser T	Chas. G. Sheppard E	Harold Meier	Richard Kohlhaas
Danville	38	Don H. Wilson 4-55	Betty Oakes	George Jones F	H. F. Depke	Howard Rindt	Robt. Christy
Decatur	66	Robt. E. Willis 5-55	J. W. Loftus	W. H. Owens C	J. M. Weir E	Ira D. Leech	W. Glen Kerwin
De Kalb	12	J. Clayton Povler 5-57	Bertha Schrapell	E.A.P.H. Hutchinson T	Robert Haldeman E	Clayton Kennedy	Victor Sarich
Des Plaines.	21†	Kenneth G. Meyer 5-57	Otto W. J. Henrich	Otto W. J. Henrich K	E. Warnicke	R. Kolze	J. Wigham
Dixon.	12	Wm. V. Slothower 4-55	Wayne Smith	Carl Plowman F	L. J. Welch	Gail Keyser	Frank J. Tyne
Downers Grove . .	14†	Clyde B. Absher 4-55	Harvey Dvorak	M. H. Mejdrich T	C. L. Baylor E	Grant E. Dicke	O. A. Springborn
East Moline*	14	Chas. A. Olson 4-56	Arnold Neihaus	Arnold Neihaus K	Major C. Hagar	Roy Lundeen	A. Van Quathem
East St. Louis . . .	82	Alvin G. Fields 4-55	John Tierney	Dan Foley F	Dave Johnston E	Gerald Fallan	Geo. Dowling
Elgin	44	M. M. Lehman 5-55	Milton A. Grow	A. F. Meyer T	E. H. Bruneman	Chas. Bickler	Herbert W. Lange
Elmhurst*.	21	Earl G. Ogden 5-57	Barthel Nelson	Chas. Buckley F	Robt. T. Palmer M	E. Fiebrandt	W. Rusteberg
Elmwood Park* . .	19	Elmer W. Conti P 5-57	Gladys M. Dietzel	Howard A. Olson M	Albert Levine S	Chester Reardon	Chas. E. Woods
Evanston*	74	John R. Kimbark 4-57	Edward W. Bell	H. J. Lawrence A	J. L. Rose	H. A. J. Dorband	Hubert G. Kelsh
Evergreen Park . .	11	Jos. H. Tanner 5-57	Al E. Maday	Erwin W. Sack T	H. Onderwater S	LeRoy Howatt	G. Trapp
Forest Park	15	Vernon M. Reich 5-55	Chas. W. Meseke	Chas. W. Meseke K	Ed. Hancock E	H. Lange	Jos. Cortino
Freeport.	22	Glen F. Kunkle 5-57	Mrs. L. McHugh	Mrs. L. McHugh K	Edw. O'Malley E	Albert Luedeke	Walter Marsh
Galesburg	31	Leo. Morrison 4-57	Alfred Nystrom	T. E. Lindberg T	Floyd Burrell E	W. T. Ekwall	Geo. Fuller
Granite City	29	L. R. Davis	A. L. Stevens	J. Dooher C	C. Curtright S	E. King	E. Holmes
Harrisburg	11	Ralph Horning, Jr. 5-55	Olive Patterson	Dr. G. R. Johnson F	Robt. R. Brown E	Ray Johnson	L. Travelstead
Harvey	21	A. E. Turngren 5-55	Robt. K. Bentley	Robt. K. Bentley K	Clifton Campbell S	Carl Stanper	Matt G. Romer
Highland Park . . .	17	A. G. Humphrey 5-55	V. C. Musser	V. C. Musser K	P. E. Cole E	W. J. Hennig	E. B. Patten
Jacksonville	20	E. L. Hoagland	J. R. Phillips	I. B. Cline T	O. H. Spaulding S	H. Reynolds	Ike Flynn
Joliet	52	Arthur O. Janke 5-55	A. R. Blackburn	A. R. Blackburn K	H. R. Goodspeed E	Arthur T. Dillon	Erwin Boe
Kankakee	26	Ed. P. Madison 5-57	J. W. Laffey	Edw. P. Drolet T	P. J. Schriner	J. Marnell	W. J. Flannery
Kewanee	17	Ernest E. Stull 5-55	Harry L. Orr	Harry L. Orr K	Nicholas Fischer E	Albert J. Lyons	Clyde E. Rorah

Table XX—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
La Grange*	13†	Joseph F. Sheen P	T. G. Hamilton	Robert A. Finley M	W. M. Fowler	H. A. Oakes	H. A. Oakes
La Salle	12	B. D. Bruno 5-57	Genevieve Kudla	Frank Videgar T	L. J. McGonigal E	Joseph Ficek	Walter Nijak
Lincoln.	14	Alois M. Feldman 4-57	Jas. C. Greenslate	Jas. C. Greenslate K	August Kavelman S‡	Edgar Smith	Earl F. Minder
Macomb	11	Ray C. Houtchens 4-57	Margaret Ruth	Margaret Ruth K	Chas. Stover S	Fred D. Wilson	Lawrence Brown
Marion	10	Wm. Shannon 4-55	W. S. Burkhart	Gilbert Bratton T	W. W. Miller E	Zaral Buckner	Hester L. Davis
Mattoon	18	H. B. Ewing 5-57	Jas. L. Warren	Jas. L. Warren K	John C. Fryman S	L. Ed. Weaver	Marion Joseph
Maywood*	27	Earle K. Broberg	Jos. M. Kearns	Alexander J. Perkson F	Howard M. Denney	David C. Smith	Donald E. Nolen
Melrose Park . . .	13	Andy H. Frenzel	Micheal J. Laraia	Hermann Weiss T	Peter Tassi	A. Prignano	C. Caliendo
Moline	37	Paul C. Johnson 5-57	L. D. Carlson	L. D. Carlson K	Allan Hallberg E	John Polchow	Mauritz Nelson
Monmouth	10	Don M. Vance 5-57	Mildred Wilford	Mildred Wilford K	Clyde Debok S	Robert Watson	Vincent Romano
Mount Vernon* . . .	16	O. R. Buford 5-57	Lester F. Davis	Wanda White T	Emmit Lemay	Julius Lustig	Verner L. Pigg
Oak Park*	64	J. R. Christianson P 4-57	Vernon Hewitt	Harris Stevens F	Marshall Dutton	William Watters	Thomas Kearin
Ottawa	17	Phillip J. Bailey 5-55	Albert Lausch	Oliver Walker F	Miles Bahen	William Warren	Walter M. Keim
Park Ridge*	17	Fred Haack, Jr. 5-57	C. W. Richards	Richard J. Isadore F	Thomas Begg S	Norman A. Brown	Willis F. Jones
Pekin	22	J. Norman Shade	W. D. Jansen	C. P. Smith T	Julius Stark S	Roy C. Weinheimer	Roy A. Brees
Peoria*	112	R. D. Morgan 5-57	Francis D. Nash	R. D. Anderson C	Harry E. Wilson E	Sidney L. Ulrich	Frank M. Evans
Quincy	41	Leo W. Lenane	Lawrence Kuhlman	Carl A. Ridder T	C. A. Bunting E	George Simon	Ray A. Welsh
River Forest	11	Irwin P. Rieger P	P. W. Hazelton	Robert Sander T	Merrill B. Knox E	Herman H. Flohr	C. W. Soderlin
Rockford.	105†	Milton Lundstrom 5-57	Wm. E. White	Wm. E. White K	Herman L. Danforth E	Wayne E. Swanson	Thos. P. Boustead
Rock Island*	49	Carl F. Bauer 5-57	Emil A. Johnson	Emil A. Johnson K	A. J. Grossell	Chas. J. Wahlheim	Claus C. Miller
Skokie.	24†	George D. Wilson 5-57	John E. Seeley	John E. Seeley K	Henry Weber	Edw. Steek	Wm. Griffin
Springfield	82	John E. MacWherter 4-55	O. Mack Wagner	Eloise H. Smith F	John H. Hunter	Oscar Johnson	Fred Doerfler
Sterling	13	W. D. Wetzell 4-55	Esther Dondero	John R. McCormick F	John Devine S	Chris Dingler	Edw. E. Ohda
Streator	16	Albert Dietman 5-55	Roy Rathbun	Roy Rathbun K	Fred H. Renz E	Wm. Uebler	J. C. Gaydos
Urbana	23	Glen E. Chapman	Bess M. Holmes	C. A. Finfrock T	H. J. Coopenrider	V.C. Wimmer	W. R. Jones
Waukegan	39	Robt. E. Coulson	Edw. R. Holmberg	Edw. R. Holmberg K	Robt. G. Kramer E	Norman Litz	Donald D. Duncan
West Frankfort . .	11	Louie Harkins 5-55	Dewey Horrell	Wayne DeLap F	Paul Hall E	Jack McGhee	Roy Brown
Wheaton	16†	Wm. A. Gamon	C. O. Freedlund	E. H. Holstein T	H. F. MacKay	E. H. Holstein	D. E. Schusler
Wilmette*	18	Wm. M. McKnight P 4-57	M. E. Brush	Ralph D. Clay F	Armon Lund	Ralph K. Reardon	E. F. Whiteside
Winnetka*	12	Carl S. Lloyd P 4-54	C. R. Miller M	R. A. Weidaw F	Robt. L. Anderson	Rod Porter	Don Derning
Wood River*	10	Ivan Kramer 5-57	Pauline Korbet	R. E. Harbaugh M	Fred Penning	Tom Terry	Frank Sweet
INDIANA—39							
Anderson	47	Noland C. Wright 12-55	Fairy V. Stanley	E. Marion Davidson C	John H. Burton	Alfred Tibbetts	Jennings D. Coen
Bedford	13	Ivan H. Brinegar 1-56	M. F. Johnson	M. F. Johnson K	Arch McPheeters S	Ralph Brock	Jesse Condiff
Bloomington	28	Emmett Kelly 1-54	Esther F. Leavitt	Esther F. Leavitt K	J. M. Cason E	Horace Robertson	John V. Axsom
Columbus	18	R. L. Thayer 1-56	Lynn P. Barkhimer	Lynn P. Barkhimer K	Geo. A. Crowder E	Lawrence Siekman	Cuby McKay
Connersville	16	Glen Henderson 12-55	Jean Williams	Jean Williams K	Curt Juneau S	Joe Rudd	W. La Hayne
Crawfordsville. . .	13	Carroll O. Beeson 1-58	Leslie R. Hole	Leslie R. Hole K	Bryan Sanford S	Leslie Stout	Fred Grimes
East Chicago	54	Walter M. Jeorse 1-56	Conrad B. Boniecki	Walter A. Baran C	John B. Brozovic S	Nick J. Palla, Jr.	M. Vinovich
Elkhart.	36	E. L. Danielson 12-55	Ralph H. Shafer	Robert E. Long C	Howard Knoop S	Miles Houghton	Ivan E. Carlson
Elwood	11	Elmo Gustin 12-55	Gladys Land	Gladys Land K	Harry B. Overesch E	Everett Phillips	Keith Dixon
Evansville.	129	O. H. Roberts 12-54	Robt. D. Ossenberg	Chas. L. Oxley C	Delbert Gunner E	Chas. Sensmeier	Kirby Stevens
Fort Wayne	134	Harry W. Baals 12-55	Carl E. Miller	Robert E. Myers C	Wm. Karbach S	Clinton J. Baals	Alfred J. Figel

Frankfort	15	Chas. J. Goder 1-56	J. L. Stewart, Jr.	John L. Stewart, Jr. K	Alonzo Krug E	Ernest Hobbs	Glen L. Nickols, Sr.
Gary	134	Peter Mandich 1-56	Nick Elich	Geo. Chacharis C	Harold Zweig E	Jos. Zale	John F. Foley
Goshen	13	Rollin R. Roth 1-56	Clare F. Garber	Clare F. Garber K	Ray Spotts S	Forest Laufraw	Edgar J. Smith
Hammond	88	V. C. Anderson 1-56	F. B. Bellamy	C. H. Wainwright C	Chas. M. McCar S	Wm. Tamm	T. J. Martinson
Hobart	10	Fred Rose 12-55	Laura R. Bracken	Laura R. Bracken K	G. P. Huntington E	Richard Harrigan	Wm. McGinn
Huntington.	15	G. R. Rudicel 12-55	L. E. Stepbau	L. E. Stepbau K	Gordon L. Watson E	Ernest Greider	V. T. Pinkerton
Indianapolis.	427	Alex M. Clark 12-55	Mrs. G. M. Tanner	John R. Barney C	Wm. Hunt E	Jos. F. Hancock	John E. Ambuhl
Jeffersonville . . .	15	Chas. Hoodenpyl 1-56	Carl J. Braun	Carl J. Braun K	Chas. Gannon S	Wm. E. Cox	Wm. Ell
Kokomo	39	Raymon Gilbert 1-56	Lucile Rodefer	Emerson Martin C	Harry H. Hart S	Francis Mannion	Don Scott
Lafayette	36	K. R. Snyder 12-55	Elton V. McQueen	Carl L. Mason C	S. Jan Ludwig S	Peter Kuipers	Kenneth T. Bowman
La Porte.	20†	Thos. E. Boyd 1-56	C. E. Anderson	C. E. Anderson K	Lefler Anderson S	Jack Fender	L. Frederickson
Logansport	21	G. F. Muehlhausen 1-56	W. H. Jones	Fred Edgerly C	R. J. Wedekind E	J. L. Gaffis	L. O. Hall, Jr.
Marion.	30	Ralph J. Leech 1-56	Burdell Myers	Thos. D. Riley C	Wilmer Wilson E	Geo. W. McFarren	Earl McPherson
Michigan City. . . .	28	Russell G. Hileman 1-56	Wallace L. Ludwig	E. L. Mokrycki C	Russell G. Hileman	A. R. Mitchell	Arthur Menke
Mishawaka	33	E. Spencer Walton 1-56	O. Van DePutte	Jos. W. Snyder C	Fred C. Waidner S	Thos. H. Pressler	Dean Bolerjack
Muncie	58	Jos. R. Barclay 1-56	Jas. DeVoe	John R. Hiner C	Paul R. White E	Dick DeCrastos	Earl C. Rust
New Albany	29	C. Pralle Erni 1-56	L. P. Stein	L. P. Stein K	Frank Hartman S	Thos. Daniel	Asa Wilson
New Castle	18	P. F. McCormack 1-56	Chas. Hayes	Chas. Hayes K	Coleman Sulton	Vaughn Reed	Elgan Carter
Peru	13	Sherman G. Cox 12-55	Mrs. Laura C. Bond	Mrs. Laura C. Bond K	Maynard F. Wiltshire	Lyman Gruwell	Richard Stitt
Richmond	40	Lester E. Meadows 1-56	Ather Reeg	Harold G. Coleman C	Lee Ridgeway	Leslie Williams	Lucas J. Rohe
Shelbyville	12	Philipp H. Banawitz 1-56	E. T. Vatchett	E. T. Vatchett K	Joseph Banta S	Russell Klare	Lloyd Mellis
South Bend	116	John A. Scott 12-55	Evelyn Hennessy	Jas. A. Bickel C	Harry Tomlinson S	Richard Duck	Richard Gillen
Terre Haute	64	Ralph Tucker 12-55	Jos. P. Pipp	R. F. Thomas C	Albert Ellis E	Zenis Nicoson	Frank Riddle
Valparaiso	12	John E. Wiggins 12-55	Christine A. Moltz	Christine A. Moltz K	Harry Gustafson S	Wilbut Cowdrey	Dale Gott
Vincennes	19	Eugene Stocker 1-56	Floyd Combs	Floyd Combs K	Eugene Watson E	Dewey Shepherd	Jas. F. Harlow
Wabash	11	Jas. L. Smallwood 1-56	M. B. Brooks	M. B. Brooks K	John J. Mossman E	Ralph Campbell	Zenno Malott
Washington	11	Homer E. Beasley 1-56	Omer O. Dayton	Omer O. Dayton K	C. D. Guthrie S	Claude A. Foster	Jas. Rogers
West Lafayette. . .	12	C. R. Burnham 1-56	C. H. Miners	C. H. Miners K	C. M. Draper E	C. M. Dienhart	Jay F. Watson

IOWA—23

Ames*	23	Jos. P. Lawlor	John Prather	John Prather K	M. B. Starr E	Sam Long	O. J. Erickson
Boone.	12	Garland W. Hancock 12-55	Galen M. Wiley	Galen M. Wiley K	Quentin J. Wildman E	Robert Robertson	E. L. Peterson
Burlington.	31	A. A. Drebenstedt 1-57	Robert Schlampp	Otto E. Paulsen F	Harry D. Hatt	Harold Duke	Richard Wiesel
Cedar Falls.	14	J. E. Gundy	E. H. Kooser	E. H. Kooser K	H. F. Beisner E	D. R. Kennison	Al Riebe
Cedar Rapids. . . .	72	Milo Sedlacek 1-56	Maude M. Krebs	Stewart E. Shank F	Frank Young E	M. C. Thompson‡	Wm. Krudna
Charles City*. . . .	10	Michael Micich 1-56	M. E. Nicholson	M. E. Nicholson K	Jas. S. Dawson E	Marvin D. Carbiener	Kermit R. Binger
Clinton	30	Don R. Allison 1-56	E. Leslie Crabb	Harry Vetter T	Benton R. Anderson E	Harold Nelson	Jens Kair
Council Bluffs*. . .	45	T. P. Schmidt 4-54	L. B. Brugenhemke	Lawrence Larson F	Forest Grover	Waldo Merrill	Earl Miller
Davenport	75	Walter H. Beuse	Frank A. Hass	C. F. Schmidt T	E. D. Stapp E	L. R. Schick	Harvey Smith
Des Moines*	178	Allan W. Denny 4-54	A. J. Johnson	Mrs. L. Clemons F	John M. Tippee	Chas. L. Slade	H. R. Eide
Dubuque*.	50	Leo. N. Schueller 1-55	J. J. Shea	Al. Holscher A	K. J. Cullen E	Thos. Hickson	Hugh Callihan
Fort Dodge	25	Marvin B. Vedvig 1-56	Robt. H. Clelland	Robt. H. Clelland K	John E. Wright E	E. F. Parks	W. Fred Etzel
Fort Madison. . . .	15	Leroy Bean 1-56	Doyle C. Huett	Doyle C. Huett K	Wayne W. Massey E	A. W. Huffaker	Roy O. Poling
owa City*.	27	Wm. J. Holland	Geo. H. Dohrer	Geo. H. Dohrer K	Fred Gartzke E	Albert Dalezal	Edward Ruppert
Keokuk	16	Herbert Schouten	Clarita Langston	Clarita Langston K	C. J. Nelson E	John Breheny	E. C. Alberts
Marshalltown. . . .	20	J. L. Mowry 1-56	Rena Van Orman	Rena Van Orman K	C. John Anderson E	R. F. Ellis	Delos A. Dooley
Mason City	28	G. E. Mendon	Pearl B. Kellogg	Francis C. DeSart A	C. W. Hamblin E	A. Boyd Arnold	Leo Allstot
Muscatine	19	H. Elmo Ferguson 12-55	Florence Mason	Florence Mason K	Edw. Knott E	Paul Meerdink	Theodore McGill
Newton	12	C. C. Harp 1-56	Dale Andrews	Dale Andrews K	J. G. McFadden E	Wm. Lattimer	N. C. Shaver

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
skaloosa	11	Carl E. Johnson	Laura H. Spooner	Laura H. Spooner K	Ralph Clough S	M. C. Whitmore	G. O. Crispin
ttumwa*	34	Oscar W. Stoltz	D. E. Shepard	Verna Frazier A	Henry Cook E	Harley McClure	Lester Canny
ioux City	84	Geo. W. Young 12-56	Carl Norrbom	A. E. Rugg F	Keyes Gaynor E	John M. Hill	Jas. O'Keefe
aterloo	65	L. A. Touchae	H. W. Wente	H. W. Wente K	D. M. Larrabee E	Ray Tiller	Harry J. Krieg
KANSAS—25							
rkansas City* . . .	13	E. S. Berry 4-54	Jas. F. Clough	Jas. F. Clough K	Ralph E. Bridges E	Harry E. McCullough	Paul E. Lesh
tchison*	13	Fred W. Stein	Robt. L. Noble	Robt. L. Noble K	Add Ellyson E	Harley Yocum	George Johnson
hanute*	10	Ross Cooper	Howard Parsons	Howard Parsons K	Paschal Grimes E	Bill Brennen	Tom Morehead
offeyville	17	Denver D. Hargis 4-55	Jos. W. Waller	Nell Stegall F	Al Manis E	Cal Durand	H. W. Thomas
odge City	11	C. L. Clinton	M. E. Smith	M. E. Smith K	Rex Reynolds	C. F. Krambeck	H. J. Sloan
l Dorado*	11	E. J. Banks	F. E. Brooks	H. E. McMillen M	Robt. A. Shook	Don Rayburn	R. Tarrant
mporia*	16	Leo Markowitz 4-54	Patricia Archer	Patricia Archer K	R. W. Cunningham E	C. C. Johnson	A. L. Bates
ort Scott	10	Wm. Rardin 4-55	Vera Schweppe	Don G. Richards T	W. R. Carlisle E	Sam E. Ayers	Ambrose P. Kite
arden City*	11	Ralph Gardiner	Chas. Peebles	Chas. Peebles K	Karl Svaty E	Jim Fare	Martin Craig
reat Bend*	13	J. E. McMullen	A. W. Herzog	A. W. Herzog K	San Radke	Walter Sears	James May
utchinson*	34	Chas. N. Brown 4-54	C. H. Ash	C. H. Ash K	T. E. Chenoweth M	Fred Dimond	Carl Spriggs
dependence* . . .	11	Emmett E. Wilson 4-55	G. H. Krienhagen	G. H. Krienhagen K	Roy F. Bluejacket E	Roy Pitts	V. C. Palmer
nction City* . . .	13	C. A. Mohn 4-54	Mark Shull	T. A. Heck T	J. R. Calder E	Dan Baker	B. M. Wolf
ansas City.	130	Clark E. Tucker 4-55	Howard Payne	John Slaughter A	J. O. Armstrong E	Louis Spandle	Edmun A. Ash
awrence*.	23	Chris Kraft 4-54	H. C. Fisher	H. C. Fisher K	H. M. Sheridan E	John Miller	John Ingels
eavenworth . . .	21	Ted L. Sexton 4-55	J. C. Walker	R. F. Pfeiffer A	Walter Jennings E	R. C. Schroeder	Alois Mistler
anhattan*	19	Harold Howe	O. Stewart	O. Stewart K	D. C. Wesche E	Clyde Morris	Leo Osbourn
ewton*	12	Harold Lewis 4-57	Allison Schroeder	Allison Schroeder K	R. L. Chandler	E. C. Warhurst	C. H. Patterson
ttawa	10	W. W. Robe 4-56	L. I. Crater	L. I. Crater K	K. E. Andrews	Harry W. Gilliland	C. L. Hough
arsons*	15	Wm. A. Dearth 4-54	Dale M. Raymond	Dale M. Raymond K	Ray W. Bruggeman E	J. E. Dodson	Howard L. Cohoon
ittsburg*	19	Walter F. Edgar 5-54	Agnes M. Young	Lee O. Haworth‡ M	C. M. Cooper E	Walt Campbell	Ralph M. Beard
alina*	26	Ward Barcafer 4-54	Harold E. Peterson	Harold E. Peterson K	Leland M. Srack M	Julian Travis	H. R. Salmans
opeka	79	G. G. Schnellbacher 4-55	Edwin R. Jones	J. Glen Davis F	Willis B. Briscoe E	Wm. J. Cawker	Stewart R. Purdue
ichita*	168	Walt Keeler 4-54	C. C. Ellis	Ralph Wulz F	Geo. Fisher	F. E. Wood	R. B. Price
infield*	10	E. W. Yount	H. H. Hanlen	G. L. Jarvis T	Gerard W. Finuf E	Chas. A. Ford	A. V. Froemming
KENTUCKY—15							
shland*	31	David Aronberg 1-56	C. H. Howard	Preston Slavens C	C. E. Clevenger	Burris Hansley	Chas. Howard
owling Green . .	18	C. W. Hampkin 12-55	J. F. Denton	E. B. Jenkins T	C. B. Deweese S	Brett Bosham	Murrell Waddle
ovington*	64	John J. Moloney 1-56	Frank Gillespie‡	G. J. Schaefer M	Robt. A. Davis	Walter B. Salyers	John J. Bornhorn
ort Thomas	11	F. B. Stegeman 1-58	Mrs. Adele B. King	H. D. MacKnight T	Chas. H. Kuhn E	B. J. Nielander	Louis W. Cook, Jr.
rankfort	12	Robert C. Yount	Marcella Lynch	Stanley Berry T	Jessie Louden	Robert White	W. C. Wash‡
enderson	17	Hecht S. Lackey 1-58	Phil J. Thomy	Jas. C. Wilhite F	Frank C. Chapman	Letcher Martin	Frederick J. Halle
opkinsville	13	Chester A. Porta 12-58	Hattie C. Wood	Hattie C. Wood K	J. M. Davis	Doris E. James	Russell Greenwell
exington*	56	Fred Fugazzi	Florence Todd	Fred Benckart F	Thos. Robinson E	Earl McDaniel	E. C. Hale
ouisville	369	Andrew Broaddus 12-57	Lucille Ogburn	Wm. D. Meyers F	H. T. Meiners	J. Krusenklaus	Carl E. Heustis
adisonville	11	David Parish 1-58	Mrs. Lamoine Barton	J. Malcolm Jackson T	Grover C. Cardwell S	B. K. Toombs	W. H. Collins
iddlesborough . .	14	F. R. Whalin 12-57	Mrs. K. E. Dance	Mrs. K. E. Dance K	John Lyon	R. M. Knipp	George Ridings‡

Newport*	31	Robt. L. Sidell 12-55	Fred L. McLane	A. L. Wald F	Thos. Williams	Edw. Miles	Geo. Gugel
Owensboro*	34	Casper S. Gardner	E. J. Rhodes	Wannetta Embry A	J. E. Patton E	Starling Lambert	Vernie Bidwell
Paducah*	33	Robert C. Cherry 12-55	Sarah Thurman	Oscar K. Talmage F	Thos. A. Bradley E	Ernest P. Hannin	Gerald Stewart
Richmond	10	John P. Reichapfarr 12-57	W. V. Jackson	W. V. Jackson K	Dan Burns E	R. W. Montgomery	C. T. Newland

LOUISIANA—17

Alexandria	35	W. G. Bawdon, Jr. 6-57	Leroy Wilson	Leroy Wilson F	W. H. Lambdin	Ralf Neff	George Gray
Bastrop	13	A. P. Carter 7-57	Mrs. Doris Mallory	Mrs. Doris Mallory K	Ray Day E	Walter Mayne	Ray J. Sibley
Baton Rouge	126	Jesse L. Webb 1-57	Clyde P. Didier	Geo. F. Brodgon F	J. Lester White	Robt. A. Bogan	J. H Green
Bogalusa	18	Curt W. Siegelin 12-54	N. D. Ott, Jr.‡	Chas. Tullos F	Archie Pounds	E. G. Smith	W. E. Boyd
Bossier City	15	B. E. McCranie 6-57	Jas. A. Barksdale	C. W. Fowler F	J. C. Waldrop	F. M. Smith	James Cathey
Crowley	13	Harold E. Lyons 7-54	I. B. Broussard	I. B. Broussard K	John Berlinger S	J. W. Andrus	Maxwell Barousse
Gretna	14	Wm. J. White 6-57	J. F. Hotard	Henry F. Bender F	Alvin E. Hotard E	Leo Bose	B. H. Miller
Houma	12	Leon Gary 6-54	Robert F. Bourg	Robert F. Bourg K	J. C. Pittman E	Leonce A. Doiron	G. Leslie Broussard
Lafayette	34	Ashton J. Mouton 5-56	R. J. Voorhies A	R. J. Voorhies A	L. P. McKnight	A. F. Broussard	A. E. Chargois
Lake Charles	41	Tom C. Price	Florence N. Moore	L. L. Moss F	W. H. McInnis S	G. H. Stitzlein	J. H. Hebert
Monroe	39	John E. Coon		Frank X. Cline F	Thos. Keller E	H. L. Hales	M. L. Peters
New Iberia	16	Armand Viator 7-56	Edw. LeBlanc	Roland Breaux A	John Rochel E	Stanley Vitter	Andrew Viator
New Orleans	570	deLesseps S. Morrison 5-54	George Weaver	E. A. Dinkelspeil C	Albert G. Wyler E	Howard Dey	Jos. L. Scheuering
Opelousas	12	F. W. Huntington 7-54	C. H. Clay	Jos. S. Dawling A	H. Dunbar S	Leo L. Lafleur	G. Richard
Ruston	10	T. C. Beasley 6-54	J. L. Perry	J. A. Norris T	O. W Hogan S	J. T. Mabry	J. J. Riser
Shreveport	127	Clyde E. Fant 11-54	J. T. Tanner	L. T. Baker A	Robt. L. Horton E	Floyd Kendrick	E. G. Huckaby
West Monroe	10	J. A. Norris	L. L. Wood	L. L. Wood K	W. R. Towson S	E. C. Taylor	J. W. Caldwell

MAINE—13

uburn*	23	Merle Merrill	Leon H. Cole	Albert M. Eustis F	Roger W. Merrill S	Coleman Miller	Alton Savage
ugusta	21	Brooks Brown, Jr. 12-54	Jos. H. Gambino, Sr.	Alfred J. Lacasse T	Waldo W. Hill E	Albert Chadwick	Vernard W. Dudley
angor*	32	Jas. A. Hughes C 11-54	Jay E. Alley	Jay E. Alley K	Jas. L. MacLeod	John J. Nelligan	John B. Toole
Bath*	11	Stanley Hunter C 4-54	Harry E. Ring	Eva L. Kingsbury F	Arthur Avery S	Richard Frates	Frank Moriarty
iddeford	21	Louis B. Lausier	Armand Duquette	Wm. E. Shaw T	S. Duquette	Arthur King	A. E. Pare
runswick t*	11		Mrs. Fern Duquette	Herbert Melhorne T	Donald Jamison	Ernest Sylvester	Joel P. Lebel
ewiston	41	Roland L. Marcotte 3-54	Lucien Lebel	Armand G. Sansoucy F	George Maher	Zephirin F. Drouin	Roland C. Amnott
ortland*	78	Edw. T. Colley C 12-54	Leon T. Webber	Geo. H. Anderson A	Bryan O. Whitney	Oliver T. Sanborn	Clarence F. Hofacker
aco	10	Harry A. Warren 3-54	Edw. J. McEnery	Geo. C. Bailey F	Roland Lavigne	Arthur M. Emmons	Raymond Kerry
anford t	15	Maurice J. Maurice C	Leo C. Pelletier	Fred J. Bowne	George Fortier S	Almon Stackpole	Ralph Rodgers
outh Portland*	22		Elinor Whitten	J. Harold Webster M	Albert Waterman	Horace S. Jose	Frank R. Whitten
aterville	18	R. J. Dubord	Chas. N. Nawfel	B. D. McLellan T	R. G. Knowlton E	R. E. Gilman	J. D. McIntyre
estbrook	12	Richard F. Libby 12-55	C. D. Vaillancourt	Philip J. Laffin T	R. F. Libby S	Chas. Knowles	Hormidas J. Aube

MARYLAND—11

nnapolis	10	Arthur G. Ellington 7-57	Katherine S. Russell	G. Turner Quaid T	Francis Geraci E	Rush L. Lacey, Sr.	Geo. W. Rawlings
altimore	950	T. D'Alesandro, Jr. 5-55	Allan L. Dell	J. Neil McCardell C	Paul L. Holland	Michael H. Lotz	Beverly Ober
ambridge	10	Russell P. Smith, Jr. 7-56	C. L. Dail	C. L. Dail K	J. H. Cosby E	Brice G. Kinnamon	G. W. Price
ollege Park	11	Dr. C. R. Davis 5-55	Helen W. Shaw	Helen W. Shaw K	H. E. Hughes S		D. R. Thompson
umberland	38	Roy W. Eves 7-54	Wallace G. Ullery	Arthur B. Gibson A	Chas. R. Nuzum E	Virgil A. Parker	R. Emmett Flynn
rederick	18	Donald B. Rice	Jos. F. Eisenhauer, 3rd	Aubrey A. Nicodemus C	Wm. R. Walter E		Chas. V. Main
agerstown	36	Winslow F. Burhans 4-57	Elden L. Kerney	Wm. H. Burhans T	Claude D. Williams E	John W. Hall	Jesse B. Brown
yattsville	12	Jesse S. Baggett 5-55	Ellery W. Baker	Kenneth E. Goodger F	Howard C. Dingee	Chas. DiVincenzo	Howard H. Holmes
ount Ranier	11	H. W. Reichelt 5-55	E. A. Bean	E. A. Bean K	L. Super S	Wm. Freeman	F. P. Schatz

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
alisbury	15	Rollie W. Hastings 4-54	Rebecca F. Brittingham	R. F. Brittingham K	Phillip C. Cooper E	W. Austin Moore	Wm. J. Chatham
akoma Park . . .	13	Ross H. Beville 4-54	H. J. Hilliord, Sr.	H. J. Hilliord, Sr. K	E. W. Thomas	M. E. McBride	C. E. Thomas
MASSACHUSETTS—82							
dams t.	12	Clayton Couture C 3-54	I. A. Louison	Joseph T. Satko A	Francis C. LaBatt	Arthur Hathaway	Ed. W. Reid
mesbury t	11	Owen J. Justin C 3-54	Jas. H. Gillespie	Dorothy E. Frisbee A	Fred W. Merrill S	Louis J. Bartley	E. J. McLaughlin
mherst t	11	F. C. Pray C 2-54	G. L. Fitzgerald	G. L. Fitzgerald K	Stephen P. Puffer S	Geo. Cavanaugh	Wm. A. Engelmann
ndover t	12	Roy E. Hardy C	Geo. H. Winslow	Thaxter Eaton T	Edw. R. Lawson	C. Edw. Buchan	David L. Nicoll
rlington t*	44		Jas. J. Golden	C. T. Foritano N	Wm. J. Toomey	R. J. Tierney	A. F. Bullock
thol t	12	H. L. Dower C 2-55	Walter E. Farnum	Wm. K. Wheeler N	H. J. Brouillet S	Geo. V. Henrich	Wm. J. Callahan
ttleboro	24	C. K. Brennan 1-56	K. F. Blandin	Edw. Healey T	R. F. Tennant E	H. R. Packard‡	Peter J. Marron
elmont t	27	J. Watson Flett C	Chas. B. Wiggin	F. J. Lally T	Jos. W. Kales E	Edw. F. Crowley‡	Wm. G. Heyd
everly	29	C. S. Wilkinson 1-56	B. E. Merry	L. M. Linehan A	R. F. Duwart	F. W. Wittenhagen	E. R. Aucone
oston	801	John B. Hynes 1-56	Walter J. Malloy	Chas. J. Fox F	Geo. G. Hyland	John B. Stapleton	Edw. W. Fallon
raintree t	23		Ernest C. Woodman	R. W. Waglathlin N	John J. Drinkwater E	Harry T. Sears	Edw. D. Cohill
rockton	63	C. G. Lucey 1-56	Thos. J. Mullins	Chas. F. Gilmore A	Henry W. Hall S	L. F. Lynch	J. F. O'Connell, Jr.
rookline t	58	Edw. Dane C	Arthur J. Shinners	Julian Deshaies C	Walter A. Devine E	Geo. L. Gettings	Jos. W. Tonra
ambridge*.	121	John J. Foley 1-56	F. H. Burke	Martin F. Nolan A	Ralph J. Dunphy‡	John F. Collins	P. F. Ready
helsea	39	Andrew P. Quigley 12-55	Jos. A. Tyrell	Geo. F. Hederson T	Wm. J. Hendry	Chas. G. Voke	J. J. Kirby
hicopee	49	Walter J. Trybulski 1-56	Arthur Balthazar	Jos. A. Richott A	Thos. J. Robinson E	Peter Gula	Theodore Fisher
linton t	12	Paul P. Lavelle C	Mildred B. Fallon	Herbert C. Child A	Patrick E. Ball S	Geo. Bailey	Michael Kelley
anvers t*	16	C. F. Lundergan	Arthur W. Gay	Arthur W. Gay K	Walter G. Ennis S	Jos. E. Kelley, Sr.	R. F. Kirwin
edham t	18	Wm. P. Browne C 3-55	John T. Carey	John J. Flynn N	John J. Shea	John D. Hartnett	J. F. Cahall
asthampton t . .	11	Stanley Pacosha C 3-54	Frank J. Janik	M. V. Simmons A	Walter Szary	Roland Dragon	F. Skrzyniarz
verett	46	Albert F. Cardello P	J. M. Carroll	A. H. MacKinnon A	J. F. Kelly E	J. J. Evans	B. V. Elliott
airhaven t	13	Chas. W. Knowlton C 2-57	J. O'Leary	J. O'Leary K	H. Howard S	F. Rogers	N. D. Shurtleff
all River	112	John F. Kane 1-56	Jas. T. Carey	Ernest A. Floyd A	Thos. J. Logan E	Geo. E. McGaw	Chas. A. McDonald
itchburg	43	Peter J. Levanti 12-55	Daniel H. McLean	Jas. B. Perault A	Jos. M. Pierce	Ernest C. Caouette	Carlisle F. Taylor
ramingham t . .	28	John C. Acton C	Geo. J. Sullivan	Albert E. Cole A	Geo. J. Sullivan K	Leroy F. Trevett	Edw. T. McCarthy
ardner	20	U. O. Fredette 1-56	Sarah E. Bourgeois	Geo. B. Currie A	Wm. E. Gouslin S	Jas. F. Casavant	Jos. J. Renes
loucester*	25	B. Smith 1-56	Allen F. Grant	K. S. Webber A	P. Sawyer	Loring Blatchford	Wilfred J. Ellis
reenfield t	17	Frank C. Keegan C 3-55	Wm. J. Cunningham	John E. Kiley T	Eugene L. Bond	S. R. Zanieski, Sr.	Wm. J. O'Connell
averhill*	47	B. L. Durgin	B. L. Donahue	John D. Sullivan A	Spaulding E. Owen	Wm. B. Hunt	Wm. Collins
ingham t	11	L. W Perkins C 3-55	Wm. L. Howard	Karl C. Hough F	Herbert W. Cole	Albert W. Kimball	Oscar P. Beck
olyoke	55	Edwin A. Seibel 1-56	Jos. Jubinville, Jr.	Ralph Thompson A	Edw. A. Maher E	John H. Rohan	Wm. H. Potvin
awrence	81	John J. Buckley 1-56	Jos. R. Smith	John S. Cahill A	Santo S. Nicolosi E	Jos. F. Baggett	D. P. Kieley
eominster	24	R. W. Crossman 12-55	Arthur U. Mahan	Arthur U. Mahan K	Geo. W Damon S	Ernest P. Johnson	Geo. H. Smith
exington t	17	Haskell Reed C	Jas. J. Carroll	Frank D. Walker N	Wm. M. Burns	Roy E. Cook	John W. Rycroft
owell*	97	Samuel Pollard‡	Wm. Sullivan	Dan. E. Martin A	Edw. Barton	Francis Kelleher	John Sayers
ynn	100	Arthur J. Frawley	Albert L. Flynn	Geo. D. Crane A	Frank E. Gowdy E	Jos. E. Scanlon	John F. Healey
alden	60	Fred I. Lamson 1-56	Raymond F. Mooney	Arthur A. Marr, Jr. C	Dennis P. Sullivan S	Arthur Green	Jos. B. Henry
arblehead t . . .	14	W. Gerry Martin C 3-54	Wm. Bragdon	Geo. Parker F	R. H. Burlingham E	John S. Adams	S. H. Bradish
arlborough	16	R. J. Gadbois 12-55	Raymond D. Lavallee	Edw. F. Bigelow T	Harry P. Loftus	John W. Brecken	Geo. F. Hutch
edford*	66	John C. Carr, Jr.	Geo. P. Hassett	Alexander A. Lucey A	Harold Nicholson E	John E. Gorham	Thos. Kirwan

Melrose	27	L. W. Lloyd 1-56	R. H. Greenlaw	A. M. Goddard A	Glen S. Weeks E	Sidney C. Field	G. D. MacWilliams
Methuen t	24	Roger E. Ingalls	E. V. Sanborn	W. H. Ruedigern N	J. V. Austen	B. M. Bean	Cyril Feugill
Middleborough t*.	10	R. W. Maddigan, Jr.	W. S. Thomas	Chester L. Shaw T	L. H. Forney S	Bertram Tripp	Chas. H. Rogers
Milford t	15	M. P. Visconti C 3-54	Catherine L. Coyne	Michael J. Hannigan A	Edw. C. Carroll S	John F. Adams	Wm. F. Fitzpatrick
Milton t	22	Chas. F. Batchelder C	G. Frank Kemp	Josephine M. McAteer N	Alexander E. Manning E	Fred E. Whelan	John B. Shields
Natick t	20	E. H. Parkin, Jr.	J. H. Fleming	A. C. Leavitt N	B. G. Sargent	L. G. Brown	W. J. Shea
Needham t	16	E. J. Stewart	Marion Peterson	Melville W. Grant N	Lester Hollis	R. M. Salamone	Thomas H. Welch
New Bedford	109	A. N. Harriman 1-56	Chas. W. Deasy	R. D. Markey T	Thos. W. Williams	M. C. Andrews	Thos. E. Carr
Newburyport	14	Henry Graf, Jr. 1-56	Vera M. Kelly	Norbert A. Carey A	Jas. H. Ronan S	Burton Lunt	Jas. E. Sullivan
Newton	82	H. Whitmore, Jr. 12-55	Monte G. Basbas	John D. Martin C	Willard S. Pratt	John E. Corcoran	Philip Purcell
North Adams* . . .	22	Jas. M. Lilly 1-56	Albert L. Fuller	P. F. Kittredge T	Henry A. Galipeau	Arthur A. Girard	John F. Flaherty
North Attleborough	12	Frank L. Holbrook, Jr. C	E. Roger Sherman	August R. Funke T	Nathan B. Phipps S	R. C. Robertson	Peter J. McKeon
Northampton	29	James Cahillane 12-55	John P. Foley	John T. Curran A	Wallace A. Howes	Edw. J. Wright	Geo. J. Bernier
Northbridge t . . .	17	George Searles C	Mrs. Ruth Keeler	E. Kent Swift F	Wm. Williams S	Philip B. Walker	Peter Buma‡
Norwood t	17	C. A. Riley C	W. A. Blasenak	W. A. Blasenak K	A. E. Casey	A. N. Earle	Mark Folan
Peabody	23	P. C. O'Donnell 12-55	Jeremiah F. O'Meara	Francis Haran A	Frank J. McCarthy	Arthur C. Flynn	John J. Purcell
Pittsfield	53	Robt. T. Capeless 1-56	J. J. Fitzgerald	Anthony W. Sottile A	Morris E. Lundberg	Thos. F. Burke	Thos. H. Calnan
Plymouth t	14	Jas. T. Frazier C 3-54	Herbert K. Bartlett	Cora B. Grady N	Elmer C. Chandler S	Everett B. Wood	R. P. Dearborn
Quincy*	84	A. D. Chiesa 12-55	Mrs. H. Thomas	Alexander Smith F	Chas. Herbert	Thos. F. Gorman	Wm. Ferrazzi
Reading t	14	K. C. Latham C 3-54	Boyd H. Stewart	Boyd H. Stewart N	Philip Welch	Hugh L. Eames	Roland E. Ellis
Revere*	37	Edw. R. White, Jr. 1-56	Jos. F. McChristal	Joseph Cortazze A	Geo. S. Burnett	Thos. J. McCarrick	C. A. W. Gillis
Salem	42	Francis X. Collins 1-56	Augustine J. Toomey	Harold M. Perkins A	Edgar W. Nickerson E	Arthur L. Flynn	Jos. V. McDonough
Saugus t*	17	D. J. Lucey C	Ruth Stevens	Carl E. Chapman A	Chas. C. DeFronzo	Geo. W. Drew	Roland E. Mansfield
Somerville	102	Wm. J. Donovan 1-56	Norman E. Corwin	Francis E. Walsh A	Walter J. Manning	Jas. H. O'Hara	Augustine F. Sharry
Southbridge t . . .	18	J. Gerald Nolet C 3-55	Mrs. Clare P. Boyer	Norbert Benoit T	Henry A. Racicot E	Oswald J. Meunier	Ovide A. Desrosiers
Springfield	162	Daniel B. Brunton 12-55	Clifford Smith	Burton Hale A	James Sullivan E	Rene Patingre	R. P. Gallagher
Stoneham t	13	Frank M. Geremonte C	Winthrop A. McCarthy	Winthrop A. McCarthy A	Robert MacKenna	William Crosby	John C. Nelson
Stoughton t*	11	Wm. J. O'Brien C 4-54	Margaret Fitzpatrick	Donald H. Blatt M	James Williams	Fred Pye	P. J. McGarvey
Swampscott t . . .	12	F. R. Champion C 3-54	M. F. MacLean, Jr.	I. Murray Adams A	Howard L. Hamill E	Chas. H. Lampard	Francis P. Wall
Taunton	40	Jos. C. Chamberlain 1-56	Henry L. Galipeau	Thos. F. Corr, Jr. T	Ralph L. Hopkins S	William F. Hanna	T. Joseph Galligan
Waltham	47	Henry A. Turner	W. J. Lanagan	C. R. Dow A	H. F. Howe	E. L. Neal	A. E. McKenna
Wakefield t	20	M. P. Corran C	Charles F. Young	J. J. McCarthy N	Joseph DeFoe	Robt. P. MacDonald	John G. Gates
Watertown t	37	Herbert O. Berry	George B. Wellman	Wm. W. Norcross, Jr. A	Thomas V. Dwyer S	Wm. C. McElroy	Jas. M. Igoe
Webster t.	13	C. H. Sczepanski C 3-54	Pearl C. Mahon	Jos. P. LaPlante A	John R. Kleindunst E	Edward Pohlocki	Delphus J. Nadeau
Wellesley t	21	M. N. Pierce C	Mary Ditano	Arthur K. Wells T	Phillip A. Plaisted E	Thos. H. Slamin	Robert McBey
Westfield	21	Alice D. Burke 1-56	Harold Whittemore	J. Vincent Kane A	Francis J. Martin	Jeremiah Moriarty	Malcolm Donald
West Springfield t	20	Chas. B. Hegeman C	Victoria F. Allen	V. Paul Keith N	T. Frederick Roche S	Fredrick H. Sibley	John B. O'Brien
Weymouth t	33	Joseph Crehan C	Harry Christensen	Robert B. Park F	John J. O'Leary	Walter R. Murray	Jos. B. O'Kane
Winchester t . . .	16		Mabel W. Stinson	Jas. J. Costello N	J. A. Wakefield, Jr. S	Jas. E. Callahan	Chas. J. Harrold
Winthrop t	19	Wm. E. Pierce C 3-56	Jos. F. O'Hern, Jr.	George W. Downie T	F. E. Westlin S	Wm. A. Floyd	Wm. F. Pumphret
Woburn	20	F. H. Murray, Jr. 1-56	Margaret G. Kane	Hugh F. Gilgun A	Albert J. Wall S	Michael J. Kane	Thos. Maguire
Worcester*	203	Jas. D. O'Brien 1-56	Robt. J. O'Keefe	Harold J. Tunison T	Earl R. Perry	Herbert F. Travers	Wm. P. Finneran

MICHIGAN—55

Adrian	18	Claude E. Porter 4-55	E. A. Ballenberger	E. A. Ballenberger K	Nicholas Miller	John H. Hawley	Wm. M. Howe
Albion	10	N. H. Wiener 12-54	John P. Bentley	John P. Bentley K	H. A. Rieger E	Sam O'Dell	H. J. McAuliffe
llen Park	12	Geo. G. Schafer 4-55	R. Don Pretty	Clarence Lichtenberg F	Edward Hemmick	Chas. Julian	Marvin D. Driver
lpena*	13	Harlo Herron	Edw. E. Seguin	Edw. E. Seguin K	Allen Kennedy S	Franklin C. McKim	Lorenzo D. Walker
nn Arbor	48	Wm. E. Brown, Jr. 4-55	Fred J. Looker	Fred J. Looker K	G. H. Sandenburgh E	Benjamin J. Zahn	C. M. Eukemann

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Battle Creek	49	Frank C. Wagner 4-55	Jos. M. Boos	Jos. M. Boos K	Robt. R. McIntosh E	Chas. Crosier	Geo. W. Cheek
Bay City*	53	Paul Harvey 4-55	Jas. H. Gates	O. A. Kasemeyer F	R. K. McGillivray	Jos. L. Trudell	Frank W. Anderson
Benton Harbor*	19	F. Joseph Flaugh 4-55	Earl L. Tidey	Mark Grosse F	C. C. Smith S	M. Shepherdson	Vern Story
Berkley*	18	Harvey Van Buhler 4-55	Edwin J. Johnston	Edwin J. Johnston K	Ernest Carlson	Frank W. Irons	Frank W. Irons
Birmingham*	15	Ralph A. Main 4-54	Irene E. Hanley	Wm. Johnson F	R. S. Kenning	V. W. Griffith	Ralph W. Moxley
Cadillac*	10	Robert Kendall	Emil Meyers	Emil Meyers K	Max Davenport M	Robert Gilcrest	Frederick Weber
Dearborn	95	Orville L. Hubbard 1-55	Myron A. Stevens	Duane Dunick C	Harry A. Hoxie	Frank J. Gilligan	Lawrence J. Schaefer
Detroit	1,850	Albert E. Cobo 1-58	Thos. D. Leadbetter	John H. Witherspoon C	Carl D. Warner	Edward Blohm	D. S. Leonard
East Detroit*	21	James Anderson 4-55	Chas. H. Beaubien M	Esley J. Rausch F	Chas. Paternoster	August Zado	Lyman Eckhardt
East Lansing*	20	Max R. Strother 4-55	Shirley Suesz	Shirley Suesz K	John M. Patriarche M	Murle V. Croy	Chas. F. Pegg
Ecorse	18	Wm. W. Voisine 11-55	Patrick B. Trondle	Wm. W. Jones F	Harry T. Hickey	Fred Budvam	Alvin Royal
Escanaba*	15	Robt. S. LeMire 4-54	Geo. M. Harvey	Alfred H. Lawrence F	Loren W. Jenkins E	G. S. Leonard	G. S. Leonard
Ferndale*	30	Bruce D. Garbutt	Thos. H. O'Donoghue	W. A. LaKing M	Roy F. Goodspeed	Ray L. Wixon	Reginald Lemkie
Flint*	163	Donald W. Riegle 11-54	Harry K. Cull	Olney Craft F	Theodore Moss	Calvin Johnson	James Byars
Grand Rapids*	177	Paul G. Goebel 5-54	R. S. Kilpatrick	Agnes Van Dyke A	Chas. W. Darling	Frank Burns	Dewey Beaver
Grosse Point Park*	13	Homer Fritsch 4-55	Chas. Heise	Warren E. Schnoes C	Herbert L. Heger	Geo. DeCaussin	Arthur Louwers
Grosse Pte. Woods*	10	Paul W. Rowe	Ray MacArthur M	Ray MacArthur M	J. F. Hansen	Vern C. Bailey	Vern C. Bailey
Hamtramck	43	Albert J. Zak 4-54	Walter J. Gajewski	Joseph Miekstyn C	Anthony J. Celmer	Henry L. Kanar	Wm. A. Nowicki
Hazel Park*	18	Louis Elias 4-54	Lenore Armour	Lenore Armour K	Oliver Godsey	Frank Durbin	Paul Marvin
Highland Park	46	Philip E. Cowan 4-55	Thos. E. Shawcross	Mrs. L. F. Evans C	Dave Drummond	Frank A. Ford	D. T. Schultz
Holland*	16	H. Harrington 4-55	C. Grevengoed	John W. Fonger A	H. C. McClintock M	Andrew Klomparens	Jacob Van Hoff
Inkster*	17	Donald E. Olson P 4-55	Freda K. DePlanche	Malcolm MacDonald T	Wm. E. Meadowcroft	K. L. Roberts	Chas. L. DePlanche
Ironwood*	11	Russel Liimakka	Leo Adriansen	Leo Adriansen K	Kenneth E. Long E	Edward Laitala	John L. Sullivan
Jackson*	51	James N. House 1-56	Everett D. Cattell	Everett D. Cattell K	Geo. E. Snyder E	Harold Crawford	Roscoe V. Gray
Kalamazoo*	58	Glenn S. Allen, Jr. 11-55	Marie K. Filarski	Maurice J. Schippers F	Harold L. Andrus E	Lloyd J. Curry	Howard W. Hoyt
Lansing	92	Ralph W. Crego 1-55	Millie M. Brown	Robt. E. Sanderson C	Collins Thornton E	Chas. H. Decker	Paul Taylor
Lincoln Park	29	Jack Johns 4-55	John M. O'Connor	Lawrence M. Bailey F	Chester Mozena	Thos. C. Dickson	F. M. Crichton
Livonia	18	Jesse Ziegler 4-54	Marie W. Clark	Marie W. Clark K	Lester French	Calvin Roberts	Geo. E. Harmon
Marquette*	17	B. L. York 4-54	R. L. DeRocher	Wm. E. Miller A	William Munro E	R. W. Bystrom	Donald McCormick
Menominee	11	Jas. M. Kehoe 4-54	B. W. Delgoffe	B. W. Delgoffe K	Arvid Lundin S	Wm. L. Sporrer	Anton Jensen
Midland*	14	N. Poffenberger 11-54	Kenneth W. Lybolt	Weyant Pangborn F	Chas. A. Johnson E	Earl M. Engwis	R. W. Rogers
Monroe	21	Albert J. Davis 1-56	D. A. Soleau	Hervin Cousino T	Mark G. Dance E	Russell Emerson	Jesse Fisher
Mount Clemens	17	P. T. Mullighn 4-55	Frederick Soule	Helen E. Miller T	E. L. Pettingill E	Clayton Dubay	Harvey Hammond
Mount Pleasant*	11	E. Lee Johnson 1-55	Allan J. Kronbach M	Mrs. Edna Shangle T	Spencer Strouse S	Lawrence Tanner	Vernell Davis
Muskegon*	48	John E. Medendorp	Arthur J. Leutscher	Hubbel E. Lundborg F	Irving E. Hall E	Wallace Gannon	Fred E. Castenholz
Muskegon Heights*	19	B. P. O'Grady 4-55	R. J. Miles M	M. Kroeze A	James Cooper S	Harry L. Ridout	Alex J. Bell
Niles	13	R. F. Thomas 4-54	Burt Luth	Ilah Warren T	Heath Calvin E	Walter Zimmer	Arthur Pears
Owosso	16	Chas. Moore 4-55	G. A. Van Epps	Ann Cavanaugh T	William Stickel	Roy Coakes	T. A. Rice
Pontiac*	74	Arthur J. Law 4-54	Ada R. Evans	Oscar Eckman F	Joseph B. Jewell	John F. Schroeder	Herbert W. Straley
Port Huron*	36	Thos. E. Woods 4-54	Allen R. Hill	Earl Madill F	Jay F. Gibbs M	George Hisscock	Daniel L. O'Leary
River Rouge	21	M. Warren Duncan	John R. Osborn	P. Thomas Redmond T	L. T. Brown E	Philip Goniea	Ralph Phillips
Roseville*	16	Glen Alsip P	Robert J. Nunn	Robert J. Nunn K	Fred O. Fischer	Harold Flechsig	Michael O. Miller
Royal Oak*	47	Howard K. Kelley 12-55	Gladys Holmes	H. D. Kesselring F	George L. Nampa E	Chas. Henning	R. C. Hayward
St. Clair Shores*	20	Thomas S. Welsh 4-55	D. J. Harm	Lora L. Boye T	Geo. Koopman E	Philip Eckhout	Harvey Champine

St. Joseph	10	W. V. Tiscornia	Ira D. Wagner	Ira D. Wagner K	D. E. Bicknell	W. H. Mitchell	Tom Gillespie
Saginaw*	93	Geo. H. Fischer 4-55	F. B. Niederstadt	Carl J. Faist F	Hugh A. Benner	R. G. D. Braman	Wm. A. Yule
Sault Ste. Marie*	18	Jas. Robertson 5-55	D. K. Strickland	R. O. Gustafson A	A. J. Lipsett,Jr. E	Edwin B. Peterson	J. Willard Welsh
Traverse City*	17	Dr. J. Kent Wright 4-54	Francis A. McCall	Forrest W. Gillespie T	Anthony Eikey	John W. Cooper	Chas. J. Woodrow
Wyandotte	37	Wm. E. Kreger 4-55	Ford Wagar	Ford Wagar K	Louis H. Moeher E	Floyd Collard	Edward Path
Ypsilanti*	18	Carl J. Scheffler 4-55	Betty E. Fenker	Betty E. Fenker K	J. Knowell Hart	Gerald Kelly	Emil Susterka

MINNESOTA—22

Albert Lea*	14	L. E. Blakely 1-55	Ila Dudley	Elmer Hagen F	R. Folland E	Joseph Spark	Ole Anderson
Austin	23	M. G. Rolfson 4-54	J. H. Weiland	L. H Williams T	Roger W. Nelson E	John Tobar	George Roope
Bemidji*	10	Harry Pihl 12-54	Ruby Hunter	C. Gordhamer F	Wm. Olson	C. O. Johnson	Earl Lang
Brainerd	13	Levi Johnson 1-56	Walter Fall	Walter Fall K	C. O. Markson E	Geo. Lucas	Louis Rofidal
Duluth	105	Geo. D. Johnson 4-57	Bert Parson	C. H. Barnes A	A. W. Tews E	E. L. Blaski	Oscar Brewer
Faribault	16	Andrew J. Keller 4-55	Roland Kruger R	Louise Thonet T	P. Theodore Olsson E	M. S. Morgan	Ed. D. O'Brien
Fergus Falls	13	G. M. Kantrud 4-54	Iver Mickelson	Iver Mickelson K	Howard Sowden	Harvey Glorvigen	Coleman Slatten
Hibbing	16	Gerald M. Thomas 12-55	Roy E. Mickelson	C. C. Counts A	James H. Rough	Hugh Riley	Alex Munter
Mankato*	19	E. A. Hodapp 12-54	H. J. Matson	Ivan Fletcher A	Irwin G. Hill	Ben Bangerter	Stanley Christ
Minneapolis	522	Eric G. Hoyer 7-55	Arlene R. Finkle	Al Hansen C	Edgar W. Johnson	R. C. Malmquist	Thomas R. Jones
Moorhead	15	Thornley F. Wells 1-56	Paul A. Cook	Paul A. Cook K	Jos. E. Young	F. I. Remley	L. H. Bielfeldt
Owatonna	10	T. E. Carroll	L. R. Haberman	Joe Bruno T	C. D. Pihlstrom E	Edward Slezak	Julius Stark
Red Wing	11	H. E. Rardin 5-55	H. E. Nordholm	H. E. Nordholm K	J. F. Enz E	Steve Rosener	Eric Carlson
Richfield*	18	Fred O. Kittell 1-56	Paul H. Haugen	Paul H. Haugen K	Egil Wefald E	Ray Meeker	Cyril Johnson
Robbinsdale	11	Chas. O. Wallace 1-55	Edw. Jaenisch	Edw. Jaenisch K	R. Frederickson E	Adolph Jullie	Matthew Spurzem
Rochester	30	Claude H. McQuillan 4-55	F. R. Finch K	C. A. Armstrong E	C. A. Armstrong E	Frank W. Everett	Jas. J. Macken, Jr.
t. Cloud	28	Geo. Byers 4-56	A. J. Habarkorn	A. J. Habarkorn K	Richard Teague E	Wm. Ruehle	Axel Anderson
t. Louis Park	23	R. C. Fernstrom 1-56	Joseph Justad	Joseph Justad K	Phil W. Smith E	Chas. M. Williams	Andrew Nelson
t. Paul	311	J. E. Daubney 6-54	A. H. O'Connell	J. J. Mitchell C	G. M. Shepard E	W. H. Mattocks	N. C. MacMahon
outh St. Paul	16	Frank J. Petrich 4-55	John O'Donnell R	John O'Donnell R	Don Blaisdell E	H. E. Rund	Louis Fuller
irginia	12	John Vukelich	J. G. Milroy, Jr.	H. W. S. Tillman,Jr. T	J. W. Hejda E	L. M. Larson	George Forte
inona	25	Loyde E. Pfeiffer 4-57	Roy G. Wildgrube K	Roy G. Wildgrube K	Wm. O. Cribbs E	Frank P. Witt	A. J. Bingold

MISSISSIPPI—15

iloxi	37	Las Quave 7-57	Carl Short		F. G. Baudry	Walter Clark	Herbert McDonnell
larksdale	17	John C. Newman 7-57	T. C. Fox	T. C. Fox K	W. R. Ellis, Jr. E	H. H. Moore	J. A. Herring
olumbus	17	Wm. J. Propst 1-57	G. L. Lipscomb	G. H. Lipscomb K	A. L. Cox E	O. B. Spruill	Mahlon Vickery
reenville	30	George F. Archer 1-56	J. E. Luna	T. E. Luna K	Jos. H. Teunisson, Jr. E	A. Z. Lokey	C. A. Hollingsworth
reenwood	18	Allen D. Saffold 7-57	Bonner Duggan	Bonner Duggan K	C. G. Abbott E	R. G. Duren	R. R. Shurden
ulfport	23	R. B. Meadows, Jr. 7-57	I. Ballenger	R. H. Washington A	Wm. Coon E	Harold Lacy	E. E. Klein
attiesburg	29	Moran M. Pope, Jr.	Fewell Thompson	Fewell Thompson K	N. V. Carpenter	E. J. Barksdale	H. W. Herring
ackson	98	Allen C. Thompson 7-57	Mrs. J. R. Skinner	A. B. Huey C	J. J. Halbert E	L. F. McDonald	W. D. Rayfield
aurel	25	Andrew S. Scott 7-57	J. C. Coats	J. C. Coats K	W. P. Smyly S	Henry Sullivan	Wayne Valentine
cComb	10	J. W. Alford 1-55	Margaret V. Stewart	R. P. Stedman F		Sam Bellipanni	Clyde E. Simmons
eridian*	42	W. S. Smylie	R. S. Tew	R. S. Tew K	J. M. Slaughter, Jr. E	P. M. Pigford	O. A. Booker
atchez	23	Walter P. Abbott 5-54	S. F. Jenkins	S. F. Jenkins K	E. M. Stiles	Wilson Druetta	S. C. Croft
ascagoula	11	W. Ed Wiggins 7-57	R. C. Abbey	R. C. Abbey K	H. C. Ezell	A. N. Ferrer	E. E. Blakeney
upelo	12	James L. Ballard 7-57	W. T. Franks	W. T. Franks K	A. E. Bratton S	Arthur Hutchinson	Robt. H. Monaghan
icksburg	28	Pat Kelly 7-57	Marie Pantoliano	Marie Pantoliano K	John L. Hyland E	J. F. Hosemann	Otto Finane

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
MISSOURI—28							
Cape Girardeau .	22	Manning P. Greer 4-56	Verna L. Landis	J. Weldon McBride F	Louis Brune	Dewey Hinton	Philip H. Steck
Carthage	11	Thos. E. Taylor 4-54	Margaret Mooneyham	Margaret Mooneyham K	E. S. Glenn E	John Brydges	R. L. Loyd
Clayton	16	Roy A. Campbell 4-54	Charles Niedner	Thos. J. Hargadon C	Nelson Alexander S	Otto G. Brexler	Chas. J. Tacke
Columbia*	32	H. B. Lang, Jr. 4-55	F. L. Boggs	Wm. Estel Palmer F	Geo. W. Farrell	Max Woods	R. N. Long
Ferguson	12	Al. E. Nick 4-55	Mrs. R. B. Becker	Mrs. R. B. Becker K	E. F. Thatcher E	Douglas Bindbeutel	Ray M. Elliott
Fulton	10	Jack A. Garrett 4-54	B. Alexander	B. Alexander C	W. B. Arvin E	Clinton Harris	T. L. Edson
Hannibal	20	Francis E. Kelley 5-54	W. C. Fisher	W. C. Fisher K	Warren Barrett E	Milton F. Finks	John Lawson
Independence	37	R. P. Weatherford 4-54	James S. Craig	Thos. W. Snoddy A	Leonard J. Campbell S	Thos. Pollard	H. E. Williams
Jefferson City . . .	25	Arthur W. Ellis 4-55	Henry W. Ells	Henry W. Ells K	R. D. Fowler E	John Sullivan	Louis G. Rackers
Jennings	15	Oliver R. Koeneman 4-55	Owen J. Galbraith	Owen J. Galbraith K	J. Ray Graham E	Al. Wiese	John Obertz
Joplin	39	Dr. H. C. Oltman	Maude Fones	Harry Richardson F	J. J. McAfee E	Claude E. Bardness	Roy Isgrigg
Kansas City*	457	Wm. E. Kemp 4-55	M. Strahm	R. F. Agard F	Reed McKinley	Francis Wornall	Bernard C. Brannon
Kirksville	11	A. L. Bartlett 4-56	Ray C. Waddle	C. L. Leeper T	Carl Eggert E	John Snider	Henry Morris
Kirkwood	19	Wm. L. Berthold 4-56	Wm. C. Mason	Wm. C. Mason K	Clarence Temme E	John Bryce	Kenneth Peek
Maplewood	13	S. P. Davidson 4-57	John P. Usher	John P. Usher K	Thos. S. Richardson E		Leo F. Buck
Mexico*	12	S. A. Yeargain 4-54	John M. Cadwell	Calvin M. Lakin M	Calvin M. Lakin M	Thos. Merritt	Earl Jones
Moberly*	13	Wm. C. Orscheln 4-54	R. V. Daly	R. V. Daly K	Doyle Miller E	S. R. Stinebaker	Omer N. Winn
Overland	12	Tom Jordan 4-54	Dorothy L. Miller	Dorothy L. Miller K	Wilbur G. Temme E	B. Hairgrave	Brown Hairgrove
Poplar Bluff	15	E. W. Robinson 5-55	Donald R. Jones	Lara Freeman T	Jerry Berryman	Sam Knight	L. W. Massingham
Richmond Heights	15	Lee M. Duggan 4-56	A. Benoist Riley	A. Benoist Riley K	F. R. Nohl E	Geo. M. Hawkins	O. J Brueggeman
St. Charles	14	Henry C. Vogt 4-55	F. B. Brockgreitens	F B. Brockgreitens K	Louis Hachtmeyer S	Earl Bricker	Earl W. Humphrey
St. Joseph	79	Stanley I. Dale 4-54	Geo. H. Dodd	L. B. Irwin C	Harry Kurtz	Harry W. Crowell	S. K. Dabrowski
St. Louis	857	Raymond R. Tucker 4-57	Mrs. Lucille Darst	Milton Carpenter C	J. McDevitt	Walter H. Kammann	Jeremiah O'Connell
Sedalia	20	Elmer C. Sumners 5-54	Fred Handley	Arthur J. Schwarz F	James I. Collins E	John G. Lueck	Edgar Neighbors
Sikeston	12	J. M. Gravens 4-54	A. C. Barrett	L. C. Leslie T	A. C. Waters E	E. L. Tongate	H. Wallace
Springfield*	67	W. L. English 5-57	Donald H. Kelley	Oliver J. Gideon F	W. E. Hedges	Ray Fraker	Troy Cleland
University City* .	40	W. L. Metcalfe C 4-54	Francis C. Flynn	Victor A. Ellman F	W. A. Heimbuecher	Ernest W. Byrne	Peter Gaffney
Webster Groves . .	23	J. H. Cassidy 4-57	Norville Blaske	J. Carl Gamble F	John H. Carter	James Yadon	Ovid Yadon
MONTANA—7							
Anaconda	11	Dan T. McKittrick 5-55	Regina Connor	Mrs. G. McMahon T	D. T. McKittrick	E. C. McBride	Michael T. Morris
Billings	32	Earle Knight 5-55	Wm. J. Fry, Jr.	R. A. Lathom A	Sam B. Ward E	L. B. Smith	C. E. Maness
Bozeman*	11	W. G. Lowe 1-56	L. G. Shadoan	L. G. Shadoan K	S. D. Waldorf E	John McCrosson	A. N. Haas
Butte	33	Tim J. Sullivan	Beryl Wilson	Bernard E. Holland T	James P. Egan E	John O'Donnell	Bart J. Riley
Great Falls	39	James B. Austin	Fred L. Hill	William Johnson F	K. L. Chrysler E	Charles Lane	Harold M. Mady
Helena*	18	O. L. Brackman 12-55	Nina M. Settles	John Scholefield T	W. J. Leary E	Joseph Munger	John E. Fred
Missoula	22	Ralph L. Starr 5-55	Alice M. Jaqueth	Lois Cates T	Patrick Whelan E	Clare Kern	Dan L. Rice
NEBRASKA—10							
Beatrice	12	P. E. Barker 4-54	A. G. Kleman	T. M. Ward T	Geo. R. Miller	Cecil Hess	N. L. Bryant
Fremont	15	Milton C. Ebers 4-55	L. L. Larsen	Marcus Beck F	Wm. Sommers	V. H Mordhorst	Robert Millard
Grand Island* . . .	23	O. E. Cunningham	Floyd S. White	Sigurd Johrde T	E. H. Cordes E	R. V. Evans	Joe M. Bosler

astings	20	Wendell Foote 4-55	Edward Dier	Helen Weiler T	Harold Williams E	Robert Van Fleet	George Maul
earney*	12	Earl G. Tunks 4-55	Mrs. H. J. Nelson	Frank E.Hollingsworth T	Ralph Lancaster	John Wiseman	Thurston Nelson
incoln	99	Clark Jeary 5-55	Theo. H. Berg	Theo. H. Berg K	D. L. Erickson	E P. Feaster	Joseph T. Carroll
orfolk	11	B. A. McCreary 4-55	Alvin S. Ahlman	Dan F. O'Brien T	H. H Tracy E	R. H. Wolff	Irvin F. Ferris
orth Platte	15	Kirk Mendenhall	L. E. Mehlmann	L. E. Mehlmann K	C. W. Draper E	Leslie Mills	Chas. Dick
maha	251	Glenn Cunningham 5-54	M. J. Dineen, Jr.	Walter X. Spellman F	William E. Hinchey	Eugene W. Fields	Henry Boesen
cottsbluff*	13	Clark N. Williams 4-55	L. E. Townsend	L. E. Townsend K	W. J. Brown E	James Bramwell	Cecil H. Roades

NEVADA—2

as Vegas*	25	C. D. Baker 6-55	Shirley Ballinger	Hal Laird C	George E. Wade E	C. D. Williams‡	A. H. Kennedy
eno*	32	F. R. Smith 5-55	E. E. Gill	Marshall Guisti F	E. R. Cann E	Karl Evans	L. R. Greeson

NEW HAMPSHIRE—10

erlin	17	Aime Tondreau 3-54	G. A. Cournoyer	G. A. Cournoyer K	P. L. Murphy E	O. B. Berquist	Walter Hynes
laremont*	13	Mrs. M. L. Phillips	Rose E. Haugsrud	Frances Lovejoy A	Edward S. Pegram, Jr. E	E. J. Dansereau	William C. Nobbs
oncord*	28	Howe Anderson 1-56	Arthur E. Roby	Archie N. Gourley A	Wesley E. Haynes	Clarence H. Green	Arthur W. McIsaac
over	16	Thomas H. Keenan 1-56	Alfred J. Guilmette	Robert W. Herlihy F	Maurice Myers	Thomas W. Clancy	John Murphy
eene	16	Lawrence M. Pickett 1-56	Lena F. Warren	Henry B. Adams C	Fred E. Whitney	Walter R. Messer	W. T. Bridgham
aconia	15	Gerard L. Morin 3-55	Charles E. Lord	Madeleine Tardif F	Arnold J. O'Mara E	Merle B. Sargent	Charles E. Dunleavy
anchester	83	J. T. Benoit	M. J Quinn	A. E. Tetu A	R. F. Dusseault	G. N. Gruevin	F. P. McGranaghan
ashua	35	Lester H. Burnham	Edward S. LeBlanc	Alfred O. Poulin T	A. E. Maynard E	Anthony J. Molloy	Joseph Regan
ortsmouth*	19	Theo. R. Butler	Americo J. Bellucci	Wilfred Young A	Nat S. Stevens	Frederick Crompton	Martin O. Betz
ochester	14	John Shaw 1-55	D. Arlene Baker	Paul H. Bergeron N	Porter Roberts	Ralph Seavey	Vane Nickerson

NEW JERSEY—90

bury Park*	17	Geo. A. Smock, 2nd 5-57	Mary V. Martin	Wm. M. Reid T	J. Oliver Armstrong M‡	Michael J. Ryan	Fred C. Lembke
lantic City	62	Joseph Altman	Bertram Whitman	John O'Donnell F	William Casey	Zenus Mathis	Earl Butcher
yonne	77	Edward F. Clark 5-55	John F. Lee	G. J. Prendeville F	G. T. DiDomenico	Peter C. Kenny	Robert O'Connor
lleville	32	J. J. Tulley 5-54	Florence Morey		P. A. Waters	W. T. Donleavy	Geo. Spatz
rgenfield	18	Edward C. Meyer 1-56	Edmund L. Willis	Walter Hannemann F	Donald E. Townsend	Louis Bono	K. J. Vehrkens
oomfield	49	Donald H. Scott 1-55	J. Cory Johnson	Francis Jewkes, Jr. F	Thomas M. Sherman	Thomas F. Gussner	Fred Hess
idgeton	18	T. A. Dailey	F. B. Edwards	E. L. McCormick C	W. A. Kirby E	J. Peguesse	F. Semple
rlington.	12	Anthony T. Greski 1-55	Samuel Stafford	James Ayer T	Charles Gilleece	Horace Freck	A. T. Greski
mden	125	George E. Brunner 5-55	Ethan A. Lang C	Ethan A. Lang C	Frank A. Abbott	Wm. Van Pfefferle	Gustav Koerner
rteret	13	Frank I. Bareford 1-55	Michael Maskaly	Alexander Comba T	Walter Wadiak S	Michael Brady	George Sheridan
ffside Park	17	Edward Ulrich	A. H. Abrams	L. S. Korb A	J. W. Mahoney	J. McGrath	F. N. Borrell
fton*	65	Fred G. deVido 5-54	Edith M. Marrion	John Franz F	William Holster	John Zanet	James N. Marsh
llingswood	16	Authur E. Armitage 5-57	R. S. Wigfield T	R. S. Wigfield T	John H. Osler, Jr. E	Carl B. Rudderow	William H. Beck
anford tp	19	F. P. Andersen 1-55	J. Walter Coffee	Dudley J. Croft T	James P. Duffy	Howard Schindler	William A. Fisher
laware tp	10	C. M. Weber 5-56	M. E. Wermuth	M. E. Wermuth K	S. McGills		F. G. Jones
ver	11	John Roach, Jr. 12-55	Earl C. Nelson	Harry A. Armitage T	Raymond Sharp E	S. T Tuttle	John J. Valley
mont	13	Joseph J. Hishon 12-55	J. R. Zellweger	H. C. Holshue T	A. J. Schafer	Robert Poe	H. H. Allmers, Sr.
st Orange	79	Wm. M. McConnell 1-55	Alice I. Webster	J. E. Williams A	A. T. Brokaw E	George J. Rebhan	John F. McGinty
st Paterson	15	Louis Dodero 1-56	Walter Bredder	Jules Rubenstein F	James Campbell	Robert Wasmer	Charles Dapp
zabeth	113	Nicholas S. LaCorte 1-55	Thomas P. Luchio	Patrick F. McGann C	James J. McLevey E	Edward F. Deignan	Frank Brennan
glewood	23	W. Gerould Clark 1-56	Joseph T. Carney	Eugene S. Fisher A	Thomas V. Franks S	Edward T. Truslowe	Jack Abrams
ing tp	17	John V. Thackray 12-54	W. L. Nason	Harry F. Byrne T	M. J Phillips S		Wm. C. Forst, Jr.
r Lawn*	24	Frank Sogorka	Ralph Bryant	Ralph Bryant K	Sam Greydanus	Ken Lull	Michael Vanore
t Lee	12	Louis F. Botjer 1-56	W. S. Corker	W. J. Hart C	W. S. Corker K‡	John Guido	Carl Meyn

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
arfield	28	Emil J. Sadloch	Joseph J. Novack	William L. Pelio C	Joseph R. Kollarik	Casmer Rembish	N. L. Perrapato
loucester City	14	Philip V. Rea 1-55	Albert Agar	Henry M. Evans T	Edward McGuire S	W. E. Klaus	Thos. G. Winkelspecht
ackensack*	29	Paul J. Foschini 5-57	Ethel M. Hoyt	Harold V. Reilly M	L. K. Fishbough	Wm. C. Frodsham	Wm. J. Menke
addon tp.	12	Wm. G. Rohrer 5-55	Ethel Atkinson	Ethel Atkinson K	Warren Wood S	Edw. Turner	Wm. Snyder
addonfield	10	Ernest A. Farrington 5-57	J. Ross Logan	J. Ross Logan K	W. H. Macnamara E	Johathan F. Cox	William Padgett
amilton tp	41	Hevvey S. Morre, Jr. 12-54	Frank A. Priest	H. A. Sutterley T	Myron X. Feld E		Thos. P. Simpson
arrison	13	Frank E. Rodgers 12-54	Charles Farley	Harry McLynden T	William Taft	Walter B. Tuite	Peter B. Higgins
awthorne	15	Louis Bay, 2nd 5-55	George V. Grillo	V. Verberckmoes T	Louis C. Bay S		Ryan Vandervalk
illside tp	21	John M. Malone 12-54	Howard J. Bloy	Wm. Ostermiller T	Arthur L. Riche S	A. H. Daviet, Sr.	Paul F. Korlesky
oboken	51	John J. Grogan 7-57	Arthur C. Malone	John J. Sheehy C	Hugh A. McGuire	George Bonin	John Reynolds
rvington	59	Herbert Kruttschmitt	Timothy M. Maloney	Farrest Schoonover C	Isaac Casey, Jr. E	Harry Zigenfus	August Hock
ersey City	299	Bernard J Berry 5-57	James A. Tumulty	Donald Spence F	Frank Eggers	Thomas Moloney	James McNamara
earny	40	Joseph M. Healey 1-56	Donald Allan	James Ness T	Carl Sax	Wm. Wandras	Carl Berg
akewood tp	11	Lawrence D'Zio 12-54	Stanley E. Brower	Mrs. L. H. Bedell T	Victor E. Johnson	U. S. Grant	Walter L. Comstock
inden	31	William J. Hurst 12-54	Thomas J. Wieser	C. S. Valvano T	John Mesler	Frank T. Miller	Charles H. Bettle
odi	15	A. Guarano	J. Pacella	C. J. Focarino T	A. D. Interdonta	C. Mees	W. Witte
ong Branch	23	Alexander Vineburg 5-56		Raymond M. Brown F	Geo. R. Woolley	Francis Arrants	Thomas Marks
yndhurst tp.	20	James A. Breslin 5-57	Dominick J. Livelli	D. J. Livelli K	Harry Gutheil S	James Currie	Otto Buyer
adison	10	Alfred P. Smith, Jr. 1-56	Elsa S. Wick	Mrs. M. A. Aindow T	Charles A. Hausser	Robert L. Chambers	Edward W. Hinch
aplewood tp	25	Thomas W. Sweeney 1-55	Stephen Y. Ronnie	S. Y. Ronnie K	E. W. Barbehenn E	Louis Zimmer	Harold R. Dowd
illburn tp.	15	Clarence A. Hill 12-54	Theo. L. Widmayer	Theo. L. Widmayer K	Harold Curran	J. David Hayes	C. Norbert Wade
illville	16	Benjamin H. Corson 5-57	John H. Fisher	Lee O. Conner A	Newton B. Wade E	Francis Wettstein	Samuel Fithian
ontclair	44	William L. Dill, Jr. 5-56	Joseph D. McKee	Harold M. Heddy C	Harold S. Osborne	Arthur W. Bilby	Harry Knowles‡
orristown	17	W. Parsons Todd	Nelson S. Butera	Howard Slater T	George E. Burke	Elliott Lindquist‡	Anson J. Beckwith
eptune tp	14	Charles S. Loveman 1-55	John W. Knox	A. H. Pharo T	J. A. Shafto	Spencer Morton	S. W. Maas
ewark	439	Leo P. Carlin	H. S. Reichenstein	H. S. Reichenstein K	Leo P. Carlin		Frederick R. Lacey
ew Brunswick	39	John A. Lynch 5-55	Harry W. Dwyer	John E. Ferren C	Sol Seid S	Arthur C. Jaques	F. W. Masterson
orth Arlington	16	Walter J. O'Connell 12-54	Robert B. Galloway	Elbert W. Baker T	Joseph Luty S	Thomas Kelly	John F. Eagan
orth Bergen tp	42	John Roe 5-55	Joseph Kelly	John Sullivan C	Joshua Muss E‡	Warren Andes	Patrick Sullivan
orth Plainfield	13	Charles E. Goudreau 1-57	Frederick A. Martin	Harold McCusker F	Rowland Snyder, Jr.	Frank Reynolds	Martin J. Kane
utley	27	Harry W. Chenoweth 5-56	Mrs. F. E. Rutan	Frank E. Drake T	John H. Lucy	Andrew Hutch	Charles J. Rummel
range	38	Wm. Howe Davis 5-54	Michael J. Donlon	C. Diefenbacher T	Ferdinand Caspar E	Edward J. Burke	William Byrne
assaic	58	Morris Pashman 5-55	Anthony C. Martini	Theo. C. Janeczek T	Nicholas Martini	Thomas Veech	Edward Boyko
aterson	139	Lester F. Titus	Frank Sciro	J. G. Dortman	V. J. Scanlon	G. H. Strathearn	J. T. Walker
ensauken tp	23	Edward M. Stewart 12-54	Robert V. Peabody	Elmer E. Brown T	Harry Z. Matthews S	Frank Mathews	Willis Perkins, Sr.
erth Amboy	41	James J. Flynn 5-54	Philip Costello	John Mika C	Stephen Balinski	Edward Mullen	Wm. A. Bachman
hillipsburg	19	Vernon D. Best 5-54	Harry R. Carhart	Harry R. Carhart K	Shipman Pursel E	Bernard G. Hughes	James M. Stabp
iscataway tp	10	R. J. Rockefeller	W. M. Voorhees	C. O'Rourke T	C. J. Kupper E		
lainfield	42	Carlyle W. Crane 1-55	Fred Toegel	Fred T. Jacobs T	James A. Fleming, Jr. E	Florance F. Donovan	Patrick J. Murray
leasantville	12	W. Scott Ireland 1-57	Nehemiah Andrews	H. W. Helfrich, Jr. T	A. E. Friedley E	Clarence Johnson	W. H. Atkinson
rinceton	12	P. McKay Sturges 1-56	R. F. Mooney	R. F. Mooney K	I. R. Riker E	George Callighan	Edward W. Mahan
ahway	21	Reynolds C. Buckley 12-54	John J. Williams	Edna Thorne T	Edward R. Boate E	James R. Stevens	Raymond C. Barton
aritan tp	16	James C. Forgione 5-55	Oscar Kaus	R. B. Walker F	Raymond P. Wilson E		Charles GrandJean
ed Bank	13	Katharine E. White 12-54	Amy E. Shinn	Julia M. Keough T	Ensley M. White	Andrew DePonti	Frank W. Reuther

Ridgefield Park . .	12	George F. Wagner 5-56	Harold J. Jones	Harold J. Jones K	Anthony Zoda S	Walter Rohlfs	Joseph E. Gorman
Ridgewood*	17	Albert J. Faber 5-55	Wayne P. Mitchell	Wayne P. Mitchell K	Robert P. Raymond E	Oliver Vance	John Sommerock
Roselle.	18	Francis A. Pitman 12-55	Melvin E. Levers	E. C. Moffitt T	Joseph Gambone	Ellwood Johns	Wilbur Personette
Roselle Park . . .	12	R. L. Sheldon 1-55	Chas. E. Renton	John Naffke T	H. W. Gathman S	Warren A. Metzler	Edward Stevens
Rutherford	17	J. C. Green 12-55	H. J. Landshof	H. J. Landshof K	J. A. Ordway	B. F. Natoli	E. E. Bigelman
Sayreville.	10	Anthony J. Popawski 1-56	Frank P. Kolb	Frank P. Kolb K	Karl H. Wilber E	Russell Zach	Harry Olsen
Somerville	12	Walter F. Scott 12-55	Edith A. Varley	J. Harold Gernert T	Ellsworth VanFleet E	Richard J. Dahonry	Gilbert H. Yawger
South Orange. . . .	15	Courteneay Overman P 4-54	Mary S. Jenkins	Eugene G. Bailey T	Arthur L. Demarest E	John J. Reynolds	T. B. Fitzsimmons
South River	11	Walter W. Schack	George A. Bowen	H. O. Schlegel T	John J. Wolak S	Arthur Reichenbach	C. Van Deventer
Summit.	18	Percival M. Bland 1-55	Harry C. Kates	H. G. Fuchs T	F. A. Murray E	Thos. J. Murray	Edw. K. Egan
Teaneck tp*.	34	Henry Deissler 5-54	C. A. Christensen	Wm. F. Haeker T	M. J. Kilmurray	Francis A. Murray	Cornelius J. Harte
Trenton	128	Donal J. Connolly 5-55	Stanley J. Maziarz	Sido L. Ridolfi F	Joseph E. English E	Thomas J. Phelan	James A. DiLouie
Union tp	38	F. E. Biertuempfel 12-56	Wm. W. Friberger	E. A. Winters T	Koloman G. Kiss	Harold H. Denk	Jacob F. Denk
Union City.	56	Harry J. Thourot 5-54	Wilfred G. Turner	Wm. G. Weller T	Peter Lamort E	Charles Friedel	James Zuccaro‡
Verona	11	W. E. Dodd	Clemens C. Kreuder	F. R. Wagner T	D. W. Carmichael E	F. Coerber	E. D. Coffin
Vineland	30		Paul Johnson			Samuel Ronchetti, Sr.	
Weehawken tp . . .	15	Chas. F. Krause, Jr. 1-55	Leo P. Carroll	Norris C. Coyle T	James F. Maher, Jr.	Israel Reeves	Edward J. Kirk
Westfield	21	Charles P. Bailey 12-54	Jane F. Jones	Dennis N. Lever T	John T. Hopkins E	William Linden	Albert Pfirrmann
West New York . .	38	J. E. Otis	C. Swensen	J. S. Toomey A	J. J. White	E. G. Beckert	J. F. Rooney
West Orange	29	Frederick C. Erwin 5-54	Thurman J. Willìams	James W. Clayton T	Edward A. Manda	G. Leo Coleman	Harry H. Hain
Woodbridge tp . . .	36	H. B. Quigley 12-55	B. J. Dunigan	C. J. Alexander T	Howard Madison E	James Ward	Geo. E. Keating
Woodbury	11	H. W. Peterson 12-54	A. J. Riggins, Jr.	W. W. Wilkins, Jr. T	Paul J. Pehner S	Howard Ballinger	Emerson Goldy

NEW MEXICO—7

Albuquerque*. . . .	97	Clyde Tingley 10-55	Ida V. Malone	G. A. Linder T	E. O. Betts E	W. A. Westerfeld	Paul A. Shaver
Carlsbad.	18	Walker Bryan 4-54	H. E. McMinn	H. E. McMinn K	Duce D. Bivins E	Ira J. Stockwell	Wiley V. Fisher
Clovis*.	17	O. G. Potter 3-55	Mabel Pate	Mabel Pate K	Ted Waldhauser	George Maddor	Ollie Damron
Hobbs*	14	Earl Pennington 1-54	Mrs. M. Risinger	Mrs. M. Risinger K	Don L. Benge E	A. L. Conner	Earl D. Westfall
Las Cruces*	12	M. F. Apodaca 1-56	R. E. Howell	R. E. Howell K	Henry U. Gaines, Jr.	J. B. Camunez	Santos Ramirez
Roswell*.	26	Warren Cobean 4-54	C. M. Robbins	C. M. Robbins K	O. E. Jenkins E	Geo. Daniels	L. O. Thompson
Santa Fe	28	H. Paul Huss	E. M. Berardinelli	E. M. Berardinelli K	S. P. Davalos E	Ellis Bauer	A. B. Martinez

NEW YORK—72

Albany	135	Erastus Corning, 2nd	B. Barry	L. J. Ehrhardt C	A. L. Bush E	M. J. Fleming	P. G. Coffey
Amsterdam	32	Burtiss E. Deal 12-55	Edgar L. Allen	R. H. Hayden T	John P. Gomulka‡	E. C. Buhrmaster	Jeremiah Roberts
Auburn*	37	Robert A. Nelson 1-56	Joseph Rybarczyk	S. A. Goodman C	Arthur J. Adams E	Luke J. Bergan	John F. Tenity
Batavia	18	Herman D. Gabriel 1-56	Roland D. Fisher	Edw. T. Ireland T	Norman F. Hall E	George Brookmier	Adolf Kulikowski
Beacon	14	Henry A. Kennelly	George Mordas	George Mordas K	Harold Hayward E	Joseph B. Lucy	Jesse B. Dingee
Binghamton	81	Donald W. Kramer 12-57	George R. Beers	John Bloomer C	William Spellicy	Frank Buckman	Michael Hanifin
Buffalo	580	Steven Pankow 12-57	G. F. Sullivan	Chester Kowal C	William Sefang	Chas. W. Holloran	J. A. DeCillis
Cohoes	21	Rudolph Roulier 1-56	Geo. O. Boivin	A. E. Dufrsene C	Joseph Archambeault	Harold Grogan	Jos. E. Garrett
Corning	18	Joseph L. Andrews 1-56	Charles E. Hause	V. M. Schoonover T	Philip Grannan	James A. Doolittle	Roman J. Laurence
Cortland	18	Robert H. Kerr M.D.	Willard K. Ghent	Willard K. Ghent K	Alfred R. Reilly E	Adelbert H. Smith	Michael Canestaro
Dunkirk	18	Bernard Dougherty 1-56	Peter Tofil	Frank J. Janice F	Harold T. Stumpf E	Anthony Domst	Robert J. Rahn
Elmira*	50	Emory Strachen	Helen R. Martin	A. Lester Gregg T	Abe L. Oppenheim E	Louis A. Mosher	Eugene F. Golden
Endicott	20	C. B. Parkhurst 1-56	Ralph A. Jackson	Steve Kuracina T	Nick English	Paul L. Brown	Leroy E. Wike
Floral Park.	15	Walter D. Lawrence 4-55	Anna B. Fagan‡	Chas. J. Hartman T	R. J. Vanderbrook	E. G. Meserole	Philip V. Maickel
Freeport.	25	Wm. F. Glacken 3-55	M. F. Van Riper	G. S. Simonson T	H. J. Chuisano S	Franklin Grempel	Peter Elar
Fulton	14	William A. Branagan 1-56	Frank A. Campbell	H. A. Fielding F	Roy VanAlstine	George W. Allen	Harry R. Holden

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Garden City.	14	H. Clinton Corwin 3-55	E. R. Courtney	E. R. Courtney K	A. H. Rogers	Richard Leslie	S. J. Vandewater
Geneva	17	W. Erle Rogers 12-55	Lucille Wright	Jay Goodman T	H. M. Bolton E	Louis M. Guigan	Joseph McDonough
Glen Cove	15	Joseph A. Stanco 12-55	Mary E. Pierce	Mary E. Pierce K	Harland N. Phillips S	Fred Di Menna	Frank V. McCue
Glens Falls	20	Milton G. Tibbitts 1-56	Fred Carota	R. T. De Long T	Edward J. Anderson	Frank M. Preston	C. Edward Kennedy
Gloversville	24	Roger B. Haviland 12-56	Wm. H. Marple	Wm. H. Marple K	George Naginey E	Frank Tiedeman	Bernard J. Murphy
Hempstead	29	Ernest A. Ashdown 4-55	Lael Von Elm	Harry F. DeBeau T	Fred R. Rundle	Joseph Sgroi	John L. Feeley
Hornell.	15	Francis P. Hogan 1-56	James O. Stephens	Jay I. Nesbitt F	Gerald Clancy	F. V. Kinnerney	Harold P. Lewis
Hudson	12	John L. Kelly	Harry R. Deacon	Joseph D. Moy T	Howard V. Harding E	Daniel Bartholomew	John J. Sullivan
Ithaca.	29	Ivan E. Cook 1-56	Geo. A. Blean	Geo. A. Blean K	Francis J. Laverty	Raymond L. Travis	William C. Simmers
Jamestown	43	Samuel A. Stroth 12-55	Clinton H. Watson	D. W. Swanson C	L. W. Bergman	Chas. R. Dorman	Leroy H. Ericson
Johnson City	19	Donald E. Stocum 12-55	Herbert Schaefer	Herbert Schaefer K	James C. Adams E	George Hannon	Floyd Allen
Johnstown	11	Harvey W. Mansfield 1-58	Archibald Wands	James J. Morrell C	Clarence W. Knowles E	John H. Walker	Joseph P. Cerrone
Kenmore.	20	George D. Toomey 4-54	Clifford F. Lane	Paul Hagen T	Fred S. Creamer	Raymond J. Kirsch	Clarence E. Yochum
Kingston	29	Frederick H. Stang 12-55	B. H. Kramer	O. A. Goodsell T	Ernest A. Steuding	Joseph L. Murphy	Ray Van Buren
Lackawanna.	28	John J. Janiga	Edward Bukaty	Joseph Krause T	William Eagan	John Quinn	Leo Wichrowski
Lockport.	25	William A. Maillet 1-56	Kenneth F. Anderson	Walter C. Wiese T	Harold R. Conley	Daniel N. Haley	Franklin J. Tracy
Long Beach*	16	J. F. Segriff P	Anthony DiPaola	F. P. Callahan T	Sidney Shiffman	John Rust	Leo Nolan
Lynbrook	17	Fred A. Greis 4-55	Harold E. Dana	Bonno Ries T	Edw. Stoner	Fred Eiseman	Wm. Corgan
Mamaroneck*. . . .	15	Edwin B. Dooley 4-55	Fred H. Bull, Jr.	Fred H. Bull, Jr. K	George D. Perschke	Lawrence Cetrone	Louis Giancola
Massena	13	Stowell P. Fournia 4-55	Leslie E. Schall	Leslie E. Schall K	G. C. Sylvester E	Charles Smith	Thomas O'Neil
Middletown	23	Louis V. Mills 12-55	N. F. Vuolo	N. F. Vuolo K	Geary W. Chumard	Richard Truex	Russell Adgate
Mineola	15	Thomas H. Wilson					
Mount Vernon . . .	72	Jos. P. Vaccarella 12-55	Walter Meyer	Paul A. Carey C	Jas. V. Petrillo	Edward Gall, Sr.	Wm. P. McDonald
Newark.	10	T. R. Beales 4-55	J. A. Dear	J. A. Dear K	L. H. Wright E	Harold Atwood	Wm. S. Artlip
Newburgh*	32	Herbert A. Warden 1-56	Lemma B. Crabtree	Donald H. Blatt F	Robert J. Todd	Wm. J. Coleman	John J. Mullarkey
New Rochelle* . . .	60	Stanley W. Church 12-55	Charles U. Combes	Anne N. Hughes T	Edward Feldmann	Raymond Rumery	Walter Kirchoff
New York	7,892	Robert F. Wagner, Jr. 1-58	Murray W. Stand	L. E. Gerosa C	F. H. Zurmuhlen	E. F. Cavanagh, Jr.	F. W. H. Adams
Niagara Falls*. . .	91	E. W. Mirrington, Jr. 1-56	J. E. Collins	E. T. Creagh F	David Mann	John R. Barron	Chas. J. Gorman
North Tonawanda .	25	Myles W. Joyce 12-55	E. S. Bothwell	Fred Durkee F	Theodore Werth	Norman Compton	Patrick F. Grimaldi
Ogdensburg	16	Robt. P. McDonald 1-56	S. S. Sargent	M. M. Morse T	Ross R. Jermano E	F. Codieaux	Leo. P. LeBeau
Olean	23	Thos. A. Gustafson 1-56	Floyd L. Kelly	C. C. Phillips A	C. H. Weatherell, Jr.	Frank Savage	Geo. E. Finger
Oneida	11	Robert D. Kruger 12-55	Marie A. Whitcombe	Albert G. Behr C	Albert T. Ernenwein E	Frank Cheeseman	J. A. Murphy
Oneonta	14	Roger G. Hughes 1-56	Joseph Koury	James VanWoert T	C. M. Taylor	Joseph Scanlon	R. J. Simmons
Ossining	16	Jesse A. Collyer, Jr. 12-54	F. T. Scrima	Mildred Tavano T	Frank W. Becker S	Arthur Bell, Jr.	Arthur W. Mead
Oswego.	23	Robert G. Iles 1-56	Robert H. Turner	Robert H. Turner K	George W. Allen	Monte Lass	John J. Reed
Peekskill	18	John E. Hayes 12-55	William J. Torpy	Harold H. Lent C	Franklin Couch	Charles Olah	Peter P. King
Plattsburgh	18	John J. Tyrell 1-56	George E. Miller	J. Omer Laplante T	Grank D. Behan‡	Richard R. Norris	Clifford L. Fleming
Port Chester	24	Anthony J. Posillipo 4-54	Daniel A. O'Connell	Anthony B. Gioffre T	Francis I. McGrath E	Walter Faffley	Fred C. Ponty
Poughkeepsie* . . .	41	Robert E. Stevens 12-55	Harry D. Matteson	Aubrey B. Coons F	Harold R. Dean	I. D. Merrick	G. P. Leadbitter
Rensselaer	11	Clarence A. McNally 1-58	Harvey C. Younghans	Albert J. Scheibly T	A. J. Kaufman	Louis Bambrosch	Charles Stewart
Rochester*	332	Samuel B. Dicker 1-55	Thomas P. O'Leary	Emmet V. Norton C	Harold B. McElwain	John A. Slattery	W. A. Winfield
Rockville Centre .	22	W. Harry Lister	Frank A. Ernst	R. T. Eichmann T	Francis Klaers	Henry Mormile	Thos. Erbler
Rome*	42	Samuel Wardwell, Jr. 1-56	Joseph E. Lolo	John W. Hughes F	Fred Tayntor	Wm. M. Campbell	James C. Dunn
Rye	12	Joseph A. Hannan 1-56	R. Fred Talento	Wm. H. Selzer C	Raymond W. Murphy E	Cornelius Ball	Cornelius Balls

Saratoga Springs	15	Addison Mallery	Jerome V. Pitney	Owen Lewis F	Charles McTygue	John Hickey	Robert Flanagan
Scarsdale*	13	Thoedore Sander, Jr. 4-55	Ethel M. Hyde	Anson McLoud T	Reeves Newsom M	William J. Duhigg	James M. Lyons
Schenectady*	92	Archibald C. Wemple 1-56	Freeman K. Keller	Myles J. Burke F	John F. Lucey E	Edward M. Moffett	Ambrose P. Mountain
Syracuse	221	Donald H. Mead 12-57	Edward R. Apps	Geo. H. Bedford F	Chas. F. Stanton	Wm. J. Connelly	John A. Kinney
Tonawanda	15	Eugene H. Duffy	Mrs. I.M.H. Rogalsky	Roland E. Martin T	Frank Keller S	William Schreiber	Clarence O. Luther
Troy	72	E. A. Fitzgerald 12-55	John G. Brigham	L. J. Collins C	J. Leo Quigley	Carl A. Smith	Frederick Ibbott
Utica	102	Boyd E. Golder	Anthony Sisti, Jr.	Thos. J. Nelson C	Dennis P. O'Dowd	Leo Barry	Leo Miller
Valley Stream	27	Henry Waldinger	F. G. Chalmers	Fred A. Clemenz T	Percy P. Sprague	Robert Bischof	
Watertown*	34	John H. Newman 12-55	Elizabeth Brior	Edward W. Lalone A	Ray W. Howard	Joseph T. Dibble	Edward J. Curtin
Watervliet*	15	Hugh F. Donnelly 12-55	Robt. Diamond	Thos. Mahoney F	Nicholas Normile M	Edw. G. Hughes	Maurice Kennan
White Plains	43	Edwin G. Michaelian 12-55	Marjorie W. Kane	Marjorie W. Kane K	Theodore W. Orth S	Edward J. MacDonald	William A. Sullivan
Yonkers*	153	Kristen Kristensen 1-56	William Gray	John Carozza C	Thomas Cooney	William Garvin	

NORTH CAROLINA—30

Albemarle	12	A. A. Furr 5-55	T. L. Andrew	Dwight Stokes F	G. S. Moore	C. E. Morris	W. B. Cole
Asheville*	53	Earl W. Eller 5-55	Margaret Simmons	J. Weldon Weir M	J. Weldon Weir M	J. C. Fitzgerald	C. C. Waddell
Burlington*	25	J. S. May 5-55	R. P. Pope	R. P. Pope K	W. W. Adkins	R. C. Fortune	A. M. Butler
Charlotte*	134	Phil Van Every 5-55	Lillian R. Hoffman	L. L. Ledbetter T	Loyd G. Richey E	D. S. Charles	F. N. Littlejohn
Concord	16	Zack L. Roberts	C. S. Morgan, Jr.	C. S. Morgan, Jr. K	S. G. Hawfield, Jr. E	C. L. Miller	A. L. Murr
Durham*	71	E. J. Evans	Elsie N. Jones	D. H. Umstead A	H. W. Kueffner	C. L. Cox	H. E. King
Elizabeth City*	13	N. E. Aydlett 6-55	H. K. Houtz	H. K. Houtz K	A. E. Perry S	W. K. Davis	W. C. Owens
Fayetteville*	35	George B. Herndon 5-55	Mrs. L. W. Talbot	Mrs. L. W. Talbot K	D. J. Gore	Carl A. Cain	L. F. Worrell
Gastonia*	23	W. Harrelson Yancey 5-55	Edna Rankin	T. W. States C	W. T. Cox	Robert L. Rhyne	G. F. Peninger
Goldsboro*	21	S. B. Berkeley 6-55	R. G. Jones	R. G. Jones K	E. R. Simmons S	C. W. Howell	H. A. Lane
Greensboro*	74	Robert H. Frazier 6-55	Hazel Burch	Herman C. Wilson F	H. L. Medford E	C. W. Wyrick	J. L. Williamson
Greenville*	17	W. L. Whedbee 5-55	H. H. Duncan	H. H. Duncan K	C. K. Beatty S	Geo. Gardner	S. G. Gibbs
Henderson	11	Henry T. Powell	W. G. Royster	W. G. Royster K	J. E. Hamlett S	C. G. Ellis	J. E. Parks
Hickory*	15	D. S. Menzies 7-55	H. L. Burdette M	H. L. Burdette M	Glenn Sigmon	D. E. Shuford	M. L. Little
High Point*	40	George A. Covington 5-55	Mrs. P. C. Smith	H. L. Crowe F	George Dean	C. S. Canady	C. C. Stoker
Kinston*	18	Guy Elliott 5-55	T. W. Heath	T. W. Heath K	W. G. McAdams	J. S. Gray	Marion Haskins
Lexington*	14	E. Ray Coltrane	C. V. Sink	E. H. Fritts T	Brooks Cole E	Norman Owen	V. G. Price
Monroe*	10	D. E. Marable 5-55	Clara H. Smith	Lott T. Rogers M	T. C. Dove E	A. C. Small	J. A. Helms
New Bern*	16	Mack L. Lupten 7-55	E. H. Russell	E. H. Russell K	F. M. Scott S	R. C. Smith	Ed Belargia
aleigh*	66	Fred B. Wheeler	H. P. Edwards	H. P. Edwards K	James B. Lambeth	A. B. Lloyd	Tom W. Davis
eidsville*	12	George Hunt 7-54	N. R. Bamer, Jr.	J. L. Womack M	R. L. Goolsby S	H. W. White	M. F. Loftis
ocky Mount*	28	Jack C. Murchinson 5-55	L. B. Aycock	L. B. Aycock K	F. H. Colhran E	W. B. Parrish	J. I. Nichols
alisbury*	20	John H. Isenhour 5-55	J. W. Ellis	Edward B. Neave T	J. A. English E	C. L. Burkett	D. L. Shuler
anford*	10	E. W. Fields 7-55	A. B. Harrington	A. B. Harrington K	A. C. Thomas S	J. O. Bridges	A. G. Buchanan
helby	16	C. M. King	Reeves Forney	Reeves Forney T	Marion Packard E	Jas. Reid	W. K. Hardin
tatesville*	17	J. Garner Bagnal 5-55	A. E. Guy	A. E. Guy K	Chas. L. Lineback M	L. M. Gaither	Frank Hartness
homasville*	11	Carl C. Wilson 5-55	Eva Jones	Eva Jones K	W. R. Johnson E	Lindsay Loftin	Paul M. Shore
ilmington*	45	E. L. White 6-55	Mrs. M. B. Southerland	Deems B. Padgett A	Robert F. Coleman E	J. L. Croom	J. J. Padrick
ilson*	23	John D. Wilson 6-55	T. T. Lynn	T. T. Lynn K	L. E. Johnston	Tyrus Bissett	A. A. Privett
inston-Salem*	88	Marshall Kurfees	Ralph Dixon S	Ralph Dixon S	Robert Neilson	M. G. Brown	James Waller

NORTH DAKOTA—5

ismarck	19	Tom Kleppe P 4-54	Myron Atkinson	Tom Baker A	Edward J. Booth E	Harry Homan	D. E. Schoeneman
argo	38	Murray Baldwin P 4-54	Wm. G. Johnson	Wm. G. Johnson K	W. P. Tarbell E	Fred J. Wells	J. Walter Olson
rand Forks*	27	Oscar Lunseth	R. S. Niles	R. S. Niles K	John Kleven S	J. P. Newark	R. H. Jagd

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Jamestown	11	W. F. Sharp	F. P. Gilronan A	F. P. Gilronan A	Erik D. Peterson E	Forest Egleston	William Bennett
Minot*	22	H. C. Kiehn 4-54	R. E. Barcus A	R. E. Barcus A	Vernon Fahy	Gilbert C. Malek	Eugene Roberts
OHIO—78							
Akron	275	Leo Berg 12-55	Claude Butler	John Davies F	Leo G. Walter	Frank Vernotzy	Thomas F. Lynett
Alliance	26	Harley R. Ewing 1-56	Clarence D. Steffy	Karl Ayers A	John M. Thorpe	Milo K. Sights, Sr.	A. O. Lower
Ashland	14	Louis Mansfield 12-55	T. V. Withers	T. V. Withers K	Howard Maxheimer E	Paul R. Soles	Harry Smith
Ashtabula	24	Ned. V. Collander	J. H. Shaw A	J. H. Shaw A	Ronald Logan	A. T. Rohl	Leo J. Kane
Athens	12	Peter B. Seel 1-56	O. G. Houck	Florence Davis A	F. H. Beckler	Chas. Dalton	J. B. Grogan
Barberton	28	Robert L. Carson 1-56	Raymond Flickinger A	Raymond Flickinger A	Harry Bushey E	Luther Culbertson	Byron Eubanks
Bellaire	13	Wilbur Shakelford 1-56	Charles A. Linch A	Charles A. Linch A	Wm. Barker	Charles Jewell	Ed Good
Bellefontaine	10	G. Louie Wren 12-55	Wm. M. Townsend	Harry E. Travis A	F. M. Maier	George Young	A. D. Paden
Berea	12	Edw. T. Manning 1-56	Ernest R. Quackenbush A	E. R. Quackenbush A	Joseph Skodis	Ronald Garlick	Augustine Yanke
Bexley	12	W. A. Schneider 1-56	Helen Denser	Ralph Linscott A	W. A. Montgomery S		R. E. McNamee
Bowling Green	12	Clarence W. Dick 12-55	Jane Coller A	Jane Coller A	Donald Maglot E	Morris Instone	Guy D. Spitler
Bucyrus	10	F. P. Sitler 12-55	Anita Deisler	E. C. Oppenlander A	A. L. Winter	R. L. Mead	A. L. Stuckert
Cambridge	15	Russel B. Diehl	Paula Phillips	Carl M. Oshe A	Fred L. Boyd	H. C. Callihan	Harry Watkins
Campbell	13	Michael J. Kovach	Michael VanSuch	William Glass A	John V. DeMart	Julius Torok	John Putko
Canton	117	Carl W. Wise	Lester R. Shriyer	T. F. Snyder A	Harry McCool	H. D. Roche	J. Quilligan
Chillicothe	20	Burton Stevenson 1-56	John K. Rudell	David K. Webb A	Jason Ley S	Gilbert Mallow	A. Russell Poole
Cincinnati*	504	Edward N. Waldvogel 12-55	Geo. W. Koch	James G. Flick F	Robert Sarris	Barney J. Houston	Stanley Schrotel
Cleveland	915	Anthony J. Clebrezze 11-55	Thad Fusco	F. R. Hanrahan F	Louis L. Drasler	Elmer M. Cain	Frank W. Story
Cleveland Heights*	59	Henry Pirtle 1-56	Edward Schuele F	Edward Schuele F	Ray Martin M	Frank Veasley	Ed. W. Griebel
Columbus	376	M. E. Sensenbrenner 1-56	Agnes B. Cain	R. P. Barthalow A	Robert Werner E	W. G. Strickfaden	Frank Harrison
Conneaut	10	Ralph S. Wright 1-56	Mary J. Adamack	Bert Palmer A	Leo S. Eaton	Louis F. Stevens	William Teague‡
Coshocton	12	J. Clayton Norris 1-56	F. C. Shafer A	F. C. Shafer A	Hays I. Myers	Walter Weaver	Richard Schumaker
Cuyahoga Falls	29	Elmer Wolf 1-56	Clarence Forest	Raymond Scott A	Warren Gibson	Louis Seiler	Menzo Preston
Dayton*	244	Henry Stout 1-58	Oscar Mauch	Earl Hagerman F	George Baker	Forrest Lucas	Mathew Kirkpatrick
Defiance	11	Alner D. Ryan 1-56	Henry L. Beatty	B. Hasselschwert A	Theodore Blue E	Harvey Hughes	C. E. Nestleroad
Delaware*	12	Paul B. White 12-55	Neil Pritchard	Robert E. King F	Don Mackley E	J. A. Pliickebaum	D. M. Morris
East Cleveland*	40	Richard S. Horan P 12-57	Grant T. Apthorp F	Grant T. Apthorp F	Charles A. Carran M	Fred W. Lange	Horace S. Weaver
East Liverpool	24	E. Allan McKeever 12-55	H. J. Gallimore A	H. J. Gallimore A	Thomas D. Enochs	Charles Bryan	John L. Russell
Elyria	30	J. Grant Keyes 12-55	E. J. Alheit A	E. J. Alheit A	J. M. Powell E	W. N. Bates	J. E. Boggs
Euclid	41	Kenneth J. Sims 1-56	W. A. Abbott F	W. A. Abbott F	Walter Nason	Robert E. Gill	Gerald J. Sullivan
Findlay	24	Chester P. Smith 1-56	E. H. Struble A	E. H. Struble A	J. J. Sarver	Homer F. Johnson	Leo M. Larkins
Fostoria	14	Ray R. Coburn 1-56	Harry R. Mosier A	C. Richard Fruth T	H. Robert Bradner	Timothy E. Walsh	John M. Walsh
Fremont	17	John M. Collins	Clara K. Gibbs A	Clara K. Gibbs A	John H. Wiegman	Urban A. Myers	Myron F. Bork
Garfield Heights	22	Chas F. Wing 1-56	Alfred L. Vapenik A	Alfred L. Vapenik A	John Gerda	Otto Bicker	W. A. Schieberl
Girard	10	Joseph Catone 12-55	Charles Morse A	Charles Morse A	Thomas R. Rees	Nathan Walker, Sr.	W. R. Flory
Hamilton*	58	Arthur Wilson 1-56	Adele Edmonds	C. T. Rupert F	Roy J. Fiemeyer	Geo. Schlotterbeck	John A. Bippus
Ironton*	16		Don Hopkins	Paul S. Sutton A	Karl Wentz E	John McGerty	Harold Haas
Kent	12	Carl E. Meeker 12-55	Evelyn Knapp	Francis J. Kerwin A	W. A. Beans	Fred J. Miller	F. R. Grutt
Lakewood	68	Amos I. Kauffman 1-56	Henry A. Rees	Henry A. Rees K	Harlan Bartels E	Charles Delaney	Francis E. Stephens
Lancaster	24	J. Harvey Weis 1-56	Frank Brooks	John Eggert T	W. Russell Evans	Walter Myers	Sam H. Hutsler

Lima	50	W. L. Ferguson 11-57	Edith T. Anderson	Geo A. Burgoon A	Charles Ash	Walter L. Hydaker	Kermit L. Westbay
Lorain	51	John C. Jaworski 1-56	Anthony Vazzano	Joseph J. Mitock A	Wallace J. Chapla	Elmer G. Stough	Frank L. Pawlak
Mansfield	44	Robert S. Lemley 1-56	Ray Fields	Paul L. Kelley A	Jesse J. Schwab	L. J. Steele	E. E. Hartnett‡
Maple Heights	16	Walter K. Maser 12-55	John J. Wetzel	John J. Wetzel K	H. LaMar Trefsger		Frank Vacha
Marietta	16	Benjamin B. Cain 1-56	Donna D. Moseley	N. L. LaFaber A	Walter J. Gephart S	David E. Drennen	Thomas B. Sprague
Marion	34	Harold F. Robinson 1-56	Mayme Gorton	Elmer Shaw A	Ralph E. Forrest	Owen A. Sifritt	T. B. Coon
Martins Ferry	13	Dale E. Fulton 1-56	Wm. R. Mandry A	Wm. R. Mandry A	Lon McGlumphy	Wayne Troy	W. J. Muhleman
Massillon	30	Edgar L. Lash 1-56	Richard B. Hardman	C. Z. Christoff A	Homer V. Schrader	Donald Simon	Stanley Switter
Middletown*	34	Francis Carmody C	Doris Kronborg	Harry E. Newlin F	C. A. Boeke	Wm. Fishbaugh	J. Blackmore
Mount Vernon	12	Walter W. Rohler	Martha Biggs	M. M. Apleton A	Richard Moffitt E	Carl L. White	Wm. J. Jessup
Newark	34	John W. Swank 12-55	G. A. Kappler	Teney Rees K	Robert Evans	Stanley Shaw	Arthur E. Jones
New Philadelphia	13	Fred Schneider 1-56	D. E. Perkins A	D. E. Perkins A	Michael Franz	Glenn A. Heeck	Emery H. Gintz
Niles	17	Edw. J. Lenney 1-56	Arthur Nicholas	Thomas Smith T	Calvin Dix	George Neiss	Charles S. Berline
Norwood	35	R. Edw. Tepe 1-56	Walter Pfeifer	Ralph Gels A	Chas. Hagerty	Thos. Fisher	Chas. Fritz
Painesville*	14	L. F. Braun C 1-56	C. V. Boudreaux A	C. V. Boudreaux A	Paul D. Cook M	C. G. Smith	C. G. Slee
Parma	29	Stephen A. Zona 1-56	John A. Bobko	Joseph S. Lime A	Fred W. Newcomb	Clyde Jones	Lester Roeper
Piqua*	17	Wilbur F. Reck	Joe Klasman	Robt. M. Hance, Jr. M	Plez Gastineau E	Arthur Russell	Earl McClannan
Portsmouth*	37	Harry E. Foehr 1-56	Evangeline Justice	J. D. Williams A	Clyde Zeune	Howard Kiebler	Hugh Rudity
Rocky River	11	J. Frank Gibson 1-56	Clyde W. Brown A	Clyde W. Brown A	Lyle D. Andrus	Charles Duggan	Robert Kelley
Salem	13	Dean Cramer 1-56	Helen R. Coyne A	Helen R. Coyne A	Frank Wilson	C. W. Wright	Nerr Gaunt
Sandusky*	29	Richard B. Fuller P 12-55	C. F. Breining T	C. F. Breining T	Edward E. Hartung E	W. M. McLaughlin	Russell A. Thom
Shaker Heights	28	John W. Barkley 12-55	Thos. E. Cook	Thos. E. Cook K	R. Rife	Merle M. Hand	H. M. Benethum
Sidney	11	Emerson Deam 1-56	Thelma L. Short	Jane W. Shaffer A	Carl H. Woie E	Donald M. Kies	William O'Leary
South Euclid	15	George J. Urban 1-56	Lester L. Askue A	Lester L. Askue A	Thomas E. Kelly	Henry J. Meyer	Martin F. Schmies
Springfield*	79	Carleton Davidson 12-55	M. L. Shaffer	Herbert Peck A	Fred Hughes	Willard Compton	Lawrence Abbott
Steubenville	36	Samuel McCormick 1-56	James F. Poole	Thos. J. McDonald A	M. J. Moody	M. Cody	R. H. Cunningham
Struthers	12	Harold L. Milligan 1-56	John F. Pearce A	John F. Pearce A	Robt. B. Boylan	Sam Richards	G. W. Sickafuse
Tiffin	19	Robert Booth 12-55	Richard J. Leahy	Mildred Beidleman F	Herman G. Kuhn E	Ralph R. McElheny	Harold J. Fraley, Sr.
Toledo*	304	Ollie Czelusta 1-56	Carl F. Diefenbach	John F. Lawlor F	Burton R. MacRitchie	A. F. Papenhagen	Ray E. Allen
Troy	11	Paul W. Kerr 1-56	H. H. Tamplin A	H. H. Tamplin A	Homer E. Anderson	John Kessler	John Hennessey
University Heights	12	Earl W. Aurelius 12-56	Roy J. Madden F	Roy J. Madden F	H. P. Peterson E	R. J. Benjamin	Robert Bucklin, Jr.
Van Wert	10	D. J. Underwood 1-56	J. A. Jones A	J. A. Jones A	F. H. Connors E	R. G. Cryer	M. L. Kennedy
Warren	50	W. C. Burbank 12-55	Edythe A. Clime	O. J. Kersten A	H. Bruss	George Mock	Manley English
Wash. Ct. House*	11		Marie Melvin A	Marie Melvin A	J. F. Parkinson M	George R. Hall	D. Vaiden Long
Wooster	14	Edwin Johnson 1-56	Mary V. Parker A	Mary V. Parker A	Harold S. Slater E	Lloyd Eberhart	Kenneth E. Walters‡
Xenia*	13	C. M. Harner 1-55	A. V. Perrill	A. V. Perrill K	G. D. Ackerman M	W. F. Buffington	A. R. Stephens
Youngstown	168	Frank X. Kryzan 12-55	John H. Lemon	Jack W. Nybell F	James C. Ryan E	John Lynch	Paul Cress
anesville	40	Sherman Johnson 1-58	Alan Bagley	Henry Stemm A	Frank Micheli	Kenneth Kerner	Geo. L. Hodgson

OKLAHOMA—23

da*	16	James M. Thompson 5-54	Jas. N. King	Jas. N. King K	John R. Hamman M	James R. Ellis	Cecil Smith
rdmore*	18	Clifford L. Johnson 4-55	L. M. Thurston	L. M. Thurston K	Glenn Wilson E	Maxie Gordon	Hubert Bartlett
artlesville*	19	W. A. Forrest 5-55	Eva Sanderson	Eva Sanderson K	J. E. McCormick E	Walter Crowder	W. J. Jarvis
hickasha*	16	Max Hickey	Mrs. Donna Holder	L. E. Pettigrew A	W. W. Bowers E	Bill Suddarth	Ernest Kell
uncan*	15	Wayne Holden 4-55	C. H. Smith	C. H. Smith K	J. H. Russell	H. E. Ray	Jack Culberson
urant	11	Charles F. Fuller 5-55	Mary J. Gallaway	Mary J. Gallaway K	Cecil Maxey S	Preston Greeson	John H. Farrell
l Reno*	11	B. T. Conway 4-54	Ethel Dowell	Ethel Dowell K	John Roblyer S	LeRoy Searcy	Lee Harvey
nid	36	George Streets 5-55	Clint O. Thrasher	Clint O. Thrasher K	Lance C. DeCory	A. W. Lang, Jr.	Ralph Knarr
uthrie*	10	W. C. Scurlock	H. A. Braun	R. O. Whitchurch M	P. W. Gifford S	Melvin Daniels	S. E. Long

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Lawton	35	R. E. Glenn	D. L. Shelton	C. W. Simpson A	Chas. W. Gallaher E	Harris V. Hancock	Ralph Hennessee
McAlester*	18	H. I. Aston 4-56	Celest O'Bannon	Jack Gabbart T	William T. Reed	H. C. Cacy	Roy Anders
Miami	12	(not reporting)					
Midwest City*	10	Marion Reed	F. B. Foster	F. B. Foster K	E. B. Uselton		
Muskogee*	37	Lyman B. Beard 4-54	R. L. Davis	R. L. Davis K	Earl Brewer	M. W. Johnson	Tom Denton
Norman*	27	H. W. Masters 5-54	T. W. Barrowman	W. K. Newton A	Ray Wompler	J. E. Coppinger	R. M. Pickens
Oklahoma City*	244	Allen Street	Earle M. Simon	R. L. Luttrell A	W. W. Baker E	T. L. Townley	Albert Dodd
Okmulgee	18	R. W. Rowe 4-56	Dale George	Dale George K	Frank Hopper	G. R. McAlpine	L. J. Hilbert
Ponca City	20	Herman J. Smith 5-56	C. E. Norton	C. E. Norton K	Carl T. Noris E	Jimmie James	Jim Kirby
Sapulpa*	13	H. Q. Gilliam	John S. Egan	A. H. Chapman A	John J. Burroughs E	Kenneth Long	D. F. B. Harsh
Seminole	12	R. T. Harber 5-55	H. C. Sullivan	Melvin Wilkins A	Homer Montgomery E	W. M. Collier	R. C. Bradford.
Shawnee*	23	Ralph Graves 5-54	Russell Hathcock	Thomas Walsh A	Lester Barngrover	John Thomas	Lester Bush
Stillwater	20	A. B. Alcott 5-55	Lee Hall	Lee Hall K	John Caldwell S	Orval Yates	Bill Holt
Tulsa	183	C. M. Warren 5-54	Maxwell S. Smith A	W. W. Jenkins F	Sid Patterson	Ray Davidson	Homer Boughton
						Goldie Parris	Joe McGuire
OREGON—11							
Albany*	10	Chas. K. McCormack 1-55	Wm. D. Bollman R	Wm. D. Bollman R	Harold Polling E	Don Hayne	Ray Maddy
Astoria*	12	Peter G. Cosovich	O. K. Atwood	O. K. Atwood K	H. M. McCallister	Wayne V. Osterby	C. M. Leding
Bend*	11	Richard W. Brandis 1-55	W. T. Thompson R	W. T. Thompson R	W. P. Drost	Vernon Carlon	John T. Truett
Corvallis*	16	Dean Dorsey 1-56	Geo. Simerville	Geo. Simerville A	V. L. Goodnight E	Percy Tallman	Cecil Fruitt
Eugene*	36	V. E. Johnson 1-57	Henry F. Beistel R	Henry F. Beistel R	William C. Clubb E	Edmund L. Surfus	Ted D. Brown
Klamath Falls	16	Paul O. Landry 1-57	Laura Overeem	Ruth T. Berry T	E. A. Thomas E	Roy Rowe	Orville Hamilton
Medford	17	D. L. Flynn 1-55	Neva Samuels R	Darell Huson T	Vernon Thorpe	Gordon Barker	Charles Champlin
Pendleton*	12	Morris Temple	Olinto Ricci R	Raymond P. Botch M	Ray Struthers	William Batchelor	Ralph Bond
Portland	374	Fred L. Peterson 1-57	Will Gibson	Will Gibson K	L. G. Apperson E	Edward Grenfell	Jim Purcell, Jr.
Salem*	43	Al Loucks 12-54	Alfred Mundt R	Alfred Mundt R	J. H. Davis E	E. L. Smith	Clyde Warren
Springfield*	11	Edward C. Harms, Jr. 1-57	Wm. E. Mansell R	Wm. E. Mansell R	E. L. Williams E‡	Harry Kreiger	Harry Howard
PENNSYLVANIA—118							
Abington tp	29	George E. Maurer P	E. Raymond Ambler	A. R. Parkhouse T	Calvin W. Fowler	John Manzinger	Patrick D. McKee
Aliquippa	26	James Bruno B 1-58	William M. Doty S	William M. Doty S	William Galupi S	Ernest Kleber	Chas. Sorok
Allentown	107	B. C. Diefenderfer 12-55	Geo. W. Kistler	Wm. S. Ritter F	E. W. Meckley E	Walter Flores	Anthony Reilly
Altoona	77	Walter H. Grove 1-56	Fred R. Walker	Guy Z. Pearce F	Harry H. Penny	Samuel M. Ake	Vaul E. Rouzer
Ambridge	16	Walter Panek	Joseph Rodio	Joseph Rodio K	Alex Firich S	Bill Rittleman	Andrew Bires
Arnold	10	M. F. Horne 1-56	Tom Tannas	P. Kabacinski T	John Minnick	Louis Bruncsak	George Seigart
Beaver Falls	17	Edw. C. Corcoran 1-58	Howard P. Jeffreys	Howard P. Jeffreys K	D. F. Harvey E	Edwin Phillips	Wm. Feeney
Bellevue	12	John H. Bragdon B 1-59	Roy E. Kidd	Chas. E. Braden T	James Greenough	George Kimberlin	Ralph A. Morcroft
Bensalem tp	11		William White S			Wm. Ervin	George Rentz
Berwick	14	R. C. Cuip 12-57	D. Wm. Arndt	D. Wm. Arndt K	George R. Lowery S	Fred Edwards	Harry C. Peterson
Bethel	11	J. J. Shaw	Shirley Degelman	Shirley Degelman S	M. E. Frye E	Ray Kuzminski	J. V. Miskunas
Bethlehem	66	Earl E. Schaffer 1-58	Bertram L. Nagle	Jos. F. McLernon C	Geo. H. Reussner	John L. Schweder	Raymond R. Rueter
Bloomsburg	11	C. Martin Lutz P 12-58	Paul D. Jacobs S	A. W. Duy T	Howard W. Schulde E	Burton Coombs	W. B. Edgar
Braddock	16	G. B. McDonough B 1-55	J. J. O'Hara	Wm. J. Miller T	G. M. Dillon	John Morenzi	Wm. Sulkowski
Bradford	17	Joseph L. Hinaman 1-56	L. H. Thomas	L. H. Thomas K	J. Henry Quirk E	Edward Brophy	Edward Edmonds

Brentwood	13	A. G. Kaufnabb B	F. E. Yeager S	C. R. Martin T	L. F. Uecker	W. J. Stasko	A. O. Jordan
Bristol	13	Anthony R. Niccol B 1-59	Agness Coles	J. J. Dougherty F	Livingstone Joyce E	Clifford Hagerman	Linford J. Jones
Butler	23	Walter Schweppe 1-58	Philip O. Miller	William Hulton F	Chas. Barnhart	Joseph Langlard	J. Walter Harmon
Canonsburg	12	Fred A. Caruso B 1-58	Carl Gessler	John George F	John Yarkosky	Thomas Schussler	N. K. Lesniakowski
Carbondale	16	Frank P. Kelly 1-56	Thos. A. Boles	Thos. A. Boles K	W. L. Giles E	Joseph Healey	Francis P. Judge
Carlisle*	17	Paul Shearer P 1-56	Harold B. Vasey M	George Speed F	Harold B. Vasey M	Ray Kelley	Chas. E. Strock
Carnegie	12	T. T. Coyne B	A. B. Lafferty	A. B. Lafferty K	E. McCleary S	M. F. Schulte	C. H. Keisling
Chambersburg	17	Horace A. Kottcamp B 1-58	Geo. B. Jacobs S	Geo. B. Jacobs S	Robert Monn	John Shatzer	Harry S. Byers
Cheltenham tp*	23		Harold C. Pike M	Edwin Linson T	G. E. Hesselbacher E	Wm. Gottschlak	S. C. Johnston
Chester	66	Ralph F. Swarts 1-56	Richard J. Larkin, Sr.	W. Alrich Price F	Norman E. Young E	James A. Devlin	
Clairton	20	Kenneth L. Stilley 1-58	Wm. R. Miller	John E. Soich F	Guy S. Johnston E	Thomas Gregg	Peter P. Orsini
Coal tp.	17	Anthony Konetski C	Lewis Evans S	Anthony Bogdan T	Robert Weary E		Wm. Shuey
Coatesville	14	Samuel F. Heffner 1-56	F. P. Pennegar	F. P. Pennegar K	C. Timothy Slack E	Geo. W. Redman	Robert J. Hume
Columbia	12	Walter Roye B 1-58	Edw. J. Dinkel	Edw. J. Dinkel K	J. H. Shertzer E	Thomas Murphy	E. H. McManus
Connellsville	13	Abe I. Daniels 1-58	S. T. Benford	C. A. Port F	W. A. Pujia	W. E. DeBolt	George C. Johnson
Conshohocken	11	Edward K. Williams 1-58	C. H. Cooper A	Elmer Monro F	W. T. Muldren E	Joseph Thomas	Walter Phipps
Coraopolis	10	C. L. Isenberg B	Edw. N. Weaver	Edw. N. Weaver K	Frank Stemmler S	H. G. Barker	J. J. Brush
Darby	13	Alex Abbot B 1-58		Fred Mac Dougall A	Howard Finnegan S	Roy Knox	Richard Thourton
Donora	12	A. Z. Chambon 1-58	T. E. Petrus S	T. E. Petrus S	W. W. Dennis S	John Volk	John Pykosh
Dormont*	13	J. K. S. Smith B	T. J. Landis	T. J. Landis K	Elmer H. Schneider S	John Sentz	R. B. Miller
Du Bois	11	P. B. Dillman 1-56	Edna V. Johnson	Larue Smyers F	Wm. Shaw	Jos. Rozela	Bert A. Netrick
Dunmore	20	Martin F. Monahan B 1-58	James E. Hennigan	Thos. J. Dougherty C	Anthony Gatto	M. E. Fitzpatrick	Edw. J. Conway
Duquesne	18	Frank Kopriver, Jr. 1-58	Chas. E. Dorman	Edwin M. Pirl F	Frank Everett E	Lawrence Trainor	Walter Weir
Easton	36	Robert W. Morse 1-56	Chester E. Rogers	Paul S. Hopper F	Harry D. Powell	George T. Keller	John L. Schwarz
Ellwood City*	13	Joe McCandelss B 1-58	E. Nagel S	E. Nagel S	Oscar Dahl	C. V. Rodgers	C. W. Ricer
Erie	131	Thomas W. Flatley 1-56	Eugene Graney	Geo. Brabender F	Fred Gorenflo E	Peter Kuhn	William Donahue
Farrell	14	Michael Nevant 1-56	John Pandza	John Pandza K	Anton Bauer E	James C. Davis	John Pandza
Franklin (Venango County)	10	R. R. Bleakley, Jr. 12-58	L. A. Arnold	L. A. Arnold K	John McK. Snow E	A. W. Hanna	R. J. Brown
Greensburg	17	Robert L. Potts 1-56	F. M. Newcomer	Percy R. Sheetz F	Robert A. Ramsay E	Edward Hutchinson	Walter B. Kunkle
Hanover*	14	W. H. Menges B 1-58	S. D. Michael S	S. D. Michael S		Reginald C. Stremmel	John S. Berkheimer
Hanover tp	15	Francis Connors P	Andrew Garber S	Andrew Garber S	Robert N. Bierly E	Frank Cunningham	Herbert Woodeshick
Harrisburg	90	Claude R. Robins 1-56	L. T. Burns	D. A. Elias C	R. H. Lyon, Jr.	E. Swartz	O. L. Blough
Harrison	15	George Riess P 12-55	Stanley Szarnicki	J. F. R. Clark T	John Adrian S	Harold Caugherty	Alex Sosinski
Haverford tp.	40	H. A. Fritschman 12-55	R. S. Noone C	R. S. Noone C	J. H. Koehler, Jr. E		James F. Hartness
Hazleton	35	Henry E. Dietrich 1-58	Florence M. West	M. Stanley Specht T	Paul Lamont E	George Brandau	Steve Havrilla
Homestead	10	Daniel J. Lapp, Jr. B 1-58	Alex E. Ackley	John J. Casey T	John Macko	Herman Samuels	James E. Armstrong
Indiana	12	Warren P. Kline B 1-58	A. B. Ansley	A. B. Ansley K	Paul L. Botsford E	Ira L. Edwards	Howard T. Sanford
Jeanette	16	Frank Binda 1-58	J. Claire Manson	J. Claire Manson K	A. B. Elias	Othmar Seiler	Charles E. Walter
Johnstown	63	Walter E. Rose 1-56	John J. Cullen	I. Nevin Jones F	Dell Comiskey	Albert W. Fisher	Chas. R. Griffith
Kingston	21	William I. Martin B 12-57	Thomas J. Reese S	Harold Tippett T	Henry Avery S	Ralph Schmoll	David Francis
Lancaster	64	Kendig C. Bare 1-58	Jeanette B. Pontz‡	K. L. Shirk, Sr. F	John E. Spidle	Harry Miller	Fred G. McCartney
Lansdowne*	12	Albert S. Beers, Jr. B	Clarence H. Fox S	Miller E. Hutton T	H. Gilroy Damon E	Russell P. Wentzel	Fred K. Roberts
Latrobe	12	Victor B. Stader, Jr. B 12-57	Victor E. Lynch S	Victor E. Lynch S	John Busch S	R. P. Wible	Chester A. College
Lebanon	28	Frederick D. Miller 1-56	Geo. H. Biely	Chas. L. Schott F	Alton P. Eiceman	Paul Dissinger	Wm. P. Lynch
Lewistown*	14	John Lawler B 12-58	Bernard L. Marsh M	H. C. Bordman T	Bernard L. Marsh M	A. Nelson Yearick	Howard O. Landis
Lock Haven	11	Chas. E. Herr 1-56	William Hollis	H. W. Swope, Jr. F	W. C. Cowher	Louis Pisano	Ray E. Merritts
Lower Merion tp*	49	T. Ewing Montgomery P	John F. Scull, Jr. F	John F. Scull, Jr. F	W. E. Rosengarten E	H. W. Benson	G.A. McLaughlin
McKeesport	52	Andrew J. Jakomas 1-58	Theresa Stashko	John Lundie C	James Fiedler E	James A. McDermott	James Loizes

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
McKees Rocks	16	David Hershman B	Fred Kwiatek	Albert Gerger T	John Capps	Thos. Cairns	Nicholas Antonelli
Mahanoy City	11	Patrick J. Foley B	Harry S. Williams S	Harry S. Williams S	Jacob Koelzer	Francis J. Thornton	Anthony P. McLaughlin
Meadville	19	A. T. Honeycutt 1-58	G. Stanley Maxwell	William DeArment F	Roy Phillips	Fred Carman	E. C. Gibson
Millcreek tp	17	Edward F. Hartline C 1-55	S. A. Thaler S	S. A. Thaler S	Owen Richardson E		Frank H. Strasser
Monessen	18	Hugo J. Parente 1-58	Francis H. Crum	David A. Canova F	David R. Victoria	Roy McShaffrey	Michael Kuvinka
Mount Carmel	14	Joseph P. Bradley 12-57	E. J. Fincato	E. J. Fincato K	Harry W. Jones E	Walter Zetuski	Anthony Trefsgar
Mount Lebanon tp*	27	Walter V. Bybee P 1-55	John A. Paulus M	Thomas J. Marlow F	Fred F. Topper S	Raymond D. Goettel	Charles W. Senn
Munhall	16	Thomas Laird B 1-57	Harry Percival S	Paul Gottlieb F	Earl Nau	William Freshwater	Benj. H. Roberts
Nanticoke	20	Frank E. Kielar 1-58	Chas. Makar	Chas. Makar K	Frank Marcinkoski	William Davis	Simon Kupinewicz
New Castle	49	Edward A. DeCarbo 1-56	Jack H. Fritz	James Gibson F	John Z. Street E	Norman A. McFarland	Thomas Boyles
New Kensington	25	Raymond E. Gardlock 1-58	Jack Crumley	John Peck F	Joseph Bordonaro	Edward Clawson	Dan J. Zeloyle
Norristown	38	William H. March B 1-58	William S. Bowen	Oscar T. Rahn T	Harry C. Rothrock E	John Hartman	Robert Reilly
North Braddock	15	Michael Pendro B 1-58	John W. Ryan	John Havrilla F	John Ballog	Harry Dupont	John J. Duhan
Oil City	20	William S. Morck 1-56	Charles S. Hetrick	Raymond Anderson F	Jeff Sharp	Thomas Owens	Ira L. Joslin
Penn tp* (Aghy. Co.)	25	Howard A. Kendall P 1-56	John W. Wason	Albert P. Dible T	Harry E. Brown S		Patrick F. Moran
Philadelphia	2,072	Joseph S. Clark, Jr. 1-56	William W. Felton	Lennox L. Moak F	Henry D. Harral S	Frank L. McNamee	Thomas J. Gibbons
Phoenixville*	13	Albert R. Hoffman B 1-58	Martha Friday	John T. Bush M	Henry Savers S	Leo G. Cosgrove	Fred K. MacInnis
Pittsburgh	677	David L. Lawrence	Geo. Boxheimer	David Smith T	James S. Devlin	S. P. Adler	J. W. Slusser
Pittston	15	Joseph F. Saporito 1-58	John D. McNulty	Geo. J. Turner T	George Terrana S	Frank Castner	Francis X. Linnen
Plains tp	13		Ida M. Dominick	Edw. J. Dahli T	R. McCoffrey E	Chester Filippini	Jos. Chilutaki
Plymouth	13	Sam. Brokenshire B 12-57	George Trebilcox S	George Trebilcox S	Herbert Shaw S	Henry Kittle	Lawrence Kendig
Pottstown*	23	J.B. Hartenstine, Jr. B 1-58	William Shaeffer	Lawrence O. Garner T	Walter N. Runyan S	Richard E. Lindauer	James A. Laughead
Pottsville	24	George S. Heffner 1-58	Frank A. Matthews	Frank H. Womer T	George H. Steidel E	George A. Smith	Anthony J. Downey
Radnor tp	15		R. W. Barringer	R. W. Barringer S	Geo. G. Schmid E	Edwin Clark	James H. Bower
Reading	109	James B. Bamford 1-56	R. W. D. Levan	D. F. McDevitt F	Edward H. Harper	Russell C. Bowers	Robert H. Elliott
Ridley tp	17	G. A. Remington P	E. G. Venable S	Wilson B. Haring C	A. Foster Damon		Vincent Kuberski
Ross tp	16	H. E. McDonald P	Wade Winner M	Harry C. Bitzer, Jr. T	Webster Hunnan E		Edward Schohn
Scranton	126	James T. Hanlon	Sam Druck	George C. Beck C	John Washo	William L. Morgan	Leo Ruddy
Shaler tp*	16	H. G. Harr P 12-54	J. W. Thompson M	Wm. Cook F	Rudolph Zelznak S		George Hoge
Shamokin	17	W. Fred Kohler, Jr. 1-58	John C. Wary	R. F. Granzow F	Claude Readley, Jr.	A. B. Longshore	George Haddock
Sharon	26	Myron W. Jones	Florence Lansdowne	Ralph Douds T	Wm. Smith E	Edw. McSherry	Wm. E. Stuart
Shenandoah	16	Adam Balkiewicz, Jr. B	Salvedore De Luca	Robert Waters A	Herman Stremick	Joseph Yancavage	Rank J. Alinsky
Springfield tp (Delaware County)	11		Harry A. Bornman S	Harry A. Bornman S	Royce E. Beatty E	William L. Reeps	H. W. Williamson
Springfield tp. (Montg. County)	11	G. A. Schwab P 1-58	J. R. Fulginiti S	J. R. Fulginiti S	Wm. MacFarland S		Andrew J. White
State College*	17	David R. MacKey 1-54	Sara Dunlap	Robt. Y. Edwards M	Rodney M. Hoy E	T. A. Savers, Jr.	John Juba
Steelton	13	W. P. Dailey B 1-58	M. S. Zerance S	M. S. Zerance S	C. W. Baskin S	Chas. F. Kramer	Jos. N. Sostar
Stowe tp	12	W. G. Blumling P 12-54	Ralph Heinauer S	Louis W. Adams T	Guy A. Reed E		Max Homer
Sunbury	16	Fred E. Hoffman 1-58	H. T. Metzger	H. T. Metzger K	Geo. W. Schubert	Ralph Fegley	H. C. F. Gass
Susquehanna tp	11	H. C. Sheets P	Donald O. Smeltz S	Vernon C. Wass F	A. T. Mauro S	J. P. Palmer	W. G. Coiller
Swissvale	16	Christy Cariher B 1-58	Ruth Greeley	John L. Allen F	Joseph Morgan	Lawrence Mulkerin	Jas. M. Harrington
Tamaqua	12	S. Newton Johns B	Francis Seidel	Charles Gebert T	Gus Knies	Frank Baer	Lester Baer

Turtle Creek	12	Urban W. Fresch B	C. L. McClintock S	H. E. Kirkman T			W. J. Whalen
Uniontown	20	J. Watson Sembower 1-56	Elmer H. Baker	Elmer H. Baker K	Geo. P. McCombs E	William H. Raffle	Alfred W. Davis
Upper Darby tp . .	85	Sam. H. Walker P	James E. Malone S	P. C. Kaestner F	J. Earl Kirk	August Niemeyer	John J. Boyle
Warren*	15	William E. Rice B 1-58	C. W. Barwis M	C. W. Barwis M	L. A. Webster S		M. E. Evans
Washington	26	Elmer R. Wilson 1-56	Leroy W. Porter	George Krause F	H. H. Streator E	A. L. Loar	Ray Spragg
Waynesboro*	10	Dr. R. R. Brown B 1-58	Roy N. Hawbaker M	A. Stover Fitz T	A. D. Keagy E	Orlow E. Helm, Jr.	W. Fred Gillan
West Chester	15	Henry V. DeHaven B 1-58	John S. Groff S	R. S. Himelright F	Lawrence Reagan E	Edmund Gosgriff	Abner F. Glisson
West Mifflin	18	Geo. B. Lynn B	I. L. Trautman	I. L. Trautman S	Alex Hutchinson E		S. B. Hampton
Whitehall tp.	11	N. A. Fritzinger P 12-55	S. A. A. Scheirer S	E. A. Galgon T		Terry T. Runtz	Luther A. Kline
Wilkes-Barre . . .	77	Luther M. Kniffen 1-56	Lucius K. Eldridge	J. B. Northrup F	William D. Jones	Ambrose Saricks	J. R. Taylor
Wilkinsburg*	31	T. W. Stephens B	John C. Deal M	F. D. Graf T	John C. Deal M	William Thomson	James Harris
Williamsport	45	Clifford L. Harman 1-56	R. T. Eisenbeis	Raymond R. Rall F	A. E. Farrington	Harold E. Kinley	John G. Good
Yeadon	11	F. K. Hartley B 1-58	Frank R. Culp S	Arthur J. Herman T		James J. Donnon	C. S. Robinson
York	60	Howard E. Eyster 1-56	Wilbur G. Baker	Edw. M. Shelly F	Wm. E. Weigle E	L. Ellis Wagner	G. J. Christine

RHODE ISLAND—15

Bristol t	12	Joseph F. Bruno P 3-55	John W. Church	Alfred N. Nunes T	R. G. Northup S	Oscar A. Rishe	A. J. Ferrara
Central Falls. . . .	24	Raymond J. Garvey 1-56	Peter A. Clare	Edw. F. McLaughlin F	Lorenzo Bessette	George Salisbury	J. P. Stetkiewicz
Cranston.	55	George R. Beane 12-54	Ernest L. Johnson	Thos. H. Matteson A	Elton F. Durfee	Norman D. Broden	L. B. Fouchecourt
E. Providence t . .	36	James J. Reilly P 11-54	Charles C. Viall	Roy Tasca A	John L. Lewis S	John A. Laughlin	James R. Crosby
Johnston t.	13	Thomas DiLuglio P 1-55	Martin F. McGuire	Percy Berry F	Sam Butera S		Chester B. Colwell
Lincoln t	11	R. H. Ensign P	J. Louis Rushton	Albert J. Bucklin T	Earl R. Marsh E		Wm. J. Wright
Newport*	38	Dean J. Lewis	J. F. Fitzgerald	J. D. Woice T	J. Howieson	A. S. Eldridge	S. S. Dugan
N. Providence t . .	14	Frank San Antonio P 1-55	Blanche Bernard	Ralph Cuculo T	Philip Russo	John Murphy	Wm. J. Donovan
Pawtucket	81	L. A. McCarthy 21-54	Harry J. Main	V. J. McAloon T	T. E. Harding E	W. T. Connolly	Edw. F. Parker
Providence	249	Walter H. Reynolds 1-55	D. Everett Whalen	John J. Cashman F	Charles F. McElroy	Louis A. Marshall	John A. Murphy
South Kingstown t.	10	John O. Stitely 6-55	Foster R. Sheldon	Donald L. Palmer T	Peter LaBelle S	Donald E. Dobson	Walter L. McNulty
Warwick	43	Darius L. Goff 1-55	Francis E. McVey	John P. Morgan F	James A. Johnson	R. C. Barker	Forrest R. Sprague
West Warwick t. .	19	Francis Fazzano P 11-54	Susan V. Lamb	John Zaborski A	Henry Patrarca	Lionel Gareau	Arthur Groleau
Westerly t	12	Edwin Kenyon P 11-54	A. B. Gervasini	A. B. Gervasini K	J. Naccarato S	C. Pasetti	D. Paul McCarthy
Woonsocket	50	Kevin K. Coleman 5-55	W. Chester Rose	J. Leo Bradley F	Charles G. Hammann	Augustin J. Cote	Edgar C. Turcotte

SOUTH CAROLINA—10

Anderson	20	William C. Johnston 7-55	H. M. Wilson	H. M. Wilson K	C. C. Andrews E	W. B. Maddox	W. I. Burden
Charleston	70	Wm. McG. Morrison 12-55	A. J. Tamsberg	L. M. Reed C	Joseph Needle E	N. G. Olsen	W. F. Kelly
Columbia*	87	J. Macfie Anderson 6-54	Guy A. Pitts	Monroe S. David A	H. O'B. Bellinger E	A. McC. Marsh	L. J. Campbell
Florence*	23	Jas. R. Schipman 5-55	S. H. McCall	S. H. McCall K	H. J. Dickman	Ben Dozier	J. A. Price
Greenville*	58	J. Kenneth Cass 10-55	B. F. Dillard	B. F. Dillard K	R. H. Cureton E	J. E. Poole	J. H. Jennings
Greenwood*	14	R. E. McCaslan 4-55	S. L. Colvert, Jr.	S. L. Colvert, Jr. K	R. E. Froneberger M	William Wash	Harold Fortson
Orangeburg	15	R. H. Jennings, Jr. 10-57	L. F. Theiling	L. F. Theiling K	Alec T. Brown E	C. A. Fischer	T. E. Salley
Rock Hill*	25	J. E. Jerome 1-56	Ben R. Neely	Ben R. Neely K	J. Y. Scruggs E	E. W. Cole	E. M. Hanna
Spartanburg*	37	Neville Holcombe	I. T. Williams	Roy E. Leonard T.	R. B. Simms	W. O. Blackwell	Ralph D. Prince
Sumter*	20	M. Priscilla Shaw 8-56	Roland H. Windham	Roland H. Windham K	Fletcher K. Ellis	C. V. Wilder	E. E. McIntosh

SOUTH DAKOTA—6

Aberdeen	21	Russell S. Wallace 5-54	Mrs. Ella Yuker	Fred W. Gerdes F	Francis S. McNeary	Bernard L. Mehner	Selmer N. Swenson
Huron.	13	Dr. J. S. Tschetter 5-55	Wm. H. Olson A	Mildred C. Howard T	Harlan W. Meyer E	Harold Camtowine	R. C. Brandenburg
Mitchell	12	Richard Ellwein 5-54	Margaret Gales A	Margaret Gales A	Marvin R. Heck E	Asa B. Wheeler	Arthur Newman
Rapid City*	25	M. O. Wasser 5-54	R. R. Lang	H. S. Thorgrimsen M	John Babcock E	George Engler	Lewis Nordbye

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Sioux Falls	53	H. B. Saure 5-54	J. L. Smalley A	J. L. Smalley A	R. E. Bragstad E	V. L. Crusinberry	Leslie Sawyer
Watertown.	13	G. A. Gilbert 5-54	Harriett M. Gesley	Harriett M. Gesley K	M. J Hoy S	O. B. Kinsman	Floyd E. Levake
TENNESSEE—15							
Bristol.	17	Thomas S. Curtin 6-57	Albert W. Stone	Albert W. Stone K	Paul F. Smith S	Walter A. Buckles	Wm. J. Rogers
Chattanooga.	131	P. R. Olgiati 4-55	W. H. Zachry A	W. H. Zachry A	Marion Boriss E	R. R. Gouldy	E. E. Ricketts
Clarksville	16	Paul M. McGregor 12-54	J. H. Marable F	J. H. Marable F	John Cunningham E	Thomas R. Seay	J. P. Balthrop
Cleveland	13	Willard J. Parks	Pat Randolph	Bethel C. Brown F	Oscar L. Giles E	L. F. McDaris	L. E. Goodwin
Columbia*.	11	T. F. Williams 1-54	H. F. Roach R	H. F. Roach R	R. U. Swann	J. P. White	E. P. Fox
Dyersburg.	11	Page V. Hart	R. S. Sellers R	R. S. Sellers R	R. M. Stevenson E	Cecil C. Rogers	N. A. Bond
Elizabethton*. . . .	11	Frank E. Dungan 8-54	G. J. Holly R	G. J. Holly R	Arthur Grindstaff S	Dana Reynolds	Claude Nave
Jackson	30	Emmet Guy 7-55	B. F. Graves R	W. F. [illegible]oss T	D. W. Allen	B. L. Warlick	Robert Mainord
Johnson City*. . . .	28	George Oldham 5-55	E. J. Quillen	E. J. Quillen K	Robert L. Jobe	L. L. Geisler	Carl W. Wilkinson
Kingsport*.	20	John D. Wimberly 7-55	J. R. Pecktal F	J. R. Pecktal F	Charles K. Marsh	C. M. Kenner	G. W. Fletcher
Knoxville	125	Geo. R. Dempster	W. H. Stapleton F	W. H. Stapleton F	B. C. Barker	C. M. Johnson	Joe Kimsey
Memphis.	396	F. T. Tobey 12-55	C. W. Crutchfield C	Joseph P. Boyle F	O. P. Williams	John Klinck	E. H. Reeves
Morristown	13	John D. Henderson 12-54	W. S. Rouse	W. S. Rouse K	R. A. Bireley S	John L. Reynolds	E. H. Winstead
Murfreesboro*. . .	13	Jennings A. Jones	Albert Williams	Tillie D. Adams T	Fred Arnette S	B. B. Qualls	N. W. Powers
Nashville	174	Ben West 6-55	Wm. M. Carr, Jr.	R. B. McConnell C	W. A. Collidge	H. D. Demonbreun	J. B. Milliron
TEXAS—71							
Abilene*	46	C. E. Gatlin 4-54	Lila Fern Martin	Marshall Bromley A	M. M. Anderson E	D. C. Musick	C. Z. Hallmark
Alice*	16	Robert M. Franks 4-55	Lucille Hobbs	John L. Sullivan M	W. L. Burton	L. H. McCoy	Carl Lenhart
Amarillo*	74	S. T. Curtis 4-55	Mrs. Kathryne Gordon	J. C. Lilly F	H. R. Smith	Roy Hall	A. S. Harper
Austin*.	132	C. A. McAden 5-55	Mrs. Elsie Woosley	J. D. Huffman, Jr. F	C. G. Levander	John E. Woody	R. D. Thorp
Baytown*	23	R. H. Pruett 4-55	Edna Oliver	A. V. Barber F	C. W. Grantham	A. H. Lintleman	H. E. McKee
Beaumont*.	94	Otho Plummer 5-54	Jas. T. Garrard	R. E. Richardson A	J. D. Martin E	Steve O'Conor	J. H. Mulligan
Bellaire*.	10	H. L. Hodell, Jr. 7-54	Ruth W. Whileyman	J A. Lee F	L. M. Rice	G. O. Hutchens‡	Jack O'Brien
Big Springs*	17	G. W. Dabney 4-55	C. R. McClenny	C. R. McClenny K	C. N. Bellamy E	H. V. Crocker	E. W. York
Borger*	18	L. D. Patton 4-55	Mrs. Merle Carpenter	Mrs. M. Carpenter K	J. M. Johnson	J. D. Miller	Raymond Webb
Brownsville*. . . .	36	H. L. Stokely 11-55	Mary Roussett ‡	Glen H. Crigler A	F. L. Rockwell E	Eddie Valent	Gus O. Krausse
Brownwood*.	20	Smith Bell 4-54	Glenn Harriss S	Glenn Harriss S	J. S. Palmer E	Chas. M. Alford	Jack Pike
Bryan*.	18	George E. Adams 4-55	Noah W. Dansby	Noah W. Dansby K	M. A. Coleman E ‡	C. E. Criesser	H. W. Collins
Cleburne*	13	Walter Holliday 5-54	Johnnie Gordon	Johnnie Gordon K	Jack E. Washburn E	E. C. Templeton	Oran Smith
Corpus Christi* . .	108	A. A. Liehtenstein 4-55	T. Ray Kring S	W. G. Graf F	Drahn Jones	John Carlisle	R. T. Runyan
Corsicana	19	C. C. Sapp	W. M. Elliott S	J. N. Garrity T	T. R. Newton	H. P. Bivins	O. B. Nutt
Dallas*.	434	R. L. Thornton, Sr. 5-55	Harold G. Shank S	Elgin E. Crull M	H. H. Stirman	C. N. Penn	C. F. Hansson
Del Rio.	14	Arthur C. Kennedy 4-54	E. W. Marlowe	E. W. Marlowe K	Frank Schmidt	Leonard Bode	Herman Richter
Denison	18	Harry Glidden 4-55	Harold Schmitzer S	Harold Schmitzer S	Elmo C. Drumb E	Pat S. Lowe	Pall S. Borum
Denton	21	Mark Hannah 4-54	Chas. C. Orr, Jr.	Chas. C. Orr, Jr. K	Grady Creel E	Tom Robinson	Jack Harrison
Edinburg*	12	Nix Harrington 4-55	Paul Henderson	James W. Harrison M	James W. Harrison M	Elbert Sanders	R. H. Gilliam
El Paso	130	Fred Hervey 4-55	J. M. Herrera	Glen R. Daniels F	Geo. Kistenmacher E	H. A. Davis	J. C. Risinger
Forth Worth*. . . .	279	F. Edgar Deen 4-55	E. S. Birdsong	W. O. Jones M	C. M. Thelin	P. C. Fontaine	C. S. Hightower
Gainesville*	11	F. M. Aldridge, Sr. 4-54	G. G. Holman	G. G. Holman K	W. O. Springfield S	Bill Lewie	Lewis Theobald
Galveston	67	H. Y. Cartwright, Jr. 5-55	Mildred M. Oser S	F. A. Quin C	Geo. S. Fachinger E	Wm. J. Henderson	Wm. J Burns

Garland*	11	H. A. Walker 4-54	Mrs. Dolly Morris S	L. E. Stark M	M. E. Bennett E	Harry Grantham	Grady McMahon
Grand Prairie . . .	15	John W. Daugherty	J. A. Johnson S	J. A. Johnson S	C. F. Ballard E	J. C. Swadley, Jr.	W. M. Rawlings
Greenville	15	John H. Miller 4-54	Mrs. Oscar Long	Mrs. Oscar Long K	Tilman Smithey E	H. F. Peyton	Leroy Brigman
Harlingen*	23	Chas. A. Washmon 12-54	F. R. Lucas S	F. R. Lucas S	K. R. Caldwell E	W. T. Hamilton	John L. Guseman
Highland Park . . .	11	E. T. Earnest 4-54	E. E. Crowell S	E. E. Crowell S	R. B. Allen E	W. H. Naylor	W. H. Naylor
Houston	596	Roy Hofheinz	Mrs. M. H. Westerman S	Roy B. Oakes C	J. M. Nagle E	J. W. Lobue	L. D. Morrison
Kingsville*	17	Hubert Brossette 4-54	Guy McCraw	Guy McCraw K	Hubert Smith S	Paul Dacke	F. Pendergrass
Lamesa*	11	J. W. Bryant 4-54	Jack N Goodloe	Jack N. Goodloe K	L. E. Petty E	J. D. McAmis	Sam Floyd
Laredo	52	Hugh S. Cluck	James Haynes S	James Haynes S	Gonzalo F. Farias E	Geo. E. Renken	D. O. Gallagher
Longview*	25	J. Clyde Tomlinson 4-54	L. W. Summers	L. W. Summers K	B. A. Crocker E	E. S. Scott	Roy Stone
Lubbock*	72	Murrell R. Tripp 4-54	Mrs. Lavenia Lowe S	Alfred P. Couch F	W. B. Holmes E	Glen Smith	Harold McInroe
Lufkin*	15	Woodrow W. Scott 4-55	E. A. Gibbs	C. B. Richardson T	R. Bargainer S	Leo Shotwell	George Powell
McAllen*	20	Philip Boeye 4-55	J. R. Glasscock	Wm. L. Schupp M	G. C. Moseley	Alfred S. Myers	C. D. Mussey
McKinney	11	R. F. Newsome 4-55	G. F. Wolford	G. F. Wolford K	J. R. Bryan	Walter Cockrell	Alex Burks
Marshall*	22	Charles Spangler 4-54	Clark Ross	Clark Ross K	J. E. Albright E	Carl Bechtold	C. M. Ezell
Mercedes	10	G. E. Watson 4-54	A. J. Hagan	A. J. Lynch A	H. L. German	G. W. Taylor	C. F. Barter
Midland*	22	J. W. McMillen	J. C. Hudman S	Kent Moore F	J. M. Orman	Melvin Little	Harold Wallace
Mission	11	Logan Duncan 4-54	V. D. Anderson	V. D. Anderson K	C. E. Langston S	Ray Landry	Truett Jordan
Nacogdoches*	12	Frank Hathcock	J. T. Alders	J. T. Alders K	Lee H. Powell E	D. A. Tautsch	T. A. Drewry
New Braunfels . . .	12	Julius F. Schwandt	E. O. Haas	E. O. Haas K	J. M. Francis	W. A. Staats	Elmo Arnold
Odessa*	29	Fred C. Gage 4-54	R. M. Cole	R. M. Cole K	G. T. Morris	Chas. Meadows	Jess Cariker
Orange	21	Sid J. Caillavet 8-54	Chas. Cottle	Chas. Cottle K	J. T. Soileau S	Vertis Sands	Raymond Sanders
Palestine	13	Robert H. Pickel, Jr. 4-55	J. G. Hardgrave	J. G. Hardgrave K	O. J. Wagner E	Milton Turner	H. D. Barton
Pampa*	17	Tom Rose 4-55	Ed Vicars	Ed Vicars K	James Cowan E	J. E. Winborne	J. E. Connor
Paris*	22	J. W. McCoy 4-54	M. F. Shelton	M. F. Shelton K	Robert B. Hayter E	Miller Steed	H. R. Marks
Pasadena	22	Clyde T. Gary 5-55	M. F. Jackson S	M. F. Jackson S	Chas. P. Little S	Jack Hazen	V. Berry
Plainview	14	Homer Looper	P. H. Bryan	P. H. Bryan K	R. K. Snethen E	A. M. Hamilton	Hoyt Curry
Port Arthur*	58	M. J. Babin, Jr. 4-55	E. W. Meyer	Chas. Brazil M	H. H. Poole E	D. P. Rachal	G. B. Douglas
San Angelo*	52	A. D. Rust 4-54	Mamie Barfield	Tom J. Cody F	J. P. Burden E	A. R. Biggs	Clarence Lowe
San Antonio*	408	A. C. White 5-55	J. Frank Gallagher	Cyrus L. Aldridge F	Ed. M. Marceau	Marcues L. Butler	Geo. W. Bichsel
San Benito*	13	F. L. Gay 4-54	Lucille Kendrick	Lucille Kendrick K	M. I. Crow	Lee Roy Dillard	W. F. Gilbert
Sherman*	20	Dr. John T. Nall 4-55	R. L. Brooks	R. L. Brooks K	B. K. Sutton E	A. C. Jones	Les Tribble
Snyder*	12	Harry Holbrook 4-54	J. D. Scott	J D. Scott K	Roy L. Dunlap E	N. W. Autry	Walter Sullhe
Sweetwater*	14	Hez H. Hawley, Jr. 4-54	W. H. Whaley	John W. Williamson A	Roy Duckett	A. C. Forgay	Lloyd R. Rogers
Temple*	25	Roy Strasburger 4-54	W. E. Routh M	Dennis H. Vannoy C	Joe Gilbreth E	A. J. Giesbers	Wm. McDonnold
Terrell*	12	Eugene Whitt C 4-55	J. T. Riley	E. E. Boyd M	Marrie Burnes S	J. P. Barnett	John M. Ward.
Texarkana	25	Carroll L. Shiffer 5-54	Mary E. Young	Mary E. Young K	Chas. B. Graves, Jr. E	C. P. Birmingham	Leon Arnold
Texas City	17	L. A. Robinson 4-54	Kenneth T. Nunn	Kenneth T. Nunn K	R. M. Jennings	Jim Collin	O. C. Beard
Tyler*	39	Claude S. Holley C 4-55	G. V. McNallie	G. V. McNallie K	J. P. Ferrill E	J. E. Waller	D. C. Butler
University Park . .	24	Roy C. Coffee 4-54	Ralph E. Hamman M	Ralph E. Hamman M	L. H. Sullivan	Forrest E. Keene	Forrest E. Keene
Vernon	13	Fred Roetschke 4-54	S. H. Hall	S.H. Hall K	R. B. Sherrill, Jr. E	L. L. Howell	J. T. Looper
Victoria	16	Cliff Berkman 4-55	J. P. Daly	A. R. Harrison F	V. E. Atkinson	P. H. Salzinger	J. R. Cowing
Waco*	85	Ralph R. Wolf 4-54	Otis W. DeHay	J. E. Johnson, Jr. C	Drahn Jones E	Lee Harrington	J. V. Gunterman
Waxahachie*	11	A. Dupree Davis 4-54	Patricia A. Russell S	Frank D. Worsham N	George M. Lawshe	J. W. Parrish	Lee Turner
W. University Place	17	E. D. Morris 11-54	Whitt Johnson S	C. E. Gammill F	J. I. Cornelison E	G. E. King	H. E. Shipp
White Settlement .	11	H. J. Blackmon 4-54	Mrs. Annie Franklin	Steed Robinson A		Roy M. Brannon	Aaron D. Stephens
Witchita Falls* . . .	68	Kindel Paulk 4-54	Geo. T. Henderson	H. A. Thomason M	F. M. Rugeley	Eugene C. White	C. C. Daniel

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
UTAH—4							
Logan.	17	William W. Owens	H. R. Pedersen A	H. R. Pedersen A	Ray C. Hugie E	Ivo Borg	Eli Drakulich
Ogden*	57	Raymond Wright 11-55	Elizabeth Tillotson R	Ed Carlsen F	E. J. Allison M	Clyde Peterson	Maurice Schoott
Provo.	29	Aura C. Hatch 1-58	I. G. Bench	Robert Q. Strong A	Earl Conder E	Dean B. Muhlestein	Max M. Snow
Salt Lake City . . .	182	Earl J. Glade	Irma F. Bitner R	Louis E. Holley A	Joe L. Christensen	J. P. Piercey	F. C. Sanford
VERMONT—4							
Barre*	11	Chauncey M. Willey 3-54	Ralph Olliver	Ralph Olliver K	Thurman W. Dix E	Roy MacDonald	Dennis Donahue
Brattleboro t* . .	12		A. Hadley Shumway	Errol W. Richardson T	Justin A. Holden	Leon M. Burrows	Richard B. Putnam
Burlington.	33	J. Edward Moran	Wesley T. Abell	G. Raymond Spinets T	Wm. A. Stebbins S	Edw. G. Duball	Donald P. Russell
Rutland	18	Dan J. Healy 3-55	Henry P. Battles	W. Jos. Simonds F	Edw. J. Crowley E	A. H. Koltonski	J. Fred Carbine
VIRGINIA—22							
Alexandria*.	62	M. J. Beverley	Jon A. Daley	E. G. Heatwole F	C. L. Watkins	B. J. Padjett	R. A. Hawes
Bristol*	16	Geo. W. Summerson	O. L. Hamilton	Robt. L. Morrison M	L. C. Warriner E	Hugh Worley	John Stover
Charlottesville* . .	26	Wm. R. Hill 8-54	J. S. Rush, Jr.	J. S. Rush, Jr. K	T. W. Edwards E	J. E. Adams	T. D. Featherston
Danville*.	35	Curtis V. Bishop 9-54	Randolph L. Hall F	Randolph L. Hall F	H. D. Bowling	J. C. Long	J. C. Garrett
Fredericksburg*. .	12	C. M. Cowan 9-56	B. M. Roberts	Kuszner Bauman T	F. Freeman Funk E	George D. Smith	Arthur G. Kendall
Hampton*	11	J. G. Crenshaw	C. E. Johnson	C. E. Johnson K	A. E. Potts	Frank Hopkins	L. H. Nicholson
Harrisonburg* . . .	11	Laurence L. Loewner 9-54	E. R. G. Heneberger	E.R.G. Heneberger K	Chas. C. Kestner E	Lewis J. Painter	Julius F. Ritchie
Hopewell*	10	D. Lane Elder 9-54	Louise S. Belch	W. F. Butterworth T	W. P. Cleveland	J. J. Cuddihy	C. R. Collier
Lynchburgh*	48	Rev. J.L. Suttenfield 9-54	Owen L. Bradford	Owen L. Bradford K	James D. Wright	Marvin K. Evans	R. O. Brooks
Martinsville*. . . .	17	Rieves S. Hodnett 9-54	W. H. Yeaman F	W. H. Yeaman F	Walker H. Graves	J. E. Minter	H. W. Stultz
Newport News*. . .	42	R. Cowles Taylor	C. W. Williams	J. C. Biggins M	Sol Ellenson	G. A. Powers	W. M. Peach
Norfolk*	214	W. F. Duckworth P 9-54	John D. Corbell	H. H. George, 3rd M	S. C. Morrisette	W. J. Lewis	E. L. Cason
Petersburg*.	35	Churchill G. Dunn 9-54	W. F. Spotswood	W. F. Spotswood K	W. W. Cotten E	J. N. Farmer	W. E. Traylor
Portsmouth*	80	Fred A. Duke 9-56	A. P. Johnson, Jr.	A. P. Johnson, Jr. K	F. J. Bergeron E	B. O. Benton‡	L. C. Warren
Richmond*	230	Dr. E. E. Haddock 9-54	W. T. Wells	J. M. Miller F	J. H. Gould	J. F. Finnegan	O. D. Garton
Roanoke*.	92	Roy L. Webber 9-54	Maston K. Moorman	Harry R. Yates A	John L. Wentworth	W. M. Mullins	Frank H. Webb
South Norfolk* . . .	10	N. J. Babb 9-56	Raymond Spence	N. D. Flora T	Harold D. Hamner, Jr.	T. J. Van Vleek	W. E. Beedie
Staunton*.	20	Wm. A. Grubert 9-56	Catherine J. Musser	A. Stephen Fultz T	E. H. Stockdon E	E. H. Dabney	B. Gill
Suffolk*	12	R. L. Woodward, Jr. 8-57	Wm. S. Holland	Geo. S. Swain T	K. R. McGahee E	J. H. Bangley	L. B. Butler
Warwick*	12	Geo. T. Abernathy 7-57	Geo. S. DeShazor, Jr.	T. S. Dunaway, Jr. F	E. F. Lowe, Jr.	C. L. Kegley	Leroy Woody
Waynesboro*	12	H. A. Brower	J. W. Jones	J. W. Jones K	E. A. Via	J. G. Rusmiselle	W. C. Drumheller
Winchester*.	14	M. B. Clowe, Jr. 9-56	S. L. Grant M	Robt. S. Barbour A	S. H. Reaves	Taylor L. Barr	J. Thomas Boyd
WASHINGTON—20							
Aberdeen	20	Ed Lundgren 6-54	Vic Lindberg	J. H. Fuller T	Jack Sleavin E	C. H. Crom	Pat Gallager
Bellingham	34	Sig Hjaltlin 6-54	Alfred B. Loop C	Alfred B. Loop C	James C. Thiel S	Mike Mohl	William Breuer
Bremerton	28	S. W. Yowell 6-55	E. H. T. McGowan	Ruth C. Cullin F	David B. Wheaton	T. R. Tillett	Charles Lewis
Everett.	34	L. H. Unzelman	John L. Sugars	Geo. Culmback F	Rodney Colvin E	F. F. Schroeder	Geo. H. Nelson
Hoquiam.	11	F. W. McGuire 6-54	Ola E. Hall	Madge S. Peterson T	Anton H. Paulsen E‡	W. G. Haney	Norman C. Foote
Kennewick.	10	A. C. Amon 6-57	Marjorie A. Miller	Esther L. Sinclair T	W. F. Hagerman	H. O. Malchow	O. C. Lincoln

Longview.	20	H. R. Nichols	D. W. Carpenter	D. W. Carpenter K	Jack Jones E	John Holwege, Jr.	Jame Skaggs
Olympia	16	Amanda B. Smith 6-56	Bernie Hume	Claude A. Yount F	Jack Hamilton	Harry Lynch	Roy L. Kelly
Pasco	10	Harry V. Custer 6-57	Adah M. Perry	Mary E. Clarke T	Geo. R. Fisher E	L. A. Matthias	A. L. McKibbin
Port Angeles* . . .	11	Ivor Smith	J. E. Law	Gerard S. Vergeer M	Herman Ahlvers E	Clay Wolverton	Rube Ide
Pullman	12	Kester B. Grimes 6-57	Frankie Allen	June O'Dey T	Ben O. Nelson	Axle Melander	Archie Campbell
Puyallup*	10	Jack Geiger 6-54	Harris Green	Harris Green K	Charles Biggs E	C. Brakefield	Cecil Archer
Renton	16	Joe R. Baxter 6-56	Wiley Crook	Dorothea Gossett F	Dave Pugh	Floyd Lawrence	Angelo Busato
Seattle	468	Allen Pomeroy	W. C. Thomas	W. C. Thomas K	E. R. Hoffman	William Fitzgerald	H. J. Lawrence
Spokane	162	Arthue Meehan 6-57	Alex A. Brown	Carl W. Clepper A	Charles E. Davis E	James T. Blamey	Clyde E. Phelps
Tacoma*.	144	H. M. Tollefson 6-56	Josephine R. Melton	Clair Gaisford F	Dave E. Morris	Harold Fisk	Roy D. Kerr
Vancouver*	42	R. E. Carter	G. Carson	R. G. Lovette F	B. G. Smith	P. DuPaul	H. Diamond
Walla Walla.	24	R. V. Borleske 7-54	Kenneth B. Moss	Phil M. Winans F	C. W. Martin	Leonard Adams	A. L. Watts
Wenatchee.	13	E. Simenson, Jr. 6-56	Carl W. Kruegel	W. D. Ackerman T	Chester E. Murray E	T. A. Weaver	C. E. Allen
Yakima.	38	G. W. Burns 6-56	Pearl Benjamin	Gladys Richter T	A. B. Collins E	W. K. Morre	H. A. Robinson

WEST VIRGINIA—13

Beckley	10	Elmer L. Danis '2-56	E. J. Smith R	E. J. Smith R	D. Elmer Warden S	Bernard Martin	Enan Hall
Bluefield*	22	W. L. Thornton 8-57		Alvah L. Tyree T	Elmer C. Barton E	E. L. McClure	W. E. DeMoss
Charleston	74	J. T. Copenhaver 5-55	Joseph Hudson	H R. Howell A	Harry R. Campbell E	O. E. Boggess	D. E. Williams‡
Clarksburg*	32		L. G. McCracken	L. G. McCracken K	E. V. Selby	J. J. Martin	M. F. Jordan
Fairmont	29	Jas. H. Hanway 6-55	Marchie M. Nutter	Andrew C. West F	Wm. G. Meyer S	Alpha B. Hall	John R. Austin
Huntington.	86	Cecil C. Thompson 1-55	R. R. Smith, Jr.	Gilbert T. Harp A	Roy M. Breece E	Floyd L. Crouse	Hosea R. Hodges‡
Martinsburg	16	C. B. Stuckey 7-54	Chester G. Tvedt A	Chester G. Tvedt A	Luther Grimm S	Bruce F. Martin	R. C. Stum
Morgantown*	26	T. M. Forman 7-54	Edw. B. Bierer	Edw. B. Bierer K	J. E. Snyder E	H. E. Pickenpaugh	R. L. Singleton
Moundsville.	15	Wilber Miner	O. S. Chambers	O. S. Chambers	G. W. Sammons E	C. C. Cunningham	R. C. Gillespie
Parkersburg	30	Wm. G. Brown 4-56	Grace V. Haskins	R. W. Carr T	G. T. McCutcheon S	Lester G. Ashby	O. C. Boles
South Charleston .	17	A. V. Fitzwater 5-54	Willis A. Taylor R	H. S. Hill T	John Holsclaw E	C. J. Schmidt	H. A. Master
Weirton*	24	Thos. E. Millsop 7-55	Wilbur Carnahan	E. D. Rothrock T	Dan Sweaney M	John Ferguson	Chas. H. Padden
Wheeling*	59	Chas. J. Schuck	August L. Dailer	Chas. W. Wasemann A	James C. Boyd E	Wm. S. McFadden	M. A. Baumann

WISCONSIN—34

Appleton	34	Robt. L. Roemer 4-54	Robt. T. Maves	Robt. T. Maves K	Edwin J. Duszynski	Emmery A. Greunke	Herbert W. Kapp
Ashland*.	11	H. Van Guilder P 4-54	Leo J. Martel	Leo J. Martel K	Geo. W. Griffiths S	Wm. Griffiths	E. J. Hennel
Beaver Dam	12	Alvin J. Beers 4-54	Wm. A. Tomashek	E. A. Strey C	John R. Birch E	Clair R. Knoll	Louis W. Zwieg
Beloit*	30	V. A. Emelson P	R. H. Calland	R. H. Calland K	Willard Kreamer	Glen Davis	George Griffin
Chippewa Falls . .	11	H. J. Webb 4-55	Lee C. Millard	Lee C. Millard K	S. R. Cray E	Edward Kalk, Sr.	Floyd Maloney
Cudahy	12	Vincent Totka 4-54	Jas. F. Keller	Jas. F. Keller K	John Havlik S	S. Bukowski	A. M. Wise
Eau Claire*.	36	H. D. White P 4-55	Oscar E. Oien	N. J. Sindelar F	F. D. Kuckuck	Earnest Moss	B. L. Garmire
Fond du Lac	30	Edwin F. Weis 4-57	G. J. Ondrasek	Otto Muenter T	Robt. W. Duncan E	Howard Munson	Jas. D. Cahill
Green Bay.	53	D. Olejniczak 4-55	Clifford Centen	John Teace C	T. J. Euclid E	Wm. J. Gleason	H. J. Bero
anesville*	25	Dr. E. Kettner P 4-54	Harlan Bradford	Harlan Bradford K	Joesph Lustig E	Alex Andreski	Jasper Webb
Kenosha*.	54	C. J. Shearer P 4-54	B. A. Herrmann	B. A. Herrmann K	C. R. Nicolazzo	W. J. Brady	S. G. Haukedahl
a Crosse.	48	H. J. Ahrens 4-55	Alice A. Dickson	M. R. Birnbaum F	Carl A. Wahlstrom	Adolph Kessel	Geo. C. Long
Madison	96	Geo. Forster 4-55	A. W. Baries	John M. Stein A	John G. Thompson E	Edw. J. Page	Bruce Weatherly
Manitowoc.	28	Rudolph E. Menchl 4-55	Arthur Post	Arthur Post K	Earl F. Walter E	Reuben Wetenkamp	Jas. J. Kuplin
Marinette*.	14	D. P. Neverman P 4-54	Robert Ziolkowski	Robert Ziolkowski F	John Brickert	Peter Berg	Fed Schultz
Marshfield	12	Glen Madison	E. H. Olson	C. J. Kohl F	Albert C. Johnson	Verlyn Ziegahn	W. H. Wohlfahrt
Menasha	12	John R. Scanlon 5-54	Ira H. Clough‡	Frank A. Beck T	Melvin J. Noth E	Edward Heim	Peter Clark
Milwaukee	637	Frank P. Zeidler 4-56	Stanley J. Witkowski	Virgil H. Hurless C	Walter M. Swietlik	Edw. E. Wischer	John W. Polcyn

TABLE XX—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City and 1950 Population (000 omitted)		Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Dirctor of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief
Neenah	12	Carl E. Loehning 4-54	R. V. Hauser	W. H. Loehning T	Wayne G. Bryan	John Zick	Irving H. Stilp
Oshkosh	41	John C. Voss 4-55	Roger Kliss	Orville A. Gartman C	Fred Wolverton E	Arthur Apel	William Golz
Racine	71	John E. Gothner 4-55	Frank J. Becker	Colette Blessinger T	Henry A. Nelson	Rudolph Anderson	Jos. Konicek, Jr.
Sheboygan	42	Edw. C. Schmidt 4-55	J. E. Leberman	Wilbur Brehm C	Robert E. Fleischer	August Sokoll	Walter H. Wagner
Shorewood*	16	N. A. Lemke P 4-55	John L. Jones	John L. Jones K	Ray D. Sullivan	Emil F. Bartels	Emil F. Bartels
South Milwaukee. .	13	Dean L. Potter 4-54	Louis J. Mosakowski	Elmer Welbes T	Elroy F. Spitzer E	Raymond Gee	Henry R. Tylicki
Stevens Point . . .	17	L. L. Sorenson 5-55	Clara Trierweiler	Henry L. Yulga C	Bjarne E. Fieve E	C. E. Maslowski	E. L. Zeaman
Superior*	35	C. B. Thomas	R. E. McKeague	Jarl W. Aho F	R. E. Baumberger M	Olaf S. Sorenson	Arthur E. Buchanan
Two Rivers*	10		John Hoffman	John Hoffman K	Jack Markham	Wm. Engelland	Ed Pazdera
Watertown*	12	Chas. Johannsen P 4-54	F. B. Hollenbeck	E. F. Lemmerhirt T	Floyd Usher E	Al Linde	Theodore Voigt
Waukesha	21	C. C. Smith 4-54	Esther Winn	Chas. E. Hughes C	Walter E. Dick E	Emery P. Downie	Harold T. Owens
Wausau.	30	Herbert A. Giese	Jay L. Brown	Lawrence Fogarty T	Archie E. Becher E	Wilbur Paetzold	Everett Gleason
Wauwatosa	33	Wm. B. Knuese 4-56	P. H. Riemer	Theo. Kunz C	H. B. Wildschut E	Douglas J. Dunlop	Louis R. Wrasse
West Allis	43	Arnold H. Klentz 4-56	Phil Elliott	Irvin F. Knoebel C	A. L. Wichner	Henry C. Nelson	Thomas Kastello
Whitefish Bay*. . .	15	O. A. Grootemaat P 4-54	Leona R. Eichfeld	Alma Shepherd T	John Katzban E	Joseph Kasal	Orval Meister
Wisconsin Rapids .	13	Carl C. Knudsen 4-54	Nels M. Justeson	Raymond L. Clark	Carl A. Cajanus E	Cloyd Vallin	R. J. Exner
WYOMING—5							
Casper	24	Howard J. Leik	Bessie Bunker	E. A. Grant T	Art Gronning S	A. L. Piper	Ray E. Ideen
Cheyenne	32	V. S. Christensen 1-56	Flo M. Walterscheid	Boyd V. Wymore A	R. C. Kay E	Ralph E. Garnett	Fred M. Schmoker
Laramie*	16	C. O. Hammond 1-55	Lois Janowski	A. J. Hull, Jr. M	A. J. Hull, Jr. M	Blake Fanning	Barney Deti
Rock Springs	11	Edwin E. James 1-56	Carl F. Asiala	Carl F. Asiala K	Andy Angelovic S	Pete J. Tronquet	John Zakovich
Sheridan	12	Wm. B. Fay 1-56	J. Baird Janney	J. Baird Janney K	Tony J. Pelesky S	A. E. Powers	A. E. Powers

Directory of Mayors and Clerks in Cities of 5,000 to 10,000 Population

THE directory of mayors and city clerks in all cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population is shown in Table XXI beginning on the next page. All of the 1,181 cities in this population group are shown by states, including a few cities that did not report. Council-manager cities in Table XXI are indicated by an asterisk after the name of the city.

Table XXI includes 87 towns in the New England states and townships in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. These towns and townships are not classified as incorporated places by the United States Bureau of the Census, but special rules have been established for defining the more urban of these towns and townships to be included as "cities" for this Year Book. The standards of selection used for designating towns and townships as "cities" are described in the governmental data section elsewhere in this Year Book. Towns and townships are indicated by "t" or "tp" in Table XXI and in other tables.

Table XX on the preceding pages shows all cities over 10,000 population arranged alphabetically by state with 1950 populations. This table gives for each city the mayor, city clerk, chief finance officer, director of public works, fire chief, and police chief. This table includes 112 New England towns and Pennsylvania and New Jersey townships shown with "t" or "tp" after the name of each place.

All cities of 5,000 or more population are listed alphabetically by population groups with final 1950 census figures in Tables IV and V elsewhere in this Year Book.

The names of municipal officials not reported in this Year Book are available in most states in the form of special directories published by a state league of municipalities or a department of the state government. There are also several directories with nationwide coverage for airport managers, health officers, housing officials, librarians, waterworks superintendents, and welfare officials. Such directories generally are published by federal agencies or by national organizations of public officials.

Table XXI

DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000 JANUARY, 1954

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council or Board
P—President of Council or Village President

Code for Clerk:
A—Auditor
R—Recorder
S—Secretary
M—City Manager

An asterisk (*) indicates council-manager city.
A dagger (†) indicates acting official.
Letter "t" indicates town and "tp" township.

ALABAMA—26

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Albertville	Floyd Brown 10-56	J. M. Cochran
Alexander City	Joe H. Robinson 9-56	F. E. Blackburn
Andalusia	T. B. Wilder 10-56	Mrs. H. H. Ellis
Athens	Elmer L. Vinson 10-56	M. S. Kennemer
Atmore	H. H. Dees 10-56	S. L. Rollins
Attala	Charles W. Burke 10-56	M. J. McClendon
Brewton	C. C. Fountain 1-56	J. M. Byrd
Cullman	W. J. Nesmith 10-56	J. G. Kramer
Demopolis	N. B. Fields	Mrs. S. Maynard
Enterprise	D. H. Russ	E. W. Nichols
Eufaula	M. E. Edwards 10-56	E. C. Parker
Fort Payne	W. H. Haralson 10-56	David L. Wall
Greenville	John C. Byrd 10-56	William L. Grant
Guntersville	E. H. Couch P	L. E. Moon
Jasper*	George S. Hiller 10-55	H. O. Barton
Lanett	Reid Kent 10-57	C. H. Hill
Mountain Brook*	Charles F. Zukoski, Jr. 5-56	Mrs. Dorothy B. Hoyt
Opp	Ned Moore 10-56	W. D. Page
Ozark	James Douglas Brown 10-56	H. G. Pennington
Roanoke	K. L. Hooper	Olin E. Sheppard
Russellville		A. O. Richards
Sylacauga	Ed. J. Howard 10-56	C. J. Johnson, Jr.
Tarrant City	Felix E. Erwin 10-56	Z. D. McCuen
Troy	Corley Chapman 10-54	G. J. Hubbard
Tuscumbia	E. J. Henninger 10-55	Lurline Cook
Tuskegee	Frank H. Carr 10-56	J. W. Ross

ARIZONA—9

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Douglas	Henry W. Beumler 6-54	Oakley Lucas
Flagstaff	E. K. Switzer 6-54	C. T. Pulliam
Glendale*	Henry E. Schrey 6-54	Elton A. Kirby
Globe	Dan L. Goar 6-54	Cyril Kennedy
Nogales	Harry G. Chernin 6-55	Alex Durazo

CALIFORNIA—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Marysville	Roy G. Cunningham 2-55	Chester O. Gates
Mill Valley*	Mrs. Miriam P. Cummings 4-54	A. E. Almcrants M
Millbrae	D. W. Morgan 4-54	Isabel Smart
Mountain View*	John W. Anderson 4-56	Harold R. Duarte
North Sacramento*	Henry Miller, Jr. 4-54	Wilma Briggs
Oroville	G. L. Meyer 4-55	R. M. Carpenter
Pacific Grove*	Dr. Clarence A. Higgins 4-55	John D. Irwin
Palm Springs*	Florian G. Boyd 4-56	Mrs. Louise McCarn
Porterville*	Lester J. Hamilton 4-57	Charles J. Cummings M
Roseville	L. Halden Wentworth 4-56	R. W. Terry
San Anselmo	Fraser N. Cudworth	Anita Gannon
Sanger	L. N. Petersen 4-54	Howard W. Gauger
Selma	S. E. Haseltine 4-56	Julius Jensen
Sierra Madre*	Henry F. Korsmeier 4-56	L. Marie Warfel
Sunnyvale*	R. B. Gilmore 5-55	Ida Trubschenck
Susanville	C. B. Nixon 4-54	Ann Rathner
Tracy	Irvine Jensen 4-54	Charles DeFreitas
Turlock	E. S. Christoffersen 4-54	Walter M. Brown
Ukiah*	C. A. Lindbergh 4-54	S. E. Mitchell
Upland*	Eugene G. Nisbet 4-54	Hazel M. Cassell
Wasco	H. L. Wilkinson 4-56	C. B. Roberts
Woodland*	Frank E. Heard 4-55	S. R. Fairlee
Yuba City*	Joe Sanderson 4-56	Robert M. Stevenson

COLORADO—11

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Alamosa*	Allen K. Taylor 11-55	Paul H. Henry
Canon City*	Archie R. Reeves 11-55	Josephine Swanson
Durango*	Noel Fiorini 4-55	William J. Horther
Fort Morgan	D. E. Neill	V. E. Davenport
Golden*	Dave C. Johnston 11-55	B. O. Beausang
La Junta*	Thos. F. Pound 11-55	Hazel Best Girch
Lamar	W. A. Dillon 1-56	Curtis Gentry
Longmont	Otto F. Vliet 1-56	P. K. Spangler

Prescott	Joe L. Allen 2-55	Park H. Miller
Tempe	Hugh E. Laird 7-54	E. M. Barbre
Winslow	F. C. Whipple 5-54	Hazelle Canady
Yuma	W. J. Anderson 1-55	Linwood Perkins R

ARKANSAS—20

Arkadelphia	LeRoy Tennyson 1-57	D. H. Crawford
Batesville	Roy Row 1-56	R. W. Sturch
Benton	Henry A. Kelly	Ernest Darnell, Jr.
Conway	M. M. Satterfield 12-55	Joe B. McGee
Forrest City	J. R. Porter 1-56	E. T. Altman
Harrison	B. N. Holt	Don Richson
Hope	John L. Wilson, Jr. 1-56	Mrs. Chas. F. Reynerson
Magnolia	Sam Crumpler 1-56	J. W. Kendrick
Malvern	L. L. Pate 1-56	Jerry Percival
Morrilton	C. E. Bridewell	L. W. Meador
Newport	Judson N. Hout 1-56	Vaughan C. Jackson
Osceola	Ben F. Butler	C. H. Bryant
Paragould	Charlie A. Wood, 1-56	C. D. Vaughn
Russelville	Russell Horne	J. T. Little
Searcy	Frank Headlee 1-56	Lillian E. Robbins
Springdale	H. O. Sherry 1-57	Mrs. Letha Brogdon
Stuttgart	G. C. Carnes 1-56	Mrs. Lola Cole
Van Buren	Burton Lankford 1-56	Geo. L. Crofton
West Helena	Jesse E. Porter 12-55	W. A. Benton, Sr.
West Memphis	H. B. Price 1-56	W. R. Seaton

CALIFORNIA—44

Banning	Chester K. Hendricks 4-56	Mary M. Hill
Barstow	Leonard A. Zagortz 4-54	Earl E. Stanton
Belmont	Wallace Benson	C. A. Heartsner
Benicia	Thomas Wright 4-54	Anna G. Pine
Calexico	William J. Osborn 4-56	Richard S. Emerson
Chino	Howard M. Comstock 4-56	G. C. Seitel
Claremont*	Stuart G. Wheeler 4-54	Mrs. Margaret Drinker
Coalinga	W. L. Wallace 4-54	F. E. Howe
Concord*	Alymer B. Hussey 4-56	Anna M. Brown
Delano*	August Panero 4-54	Fay C. Short
El Cajon	Nelson M. Flemingz4-54	Delight V. Swain
El Monte	R. C. Miller 4-56	Ruth Bruton
El Segundo	Wm. R. Selby 4-56	Mrs. Neva M. Elsey
Escondido*	A. F. Andreason 4-54	Guy B. Ashley
Grass Valley	Leslie J. Cicogni 7-57	Lois M. Goldsberry
Huntington Beach	Roy Seabridge 4-56	John L. Henricksen
Indio*	P. A. Jannotta 4-56	Mildred Tatum
Laguna Beach	J. Frank Wharton 4-54	Ed. H. Beaver
Lindsay	N. E. Rachford 4-54	D. H. Edwards
Lompoc	R. C. Jacobs 4-56	Chas. S. Laubly
Martinez*	Jack O. Fries 4-56	Raymond B. Johnson

Loveland	Edmund C. Garrett 11-55	O. W. Vandapool
Sterling*	Dan Sankey	Marvin G. McElwain
Walsenburg	Geo. M. Turner	Thos. M. Wilson

CONNECTICUT—11

Bethel t	Louis C. Shaw 10-55	Leonarr L. Bailey
Groton	Arthur M. Card 5-54	John J. DeLaura
Guilford t	Leslie I. Dudley C 10-55	Leon P. Beckwith
New Canaan t	Clarence E. Costales C 11-55	Roland H. Gardner
Newington t	Edmund J. Keleher C 10-55	Edward S. Seremet
Plainville t	Michael Carroll C 10-54	James E. Usher
Portland t	Joseph P. Bransfield C 10-54	David A. Carlson
Putnam	John N. Dempsey 1-57	Aldo F. Russell
Rockville	Frederick S. Berger 1-56	Mrs. C. D. Moran
Seymour t	Harry F. Mannweiler C 10-55	Richard R. Pearson
Winsted	P. Francis Hicks 10-55	C. Wesley Winslow

DELAWARE—5

Dover*	W. Edward Haman 1-56	Francis P. Neylan
Elsmere	John E. Gorman P 4-54	R. B. Harden
Milford*	Edward C. Evans 1-56	J. Robert Green
Newark	Wallace M. Johnson 4-54	Charles D. Long
New Castle	P. R. Capelle	Ann Hushebeck

FLORIDA—23

Bartow*	C. W. Long	Thomas B. Hyman
Belle Glade	Harold J. Rabin 9-54	Frank C. Anderson
Crestview	Earl Talbot 11-54	W. Bea Adams
Chattahoochee	C. L. Herring	J. Paul McLarty
De Land*	Edward C. Furlong 5-54	E. M. Porter
Delray Beach*	Mrs. Catherine Strong 1-56	Robert D. Worthing
Haines City*	John J. Spencer 10-54	Lorraine Bradbury
Jacksonville Beach*	J. T. McCormick 10-55	J. A. Callaham
Lake City	Murrah E. Hagan 5-55	George W. Wilson
Lake Wales*	Nelson F. Smith 6-54	William P. Seymour, Jr.
Leesburg*	Wm. C. Gregg, Jr. 1-55	R. K. Evans
Marianna	W. B. Reddoch 1-55	Evelyn Davis
Miami Shores*	S. D. Phillips, Jr. 4-55	C. Lawton McCall M
Miami Springs	W. C. Herrell 12-56	J. D. Ryan
New Smyrna Beach*	Dr. C. B. Jones 4-54	Mary M. Hill
Opalocka	Frank S. Slade 4-54	F. S. Arnold
Palatka*	J. H. Millican, Jr. 1-56	J. H. Bryan
Plant City*	Otis M. Andrews 1-55	Mrs. N. M. Draughon
Pompano Beach*	Edwin H. Haynie 2-55	Mrs. W. F. Sharp
Quincy*	Howard V. Fletcher 7-54	Wm. E. Fannin
Sebring	J. D. Mitchell	D. R. Stevenson
Winter Haven*	George L. Burr, Jr. 10-54	O. R. Way
Winter Park*	Raymond W. Greene 1-55	Richard A. Wagner

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

GEORGIA—21

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Bainbridge	R. A. Griffin 1-58	H. B. Funderburk
Cairo	B. W. Mauldin 1-55	W. H. Reddick
Carrollton	W. D. Cunningham	Louis McCalmon
Cartersville*	Sam Smith	E. E. Watkins
Cedartown*	Albert F. Moore C 1-55	R. W. Barrow S
Cordele*	Jack G. Comer C 1-55	Edith Roberts
Covington	J. L. Elliott 1-55	C. E. Castleberry
Douglas*	Montgomery L. Preston C 7-55	Glenn Tanner
Elberton	J. S. Asbury 12-54	J. F. Harper
Fitzgerald	J. C. McDonald	Julius Bailey
Fort Valley	T. A. McCord 4-54	N. W. Jordan
Hapeville	Eugene E. Dixon, Jr. 12-55	Barbara Lee
Milledgeville	J. M. Wray 1-56	Lamar F. Ham
Newnan	Earl E. Lovern 1-56	W. E. Barron
North Atlanta	Wm. B. Hartsfield 1-58	J. L. Richardson
Statesboro	W. A. Bowen 12-54	J. G. Watson
Thomaston	H. A. Barron 1-56	Paul O. English
Tifton*	J. H. Rainwater C 1-58	B. A. Golden, Sr.
Toccoa*	A. J. Morse 1-55	Mrs. J. B. Gleason
Vidalia	Lloyd H. Darby 1-56	Frances Godbee
Warner Robins	W. T. Giles 11-56	Mrs. K. Buckels

IDAHO—2

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Blackfoot	Earl J. Miller 5-55	Ruth Ray
Burley	J. L. Salmon 5-55	Norman D. Smith

ILLINOIS—78

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Arlington Heights	Albert W. Goedke 5-57	Carl H. Weinrich
Batavia	J. E. Anderson 5-57	LaVerne Woodard
Beardstown	Glenn Tillitt 5-57	Esther L. Schlueter
Bellwood	Richard Zuelke P 5-57	Oscar B. Alsaker
Belvidere	Lester E. Cunningham 5-56	Frank L. Shattuck
Benton	C. Edwin Hair 5-55	George E. McCollum
Bradley	Clarence A. Lock P 5-57	Glenn Mulligan
Broadview	Merritt E. Braga P 5-57	John W. Taylor
Carlinville	Carl Brueggeman 5-57	Alfred Boatman
Carmi	A. J. Brandt 5-57	W. C. Ritsch
Charleston	Ralph E. Closson 5-57	Russell Lafferty
Chester	Harry Katz 5-57	Frank P. Hight
Clinton	Harry D. Breighner 5-55	Velma Sanders
Creve Coeur	Prentice M. Tucker P 5-57	Arthur M. Courtney
Dolton	Ira J. Hastings P 4-57	Robert C. Haney
Duquoin	Lloyd E. Pyle 5-57	Sam Clark

ILLINOIS—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
St. Charles	Dr. I. G. Langum 4-57	Gustaf V. Seastrom
Salem	Herman F. Austin 5-55	Conrad W. Garner
Savanna*	George C. Becker 5-57	Ray Westfall
Summit	Richard P. Lambert, Jr. 4-57	John J. Kirk
Sycamore	Emil Jespersen 5-57	Everett Penrod
Taylorville	J. L. McAdam	Bennie F. Jones
Vandalia	Cecil Smith 5-57	Irene B. Moore
Venice	Harry T. Hartman	Walter R. Cavner
Villa Park	Peter H. Enzweiler P 5-57	Marion G. Noble
Washington Park	Thomas E. Delaney P 5-57	Jesse W. Hillier
Western Springs*	Howard G. Knowlton P 4-57	Maude Hollister
Woodstock*	James H. Cooney 5-57	James R. Pierce
Zion	Lee R. Fleming 4-55	H. G. Appleby

INDIANA—38

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Alexandria	R. Wendell Woosnam 1-56	Marguerite Humphries
Angola	Glen S. Beatty 1-56	John L. Estrich
Auburn	Gerald H. Oren 1-56	Janet Potter
Beech Grove	E. Allen Hunter 1-56	Frances C. Hein
Bluffton	H. H. Robbins 1-56	Edith M. Arnold
Boonville	Onis G. Rudolph 1-56	Ethel Barclay
Brazil	Archie O. Hamm 12-56	Everett E. Jenkins
Clarksville	A. Kulmer P 12-54	W. W. Robison
Clinton	Clarence Wright 1-56	William Fleming
Crown Point	Marvin G. Erlenbach 1-56	Vernon R. Everett
Decatur	John M. Doan 1-56	H. Vernon Aurand
East Gary	John Klempa 1-56	Esther Belle Swift
Franklin	L. W. Oliver 1-56	Noble D. Campbell
Greencastle	Evan Crawly 1-56	Norwan W. Peabody
Greenfield	James L. Allen 1-56	Margaret Staley
Grennsburg	Sheldon Smith 1-56	Hulda Nelson
Hartford City	William C. Smith 1-56	Delight Williams
Highland	James Bateman 1-55	Kenneth L. Dickinson
Jasper	Edward J. Lorey 1-56	Julius Giesler
Kendallville	Andrew M. Milnar 1-56	Herald P. Shew
Lebanon	Herbert L. Ransdell 1-56	R. H. Kinkaid
Linton	Robert C. McFadden 1-56	Harold L. Jones
Madison	Chas. Vaughn 1-56	Mrs. C. E. Wildman
Martinsville	Kenneth A. Watson 1-56	Fred L. Payton
Mount Vernon	Paul Hironimus 1-56	Bertha Barrett
Noblesville	Herman E. Lawson 1-56	Louise Decker
Plymouth	Leotto C. Peterson 1-56	George E. Cussen
Portland	Leland Dale Miller 1-56	Ralph W. Green

East Alton	C. A. Vanpreter 4-57	Fred M. Linkogel†
East Peoria	Ray Allison 5-55	Wm. J. Mauschbaugh
Edwardsville	George L. Moorman, Jr. 5-57	Edward H. Poos
Effingham	Eugene E. Wenthe 5-55	C. A. Thoele
Fairfield	Ora J. Hubble 5-57	Gene Thomas
Flora	B. V. Spalding 5-55	R. D. Lewis
Franklin Park	William J. McNerney P 4-57	Joseph Tornabene
Geneva	Lester C. Hendrickson 5-57	Victor G. Johnson
Glencoe*	William J. Hagenah P 4-56	George R. Young
Glen Ellyn	Dwight S. Reed P 5-57	J. Russell Stewart
Glenview*	Elmer Palmgren P 4-56	Edwin J. Nicoll
Herrin	Dave H. M ller 5-57	Charles W. Campbell
Hinsdale*	Chas. S. Craigmile P 5-57	Dorothy C. Kammeyer
Homewood*	T. G. Bernhardi P 4-57	Stewart Reid
Hoopeston	D. J. McFerren 4-57	Jack Goodwine
Jerseyville	C. G. Groppel, Sr. 5-55	Harold B. Brooks
LaGrange Park	Walter J. Madigan P 4-57	Walter C. Hohmann
Lake Forest	W. Paul McBride 5-54	Catherine R. Beauchamp
Lansing	Evert C. Schultz P 5-57	Dorothy Wernicke
Lawrenceville	Geo. L. McFarland 5-57	H. E. Talbot
Libertyville	Francis J. Berry P 5-57	C. O. Carlson
Litchfield	Lewis D. Yaeger 5-57	Lee Bryant
Lombard	George P. Schroedter P 4-57	F. H. Mitchell
Loves Park	Victor H. Jensen 5-57	C. E. Edwards
Lyons	John A. Hofman P 5-57	George W. Goldback
Madison	Stephen Maeres	Percy Lux
Mendota	Glenn Momeny	Carl J. Yost
Metropolis	B. N. Beane 4-55	L. W. Barger
Morris	H. Ray Peacock 5-57	Arthur Stinchcomb
Mount Carmel	Frank D. Talley 5-55	Richard P. Fearheiley
Murphysboro	Joe E. Williams 5-57	Delmar E. Ward
Naperville	Charles V. Wellner 5-55	Claud T. Grimes
Normal	W. E. Raab P 4-56	Gladys K. Ogden
North Chicago	Anton Macrowski, Jr. 5-57	John Darrow
Oak Lawn*	Harvey N. Wick P 4-57	Robert Parke
Olney	M. D. Borah 5-57	Mrs. Edith Newton
Pana	John M. Jones 5-57	Charles Joley
Paris	Horace J. Lawler 5-55	F. L. McCord
Park Forest*	Henry X. Dietch P 4-55	Harriet Price O'Brien
Peoria Heights	Ray W. Trunk P 5-57	Mrs. Anna R. Herbstrith
Peru	Frank Konetshny 4-57	Frank D. Flaherty
Pontiac	Floyd A. Byrne 4-57	Maud Kirchoff
Princeton	Harold F. Walker 5-55	Marjorie Grampp
Rantoul	H. E. Stephens	Ellis Zook
Riverdale	Henry Strosinki, Sr. 5-57	Peter J. Kurz
Riverside*	Wm. Hajeck P 5-55	E. P. Eckmann
Robinson	Clifford W. Goyert	Nina M. Brigham
Rochelle*	Leo J. Ripp 5-55	A. V. Ward
Rock Falls	Albert E. George 5-56	Earl Forehand

Princeton	M. U. Woodruff 12-55	Bill R. Davidson
Rushville	William Winship 1-56	John Geraghty
Seymour	Donald L. Heiwig 1-56	Ralph J. Lucas
Speedway	Frederick A. Scott C 1-56	J. Wayne Baxter
Sullivan	Tom Grayson 1-56	James Hagy
Tell City	Nicholas Beumel 1-56	Russell F. Poehlein
Tipton	William D. Hiatt 1-56	Mary A. Ramsay
Warsaw	Paul E. Hodges 1-56	Glenn M. Mitchell
Whiting	Andrew S. Kovacik 1-56	George Palenchar
Winchester	Floyd L. Warren 1-56	D. M. Simmons

IOWA—28

Algona	Mrs. Linda Clapsaddle 1-56	
Atlantic	Ray Trainer 1-58	Hawley Lynch
Bettendorf	Arnold R. Kakert 1-56	Mae G. Steffen
Carroll	A. N. New 1-56	T. J. Kerwin
Centerville	Harold W. Fowler 1-56	T. C. Evans
Chariton	B. R. VanDyke 1-56	Ray W. Smith
Cherokee	George P. Rapson	J. A. Cary
Clarinda*	Robert L. Criswell 1-58	R. H. Van Deusen M
Creston	A. W. Cook	G. R. Heflin
Decorah	C. H. Rosenthal 1-56	Chas. Anderson
Estherville	G. K. Allen 1-56	Glenn L. Story
Fairfield	Wayne Vorhies 1-56	Loy R. Harris
Grinnell	Tom Godfrey 1-56	H. B. Lowrey
Indianola	D. W. Dayton 1-56	Carl F. Brown
Knoxville	Adolph Larson, Sr. 1-56	Fonda M. Stephens
Le Mars	R. J. M. Long	F. W. Stamp
Marion	Elmer M. Seevell 1-56	Mrs. Neva Fuller
Mount Pleasant*	Rudolph Eckey	J. P. Budde
Oelwein	R. A. Harrington 1-56	Gordon K. Sanford
Perry	Leslie R. Wright 1-56	Albert F. Vogt
Red Oak	R. E. Johnson 12-55	F. H. McLaughlin
Shenandoah*	W. D. Day 1-55	P. G. Osterholm
Spencer	C. E. Curtis 1-57	Cliff Bowman
Storm Lake	F. W. Ruliffson 1-56	I. L. Samuelson
Washington	W. H. Smart 1-58	John K. Sowash
Waverly	F. W. Osincup 1-56	Ray Hoth
Webster City*	W. C. Fastenow 12-56	L. L. Doolittle
West Des Moines	C. K. Giles 1-58	Elmer P. True

KANSAS—10

Abilene*	John L. Rogers 4-54	Kenneth G. Bittel
Concordia*	Raymond Johnston 4-54	John Whitney
Hays*	Fred L. Wiesner 4-54	Mrs. Dorothy Soderblom
Iola	Charles L. Wilson 4-56	T. E. Shanahan
Liberal*	Charles M. Light, Jr. 4-54	Paul Burke
McPherson	Homer J. Ferguson 4-54	Olive Oakley
Olathe	Lloyd Squires 4-55	Aaron W. Reitz

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

KANSAS—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Pratt	R. A. Flanders 4-54	E. J. Ball
Russell*	W. R. Shaffer C 5-54	Robert Meneley
Wellington	Myron M. Vandenburgh 4-56	Bernice Slindberg

KENTUCKY—20

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Bellevue	Robert P. Hummel 1-58	Arthur B. Knarr
Corbin*	Robert Daniel 1-58	Harold L. Gant
Danville	Terry Griffin 1-58	Jason Wesley
Dayton	Walter G. Pilgrim 1-58	Carl W. Witte
Elizabethtown	H. P. Richards 1-58	Cicil Franks
Georgetown	A. P. Prather 1-58	Claude M. Hood
Glasgow	W. E. Walbert 1-56	Malcolm R. Smith
Harrodsburg	D. L. Lacefield 1-58	Mary G. Renfro
Hazard*	Gene C. Baker 1-58	Naomi B. Buckner
Jenkins	Ezra Johnson 12-57	Cecil E. Holtzclan
Ludlow	J. E. Crowe	Winferd Smith
Mayfield	Scott Lemon	
Maysville*	Mrs. Rebekah Hord 1-58	Hazel Larkin
Mount Sterling	R. L. Barnard 12-57	E. O. Crooks
Murray	Geo. Hart	C. B. Grogan
Paris	E. W. Glass 1-58	Louis Elvove
Pikeville*	W. E. Blackburn 12-57	Jack Elswick, Jr.
Princeton	Howard J. Stone 1-58	Mrs. Mary Spickard
Somerset	A. A. Offutt	W. A. Moore
Winchester	John A. Snowden	B. C. Taylor

LOUISIANA—22

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Abbeville	J. E. Kibbe 6-54	Jo Ann Russo
Covington	Emile L. Menetre 6-55	M. P. Blache S
De Ridder	A. L. Stewart 7-54	A. R. LeCompte
Eunice	Dr. J. J. Stagg 7-57	Wade J. Guillet
Franklin	W. McKerall O'Niell 6-54	E. J. Champagne, Jr.
Hammond	James A. Stire 7-57	Mrs. Vesta C. Rownd
Jackson	James M. Norsworthy, Jr. 9-56	T. J. Fore S
Jennings	John L. Conner 7-57	A. T. Maund
Kenner	Joseph S. Kopfler, Sr. 7-54	Philomene Paasch
Minden	John T. David 7-54	B. M. Lumpkin
Morgan City	Dr. C. R. Brownell 12-54	Esten F. Smith
Natchitoches	Frank M. Kees, Jr. 5-56	W. M. Woodyard
Oakdale	C. H. Fenstermaker 7-56	Ella W. Burgess
Pineville	W. E. Kees, Jr. 7-54	Ellis L. Corley
Plaquemine	Charles P. Schnebelen 7-56	Harry K. Gallagher
Rayne	W. J. Gossen 7-54	U. J. Prevost

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Rockland t	Arthur H. Marks C 3-57	Ralph L. Belcher
Somerset t	Israel T. Almy C 3-55	Harold J. Regan
Spencer t	Leo E. Aucoin C	William Thibault
Swansea t	Norman J. Altenbrand	Albert B. Almy
Uxbridge t	Lester J. Cook C 2-55	Mrs. N. M. Howlett
Ware t	Milton L. Jordan C 3-55	Peter J. Rzeznikiewicz
Whitman t	Clinton G. Bradwhas C 3-55	Mrs. Mildren McKenna
Williamstown t	Hiram Forbes C 2-55	John H. Quinn
Winchendon t	Robert L. Abare C	Arthur E. Evans

MICHIGAN—37

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Alma*	E. E. Thompson 4-55	A. O. Burkholder
Big Rapids*	Donald Rankin 4-54	Ronald Manchester
Buchanan*	Arthur L. Anderson 4-54	Harry A. Post
Center Line	James L. Eisele 4-54	Wm. Steinhaus
Charlotte	Herbert R. Black 4-54	Bernadine Vaughn
Cheboygan*	John E. Werner 4-54	Oscar E. Anderson
Clawson*	John R. Darbee 4-55	Gertrude Cadger
Coldwater	John T. Jackson 4-55	Burdette F. Harris
Dowagiac	Robert J. Weller 4-55	Harry Kennedy
East Grand Rapids*	John A. Collins 5-54	Louis F. Battjes
Garden City	Enos W. Schaller 11-54	Douglas F. Waddell
Grand Haven*	Claude Ver Duin 4-54	J. Nyhof Poel
Greenville	Owen Mumaw 4-54	Gladys E. Ayres
Grosse Pointe	Fred W. Packer, Jr. 11-55	Norbert P. Neff
Grosse Pointe Farms	William F. Connolly, Jr. 4-57	Harry A. Furton
Hancock	E. M. Widenborher	John L. West
Hastings	John W. Hewitt 4-54	Franklin C. Beckwith
Hillsdale	Geo. B. Convis 4-54	R. M. Vaughan
Ionia	C. A. Balice 4-55	R. F. Coon
Iron Mountain	Reuben P. Anderson 4-55	Harold Lindholm
Ishpeming*	Carl Brewer 9-54	Wilfred J. Brewer
Kingsford*	Paul Farrington 4-54	J. J. Cummings M
Lapeer*	W. E. Rowden 4-55	Fred Stephenson
Ludington*	Dan R. Rathsack 5-54	Clarence Fonnesbeck
Manistee*	Wm. Hansen 5-54	Margaret Fett
Manistique*	Vern Lindroth 4-54	Alex Robertson
Marshall	Hubert J. Brown 4-55	Norman Holt
Melvindale	Raymond J. Petroni 1-55	Mrs. Irene Coogan
Negaunee*	G. Vance Hiney 1-55	Jacob Anderson
Oak Park*	Richard W. Marshall 4-55	Louise Shaw
Petoskey*	Emery O. Nyman 4-54	Virginia Hubbard
Plymouth*	Russell M. Deane 4-55	Lamont C. BeGole

Sulphur	Adias Saunier 7-54	Mrs. Ruth Human
Tallulah	W. P. Sevier, Jr. 6-54	Pauline W. Belott
Thibodaux	Chas. E. Delas 12-54	N. H. Fernott
Ville Platte	Harvey Le Bas	J. Emile Pucheau
Westwego	Robert J. Duplantis	Adeline Martinez
Winnfield	D. C. Allen	G. P. Long

MAINE—14

Belfast*	Lewis F. Greene 3-56	Dorothy Winters
Brewer*	Doris L. Beatham 1-55	Paul E. Clish
Fairfield t*	James D. Mitchell C 3-55	Wm. E. Burgess
Fort Kent t*	Francis Freeman C 3-55	Mrs. Alice R. Bourgoin
Gardiner	Percy K. Hanson 1-55	H. N. Bachelder
Houlton t*	Arnold S. Peabody C 3-55	J. Maynard Austin
Kittery t		Burnell E. Frisbee
Millinocket t	Harold C. Gates C 3-55	J. Fred Tingley
Old Town*	Archer Scribner	Inez Priest
Presque Isle*	George H. Barnes C 1-55	Opal I. Gray
Rockland*	Carl M. Stilphen C 12-54	Gerald U. Margeson
Rumford t*		Amy B. Lyon
Skowhegan t*		F. R. Croteau
Van Buren t*		Vivian N. Tardiff

MARYLAND—7

Elkton	Henry H. Mitchell 6-55	De Lancey Scott
Frostburg	Jesse F. Jacobs 5-54	Alex G. Close
Greenbelt*	Frank J. Lastner 9-55	Mrs. Winfield McCamy
Havre de Grace	Walter McLhinney 5-55	Edward U. Way
Riverdale	Claude Warren 5-55	J. Power Waters
Rockville*	Daniel R. Weddle 5-54	Sara A. Mortimer
Westminster	Joseph L. Mathias 5-54	John R. Eckard

MASSACHUSETTS—25

Abington t	Vinson Blanchard C	Kathleen Coughlin
Ayer t	Joseph M. Markham C	Theodore W. Barry
Canton t	Francis J. Carroll C	Maurice E. Ronayne, Jr.
Dracut t	Daniel C. Hanson C 3-55	Hector H. Berube
Dudley t	Joseph F. Begrin C 3-55	Lillian G. Dwyer
Franklin t	Harry W. Vozella	George W. Dana
Great Barrington t	Lawrence Barbieri	Joseph Casey
Ipswich t*	Nathaniel M. Quint C 3-55	Anthony A. Murawski
Longmeadow t	Colin O. Cathrew C 2-55	Frank E. Smith
Ludlow t	Mitchell J. Ziencina 3-57	David B. Miller
Mansfield t*	Royal Patriquin C	H. Lincoln Paine
Maynard t	Leo F. Mullin C 3-55	Eleanor Jones
Montague t	John A. Charron C	Lawrence M. Killelea
North Andover t	John J. Willis C	John J. Lyons
Orange t	Carl Paoletti 3-55	Robert H. Anderson
Oxford t	Joseph W. Brewer C 2-55	Florence P. T. Harrington

South Haven	Charles H. Tait 4-54	Norman Nelson
Sturgis*	Raymond Parker 4-55	John Fraser
Three Rivers*	Frank R. Warner 11-55	John H. Linsner
Trenton	Gordon L. Strohm 4-55	Fred E. Pomeraning
Wayne*	Wilson J. McCormick P 1-55	Clarence H. Ladd

MINNESOTA—31

Alexandria	C. R. Hove 4-54	Carl I. Erickson
Anoka*	Carl E. Bonnell 4-55	C. R. Johnson
Chisholm	Harry K. Barnes 1-56	Max A. Nornborg
Cloquet	Norman Halverson 1-56	John W. Boyer
Columbia Heights*	John P. Stopka 7-55	Rosella C. Johnson
Crookston	Harold Thomforde 1-56	Jerome Siegmund
Crystal	Harvey H. Heise 1-56	Mrs. Clara M. Hillstrom
Detroit Lakes	Jerry K. McCarthy 4-55	L. E. Learned
East Grand Forks	F. A. Zejdlik 1-56	A. G. Rand
Edina	Dr. Reuben F. Erickson	Evald C. Bank
Ely	John M. Koschak 1-55	A. O. Knutson
Eveleth	Peter Kerze 1-56	Elmer A. Taipale
Fairmont	K. M. Brown 1-56	Stanley Stewart
Golden Valley	C. A. Huebsch 1-56	Kenneth W. Rahn
Grand Rapids	L. J. Thomas	Frank Sherman
Hastings	Frank Cahill 5-54	Adolph J. Gergen
Hopkins*	Joseph C. Vesely 7-55	A. W. Elmquist
International Falls	Joseph Bartkowski 4-54	Vernon L. Peterson
Little Falls	Robert J. Phillips 4-54	Mrs. Esther Zobava
Marshall	Geo. Abrahamsen 4-54	H. N. Harmon
Montevideo*	Dr. H. A. Roust 1-55	A. E. Swenson
New Ulm*	Dr. T. R. Fritsche 1-55	A. C. Sannwald
Northfield	O. S. Jackson	H. E. Tufte R
Pipestone	Lloyd Tobias	Harold Gilmore
Roseville	Geo. S. Connor	B. H. Hammersten
St. Peter	George W. Anderson 4-54	Mrs. A. E. Asmussen
Stillwater	E. W. Hinner 1-55	L. R. Brower
Thief River Falls	Agnes Israelson 1-56	P. G. Pederson
West St. Paul	John V. Sperl 1-55	Earl V. Zehnder
Willmar	Harold E. Miller 4-55	Einar H. Brogren
Worthington	H. E. Davidson 4-55	C. S. Thompson

MISSISSIPPI—13

Aberdeen	W. G. Bright 5-54	R. C. Maynard
Brookhaven	W. W. Godbold, Sr. 7-57	Mrs. Mary M. Price
Canton	M. F. Simpson 7-57	Bertha McKay
Cleveland	Wattie Bishop	Dorothy N. Wilson
Columbia	Bernard Callender	Mrs. H. W. Hargrove
Corinth	Leslie T. Horn 10-54	Gerald Harrison
Grenada*	Dr. R. A. Clanton 5-56	Mrs. Clara B. Criss
Kosciusko	Tobe V. Rone 7-57	Victoria Lee Niles
Louisville	Gene Stringer 7-58	H. C. Earhart, Sr.

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
MISSISSIPPI—Continued		
Picayune*	C. McDonald, Sr. 7-57	A. J. Read
Starkville	Grady Imes 7-57	Mrs. Lena P. Scurria
West Point	R. B. Marshall 7-57	H. L. Murphy
Yazoo City	W. S. Perry 4-54	P. E. Maxwell
MISSOURI—28		
Berkeley	Bill Bangert 4-54	John D. Taylor
Booneville	S. L. Jewett 4-54	Hillard Selck, Jr.
Brentwood	A. R. Parker 4-55	Charles C. Crosswhite
Brookfield*	Rollins H. Brownlee 5-54	Lucille Fouss
Caruthersville	W. D. Byrd 4-54	L. B. Peck
Charleston*	Max Friedman 4-54	T. A. Zilafro
Chillicothe	R. B. Taylor 5-55	Appolonia Moylan
Clinton	R. J. Wastell	A. J. Mann
De Soto*	Vernon A. Young 4-54	James Mathis
Excelsior Springs*	Floyd V. Martin 4-54	George J. Sedar
Festus	Harry Wilson 4-55	Henry Speidel
Flat River	Herman Province 4-57	Thelma Marler
Kennett	L. A. Pickard 4-55	T. R. Legan
Kinloch	Chas. Folwel 4-55	L. T. Tallie
Ladue	Edward S. Funsten 4-55	Thomas G. Rutledge
Lebanon*	C. Lynn West 5-54	Henry Hufft
Lexington	Henry Dankers 4-54	John Bowman
Marshall*	Sam P. Evans 4-54	Mabel Noble
Maryville	Clyde M. Roberts 4-57	Zena L. Hainey
Neosho*	B. C. Sutherland	M. R. Gibson
Nevada*	Carson Moss 4-54	Carol Cox
Pine Lawn	Raymond L. Horstdaniel 4-55	E. A. Desmond
Rolla	Earl G. Hudgens 5-55	W. L. Bradford
Trenton	Clyde C. Evans 4-55	Lucille Love
Warrensburg	Harry R. Garrison 4-55	E. R. Shackelford
Washington	A. Roy Pearson 4-54	A. G. Filla
Webb City	C. S. Fly 4-54	E. R. Justin
Wellston	Leo J. Hayes 4-54	Arthur M. Daniel
MONTANA—6		
Glendive	Loran E. Stott 4-55	W. A. Christiani
Havre	Oval S. Hatler 5-55	Paul Nalivka
Kalispell	D. M. McBride 5-55	H. J. Hunt
Lewistown	Pete Peterson 5-55	Harry E. Pierce
Livingston	Leo J. Gilcrest 5-55	Wm. C. Anderson
Miles City	Farnham L. Denson 5-55	Ray Addington

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
NEW JERSEY—Continued		
Keyport	Herbert R. Rothenberg 1-56	Adelaide B. Crammer
Lawrence tp	J. Russell Smith 1-55	Della I. Nash
Leonia	Dudley C. Allen 1-56	C. J. Kirkland S
Little Falls tp	Andrew J. Yuill 1-55	Robert B. Jacobs
Livingston tp	Frank Ingling 1-55	Chas. G. Zahn
Lower Penns Neck tp	Joshua B. Vincent C 1-55	Jean A. McDonough
Madison tp	Alfred P. Smith, Jr. 1-56	Elsa S. Wick
Manville	Frank Baron 1-56	Francis A. Peltack
Maple Shade tp	Herman Gansz C 1-54	Wm. E. MacKinney
Maywood	George Bratt, Jr. 1-56	Catherine Ogden
Metuchen	Karl E. Metzger 1-56	Rufus D. Renninger
Middlesex	William H. Klein, Jr. 1-56	Elmer C. Hoagland
Midland Park	Peter W. Passaro 1-56	Thomas McKim
Moorestown tp	William J. Hall, Jr. C 1-57	Mrs. Doris M. Fisher
Morris tp	Alfred S. Mills 12-54	David Scott
Mount Holly tp.	C. Clinton Smith 1-54	Edward G. Hawkins
New Milford	Mario R. LaBarbera 12-54	Frank J. J. Kehoe
Newton	Millard F. Tallman 1-55	Charles Mathews
North Brunswick tp	Fred J. Hermann C 1-57	Nelson Birch
Ocean City	Edward B. Bowker 5-55	Regina B. Rodgers
Oceanport	Edward C. Wilson, Sr. 1-56	Wm. P. Fleckner
Palisades Park	Edward J. Reisch	Mary E. McGee
Palmyra	Charles V. Dickinson	George Spencer
Paramus	Fred C. Galda 1-55	Harvey W. Hebberd
Paulsboro	Sylvester B. Billbrough 1-56	Walter C. Thomson
Penns Grove	Hollis F. Ashcraft 1-56	William R. Cochran
Pequannock tp	George L. Breen 1-55	Carl I. Edwards
Pitman	William C. Hall 1-56	Earl S. Curry
Prospect Park	Daniel Hook 1-55	John Pruiksma
Raritan	Anthony J. Santora 1-56	Nicholas M. Esposito
Ridgefield	Fred W. Meuter 1-56	Otto Ehrlich
River Edge	James Farrell 1-56	John F. Thompson
Riverside tp	Melvin S. Bentzel 1-55	Elmer T. Dechant
Saddle River tp	Walter J. Ochsner 1-57	Jos. Gardiner
Salem	Thomas J. Grieves 1-56	William B. Dunn
Scotch Plains tp	Walter H. Jones C 1-55	Charles H. Roberts
Secaucus	John J. Kane 1-56	Alexander Schissel
South Amboy	Thorvald E. Olsen 1-55	G. Frank Disbrow
South Plainfield	Henry E. Apgar 1-55	Charles Carone
Springfield tp	Albert G. Binder	Mrs. E. H. Worthington
Tenafly	Clifton S. Fleet 1-56	Edwin B. Phillips
Totowa	Robert H. Boyle 1-55	Joseph P. Constantino
Upper Penns Neck tp	Henry Saletra C 1-55	Norris G. Hurley

NEBRASKA—9

Alliance*	Lee Strong 4-55	F. R. Notsow
Columbus	Milton Wagner 4-55	A. W. Frischholz
Fairbury	Oscar Milius 4-55	Grace G. Merrick
Falls City	Paul D. Zimmer 5-54	Russell Pollard
Lexington*	Ray S. Wycoff	S. Y. Gillan
McCook*	Arthur John 4-54	LoRene Jennings
Nebraska City	Victor D. Bremer 4-54	Mrs. Ethel Gaskill
South Sioux City	Wilbur E. Allen 4-54	Phil Scaletta
York	L. O. Livingston 4-55	Edwin Roberts

NEVADA—2

Elko*	David Dotta 6-55	Alice Geyer
Sparks	H. S. Burgess 5-55	Claude Cauble

NEW HAMPSHIRE—7

Derry t	Frank T. Buckley C	Mrs. Gladys Downing
Exeter t	Dean J. Thorp C 3-55	Evelyn H. Zarnowski
Franklin	Wiggin S. Gilman 1-55	Mildred S. Gilman
Hanover t	Archie B. Gile C 3-54	L. Leroy Blodgett
Lebanon t	William D. Dubuque C	Irene C. Forrest
Newport t*	R. J. Barrett C 3-54	L. F. Dudley
Somersworth	Edward S. Charpentier 1-56	Napoleon A. Berube

NEW JERSEY—74

Audubon	Richard A. Park 5-57	Charles R. Dietz
Bellmawr	Eugene Haag 1-55	John Heller
Bogota	George E. Quinn 1-56	Melville W. Smith, Jr.
Boonton	Edward Toner 1-56	Thomas E. Hopkins
Bordentown	G. Edward Koenig 5-57	Elizabeth L. Mackinnon
Bound Brook	Daniel Conroy 1-55	Everest L. Belli
Caldwell	Donald G. Lockward 1-55	G. W. Van Der Decker
Carlstadt	George Hollenbeck 1-56	James B. McCoy
Cedar Grove tp	Arthur T. Wraback 5-55	Margaret C. Anderson
Chatham	George A. Reznicek 1-56	John H. Mowen
Dunellen	Joseph Morecraft, Jr. 1-56	George J. Bache
East Rutherford	Harold J. Hollenbeck 1-56	William E. deNike
Fairview	Louis Battaglia 1-56	George Ebel, Jr.
Florence tp	Michael Chanti 1-56	Charles B. Green
Freehold	Barton Callahan 1-56	Chas. H. Evold
Glassboro	Frank L. Toughill 1-55	Arman Schnetzler
Glen Ridge	Thomas C. Butler 1-56	James S. Brown
Glen Rock	Frederick A. Demarest 1-56	Ruth G. Sterger
Guttenberg	Herman G. Klein 1-56	Peter Heinz
Haddon Heights	J. Hartley Bowen 1-56	G. Winfield Sauer
Haledon	Geo. A. Bernascone 1-55	Andrew A. Heller
Hammonton	Vincent A. DeMarco 1-56	John Jacobs
Hasbrouck Heights	H. Gerard Moersdorf 1-57	Robert I. Rafford
Highland Park	William C. Campbell 1-56	J. Ford Flagg
Keansburg*	James J. Gravany 5-57	Richard A. Jessen
Ventnor	Warren E, Titus 1-55	Maurice Y. Royal
Wallington	Walter Marut 1-56	Edward J. Stolarz
West Deptford tp	John J. Driscoll C 1-54	W. J. McEwen
Westwood	Arthur Gelnaw 1-56	Wm. L. Best
Wildwood	W. Harry Steele, Jr. 5-56	R. Leonard Byrne
Wood-Ridge	Clarence E. Mathe, Jr. 1-56	Robert I. Stoesser

NEW MEXICO—10

Alamogordo*	Walter S. Mullins 2-55	Herbert H. Holcomb M
Artesia	J. L. Briscoe 4-54	T. H. Ragsdale
Deming	George A. Dowdle 5-54	E. J. Hooten
Gallup	D. F. Molleen 5-54	C. M. Sabin
Las Vegas (city)	Ivan J. Hilton 4-54	E. J. McWenie
Las Vegas (town)	Manuel J. Baca	Guadalupe Lujan
Portales	C. D. Patterson 4-54	Florence Miller
Raton	James Morrow 4-54	Rachel E. Gillard
Silver City	David W. Boise 5-54	Hyman Kelley
Tucumcari*	Jack R. Ellison 1-56	J. M. Stark

NEW YORK—55

Amityville	Herbert L. Carpenter 4-55	Rudolph Koop
Babylon	Gilbert C. Hanse 4-55	Schuyler L. Weed
Bath	Harold C. Lee 1-55	John W. Taggart
Bronxville	James D. Miller 4-55	Richard L. Black
Canandaigua	George W. Urstadt 1-56	Edward H. Lomber, Jr.
Catskill	Louis J. Casaregola P	Leon F. Spoor
Cedarhurst	Ernest E. Elderd	John C. Jack T
Dansville	F. J. Smith 4-55	Herbert F. Kennedy
Depew	John Kocialski 4-55	Anthony J. Krieger
Dobbs Ferry	Walter V. Danahar 4-55	Margaret K. Glennon
East Aurora	Alfred R. Davison 4-54	George M. Houliston
East Rochester	Paul N. Bower 4-55	Roland M. Furman
East Rockaway	Edward A. Talfor 4-54	Helene M. Dunn
Elmira Heights	Louis D. Polley	R. V. Dunbar
Fairport	Harry F. Van Horn 4-55	John J. Kenney
Fredonia	Edward G. James 4-55	Samuel L. Drayo
Great Neck	Peter J. George 7-55	Thomas H. Meade
Hamburg	J. Leo Goodyear 3-55	Ray F. Ueblacker
Hastings-on-Hudson*	John E. Thilly 4-55	Sidney S. Frissel M
Haverstraw	Harry W. Schuler	Genevieve R. McCabe
Herkimer	Edward Sodolski 4-55	Mrs. Helen F. Gillette
Hudson Falls	Clayton D. DeMers 4-55	John J. Etu
Ilion	Cyrus E. Deyle P	Roy W. Bennett
Lancaster	Walter F. Braun 4-54	Michael J. Garry
Larchmont	Walter B. C. Washburn 4054	Margaret E. Lord
Lindenhurst	Alex Jaeger 4-55	Robert W. Wild
Little Falls	Willard M. Topper 1-56	Edward Wagner

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
NEW YORK—Continued		
Malone	Henry W. Badore 4-55	Kenneth F. South
Malverne	Frank B. Wenzel 4-55	Albert J. Brown
Mechanicville	James G. Heffernan 1-59	William E. Higgins
Medina	Charles J. Gregory 4-56	S. T. Pratt
Mount Kisco	J. Edward Fox 4-55	O. E. T. Schonfeld
New Hyde Park	J. G. Kammerer	Florence A. Stauss
North Pelham	Irving J. Wallach 4-55	Elizabeth F. Waldron
North Tarrytown	Gabriel P. Hayes 4-55	Filomena Fallacaro
Norwich	Joseph Letson 1-54	Stuart C. Nelson
Nyack	John V. Kilby 4-55	John Bartels, Jr.
Owego	Geo. M. Decker 3-56	E. M. Mullen
Patchogue	George E. Lechtrecker 4-54	William W. Parrott
Pelham Manor	George K. Blanchard 4-55	John P. Batchelder
Penn Yan	Lewis A. Gracey 4-55	William B. Manley
Port Jervis	James E. Cole 1-55	William C. Marchant
Potsdam	Charles Merriman 4-55	Clement C. Coleman
Salamanca	James J. Crowley 1-56	Clair C. Winship
Saranac Lake*	Alton B. Anderson 4-55	John E. Morgan
Scotia	William M. Turnbull 4-55	George A. Smeallie
Seneca Falls	John W. Cousin 4-55	John C. Humphrey
Solvay	Stanley E. Major 4-55	Marc E. Castellani
Tarrytown	Edward N. Vetrano 4-55	Catherine P. McCaul
Tuckahoe	Milton A. Gibbons 4-55	Miss Sydney M. Stewart
Tupper Lake	Fred I. Futterman 4-55	Oliver P. Prespare
Waverly	Phillips Cramer 4-55	Chas. W. McMahon
Wellsville	Leo V. Ludden 3-55	C. P. Duggan
Westbury	George B. Knipfing 4-54	John A. Dwyer
Williston Park	L. W. Bernhardt 4-56	Robert Kent
NORTH CAROLINA—23		
Asheboro*	James R. York 5-55	Charles F. Hughes
Belmont	L. A. Brown 5-53	H. B. Gaston
Chapel Hill*	Edwin S. Lanier 5-55	Dorothy J. Durham
Dunn*	Ralph E. Hanna 6-55	Charles R. Storey
Graham*	Allen D. Tate, Sr. 5-55	J. Boyd Jones
Hamlet	Stewart Gordon 5-55	H. B. Long
Hendersonville	A. V. Edwards 6-57	Lillian Perkins
Kings Mountain	G. E. Still	Joseph R. Hendrick
Laurinburg*	J. R. Dalrymple 5-55	Kirby Harris
Lenoir	Earl H. Tate 7-55	E. A. Poe
Lincolnton	E. C. Heavner	L. A. Heavner
Lumberton*	R. A. Hedgpeth 5-55	Ruth S. Atkinson
Mooresville*	Dr. Boyce A. Brawley 6-55	Robert H. Peck M

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
OHIO—Continued		
Mayfield Heights	Henry Ritter, Jr. 1-56	Alice K. Supple
Medina	C. B. McClure 1-58	Everett O. England A
Miamisburg	Walter I. Staley 1-56	Raymond Hetzel
Mount Healthy	Walter W. Korn	Edward G. Rouff
Napoleon	Harold H. Hoff 1-56	Earl Wirick
North College Hill	Robert J. Reuss 12-55	Rose Miller
North Olmstead	Dr. Chas. B. Lewis 1-56	E. M. Christman A
Norwalk	Henry E. Young 1-56	Helen Lippert A
Oakwood*	Earl J. Bates C 1-56	E. R. Camp
Oberlin*	Andrew Stofan C 12-55	H. W. Smith
Orrville	J. W. Evans 1-56	Ralph A. Kinsley A
Oxford	M. D. Worley 1-56	Glenn K. Hunsinger
Port Clinton	Harold Jeremy 1-56	William Zies
Ravenna	Stanley B. Craig, Sr. 1-56	Marie Coates Bisson
Reading	Chas. Gertz 1-55	Paul M. Mengelkamp
St. Bernard	Frank G. Pohlkamp 1-56	M. Vanden-Eynden A
St. Marys	Cecil Thwaits 1-56	Virgil Sullivan A
Shelby	Roy E. Stroup 1-56	Chester P. Monn
Tallmadge	Emmitt Orr 1-56	Jeannette Leigh
Toronto	Harry E. Doerr 1-56	Ralph J. Hickey
Uhrichsville	Burton F. Kennedy 1-56	George Creager
Upper Arlington	Parker Z. Bloser P 1-54	C. C. Ryan
Urbana	C. N. Trenor 12-55	Mrs. Edna Mae Schafer
Wadsworth	Don Merriman 1-56	E. G. Nestor A
Wapakoneta	George Andregg 1-54	Carl F. Hutchins
Wellston	John Evans 1-57	C. E. Littler
Wellsville	William J. Shoub 1-56	Marion T. Baughman A
Wickliffe	Howard B. Beebe 1-56	Harry H. Gleason
Willoughby	Frank M. Boyd 1-56	Lillian Van Deusen
Wilmington	Corwin C. Nichols 1-57	Robert A. Tucker
Wyoming*	Ralph F. Foster 1-56	Mrs. Nettie Alexander
OKLAHOMA—24		
Altus	Ryan Kerr 5-55	R. W. Culwell
Alva	Arthur Lane 5-55	Harold W. Wilson
Anadarko*	Arch Lear 5-55	Daisy Campbell
Bethany*	E. Boyd Shannon 5-55	Frankie Jernigan
Blackwell	Alfred B. Porter 5-54	Carl Randall
Bristow	O. G. Ross 5-55	George W. Taylor
Claremore	James B. Hammett 5-55	C. R. Ashley
Clinton	Denver Meacham 5-54	Ernest J. Stocks
Cushing*	H. G. Abercrombie C 5-54	Loren Crook
Drumright*	H. C. King 5-54	H. H. Hunt M

Morehead City	George W. Dill, Jr. 6-55	John E. Lashley
Morganton*	H. L. Riddle, Sr. 4-55	C. H. Helms
Mount Airy	W. F. Carter, Jr. 7-57	J. C. Hill
Newton*	Ernest B. Clapp 5-55	Loy E. Sigman
Oxford*	J. P. Harris 5-55	Thos. O. Mullins
Roanoke Rapids	W. H. Pruden	Dorothy S. Meyer
Smithfield	Rayford Oliver 5-55	N. G. Edgerton
Tarboro	H. G. Nicholson 5-55	R. B. Josey
Washington*	C. O. Jordan 5-54	James W. Bowen
Waynesville	J. W. Way 5-55	Ealeanor Sue Hinkley

NORTH DAKOTA—6

Devils Lake	Dennis W. Kelly P 4-54	F. J. Burckhard A
Dickinson	Frank P. Whitney P 4-56	D. D. Mars A
Mandan	John Handtman P 4-56	Arnold T. Livdahl A
Valley City	Omund B. Jacobson P 4-54	F. K. Shearer A
Wahpeton	B. J. Williams 4-54	H. T. Hintgen A
Williston	W. N. Ditsworth P 4-54	H. L. Grimsdveldt

OHIO—60

Bay	J. Spencer Houk 1-59	Esther D. Aldrich
Bedford*	Ralph A. Brown 1-56	F. B. Morris
Bellevue	S. A. Yearick 1-56	Algie H. Arnholt
Brooklyn	John M. Coyne 1-56	Harry J. Brown
Bryan	R. J. Christman 1-56	Robert Hamet
Celina*	D. B. Spangler 12-55	Willard York A
Cheviot	Edward C. Gingeroci 1-54	Emil Vale
Circleville	Robert Hedges 1-56	Lilliam Young A
Deer Park	J. E. Palmer 1-56	Eugene M. Sallee
Delphos	Howard E. Ditto 1-56	A. J. Meyer A
Dover	Harry W. Stucky 1-56	Treva H. Wallick
East Lake	John M. Barrett 1-56	Mable P. Johnson A
East Palestine	Russell Harvey 1-56	Loren H. Oliver
Fairborn*	H. A. Dellinger 12-57	John M. Stritch
Fairview Park	Karl A. Bohlken 1-56	Raymond N. Heege A
Franklin	John L. Shotwell 1-56	S. P. Mayer
Galion	Francis C. Schalip 1-56	Gloyd A. Frye A
Gallipolis*	Raymond T. Allison P 1-54	Otis Drummond A
Grandview Heights	A. K. Pierce 1-56	Irene Fraser
Greenville	Marion Perry 1-56	Ed Shafer
Hillsboro	Karl Doebele 1-56	Virginia Ferrer
Jackson	Holland S. Arthur 1-54	Walter Ridenour
Kenton	Lester J. Wilhoit 1-56	Marie C. Kordenbrock
Lincoln Heights	Arthur T. Shivers 1-56	Guy T. Westmoreland A
Lockland	Albert M. Leflar 1-56	Frank F. Reed
Logan	Floyd Duffey 1-56	Ruth Easterling A
London	E. P. Speasmaker 1-54	Miss Lottie Daily
Lyndhurst	Elmer T. Elbrecht 1-56	Clara L. Brueggemyer
Maumee	George F. McIntyre 1-57	S. E. Klewer

Edmond*	John Kessler 5-55	H. K. Pickett
Elk City*	W. W. Blackburn 4-55	S. V. Flynt
Frederick	Allen R. Byrn 5-55	Eldon L. Boyd
Henryetta*	B. A. Troutman 5-54	Mrs. Leona Muehlhausen
Hobart	William Goode	Susie Barton
Holdenville	Roy Cook 5-55	Mabel Taylor
Hugo	S. J. Sorum 5-55	F. M. Caldwell
Pauls Valley*	B. M. Paris 5-55	W. J. Harris
Pawhuska*	Fred Leonard 5-54	R. H. Grinstead
Perry	Henry Dolezal 5-55	Oscar Dozier
Sand Springs	George E. Gilmore	Charles F. Colvin
Vinita	C. W. Green 5-55	Mrs. Aleda Warren
Wewoka	Dudley H. Culp 5-54	M. M. Sebastian
Woodward*	F. C. Stark 5-54	Mary Clift

OREGON—13

Ashland	Richard L. Neill	John B. Austin R†
Baker*	James Hanley 1-55	Marcus P. Swan
Coos Bay*	Robert Marsden, Jr. 1-55	H. Oscar Gulousen
Grants Pass*	Robert C. Martin 12-54	Earl T. Simonsen
Hillsboro*	Leslie J. Alter 1-55	E. M. Bowman
La Grande*	E. H. Ford 1-55	B. W. Hibbits R
Lebanon	Elmer Fitzgerald 1-55	Ilda Unger
McMinnville	W. H. Barendrick 1-55	Wm. A. Zosel R
Milwaukie*	Lenard Mullan 1-55	Ellen Martin R
North Bend	I. N. Hartley 11-54	Lyle B. Chappell R
Oregon City*	Albert Roake 1-55	Zella Bowers
Roseburg*	Percy Croft 1-55	Mrs. Mildred Hennessey
The Dalles*	M. A. Davidson 1-55	A. C. Grindle

PENNSYLVANIA—152

Archbald	William J. Durkin 1-59	Paul B. McHale
Ashland*	Chas. L. Yeager B 1-58	F. L. Lane
Ashley	John Levandoski B	Paxton Cole S
Avalon*	Ralph E. Newlin B 1-58	Joseph Arthur M
Baldwin	Robert L. Llewellyn P 1-56	Howard W. Lutz A
Bangor	Hayden B. Pritchard B 1-58	Wm. J. Sleeman
Beaver	Robert P. Linn B 1-58	L. C. Kimple
Bellefonte	Hugh M. Quigley 1-58	Hazel W. Johnson
Blairsville*	Dale H. Piper B 1-59	John A. Fatora M
Blakely	Evan Parry B 1-58	P. J. Matthews
Brackenridge	Wm. A. Fischer B 1-58	John W. Roenick
Bridgeport	Anthony M. Borzillo B 1-54	William M. Mulroy
Bridgeville	Dr. C. E. McMillen B 1-58	Francis W. Clarke S
Brownsville	Paul Thomas, Jr., B 1-58	W. S. Conwell S
Camp Hill	Samuel D. Williams B 1-58	Dorothy Weed S
Canton tp	Russell Romano 1-54	Leslie Wanen S
Castle Shannon	Edward A. Obringer B 12-57	F. J. Rizzo
Centerville	Herbert Garnett	H. H. Thompson S

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued		
Charleroi	James W. McGuire B	Mrs. V. D. Zampatti S
Clearfield	Donald L. Mohney B 1-58	Dorothy Carbalan S
Clifton Heights	James De Carlo B 1-58	E. H. Barlow
Coaldale	Evan Jones B 1-58	
Collingdale	Charles M. Johnson B 1-58	James W. Swindell S
Corry	Earl T. Cherry 1-58	Don D. Williams
Crafton	J. J. Shearn B 1-58	Wm. A. England S
Danville	John H. Bausch B 1-58	John L. Geist
Derry tp	P. J. Kuhn P 1-58	Mrs. Ann M. Derico S
Dickson City	John Matholick 1-58	Anthony Longo S
Doylestown	George C. Butler B 1-58	C. Leroy Frack S
Duryea	Joseph Rara B 1-58	Edmund Barlick S
East Pennsboro tp	J. H. Minnich 1-57	Russel Ready
East Pittsburgh	James J. Kelly B 1-58	James L. Oakes S
East Stroudsburg	Jesse R. FLory B 1-58	Sterling Cramer S
Edgewood*	K. B. Dickson B 1-58	N. M. Markl M
Edwardsville	Chester Petroski 1-58	Ralph Morgan
Elizabethtown	Orville H. Schanger B	S. R. Jones S
Emmaus	Fred Balze B 1-58	Oscar Iobst
Ephrata*	Lloyd Gerhart B	Carl W. Fuehrer M
Etna	Jacob J. Arenth B 1-58	W. M. Skertich S
Exeter	Mrs. Jean Campbell B 1-55	Evelyn Reese S
Ford City	Frank Lux B 1-57	Mary Smolik S
Forest Hills	A. L. Koch B 1-58	F. V. Kovalovsky S
Forty Fort	Chas. F. Stretch B 1-58	Howard Richards
Fountain Hill	R. M. McGovern B	
Frackville	James Amour B	Charles Snyder S
Freeland	James Ferdinand B 1-58	Paul Tucker S
Gettysburg	William G. Weaver B	Anna B. Dracha S
Glassport	James E. Thomas B 1-58	Regina Witkowski S
Glenolden	Lennard W. Warner B 1-58	Harry L. Simon S
Greenville	L. E. Reznor B 1-58	John S. Beachler S
Grove City*	R. W. McCandless B 1-58	R. E. Cannon
Hellertown	Warren C. Fritchman B	Paul Trumbower S
Hollidaysburg*	J. Gerst Denniston B 1-58	William M. Stader M
Honesdale	John F. Riefler B 1-58	Wm. E. Rummetsch S
Huntingdon	L. D. Daubenspeck B 1-58	Mrs. Frances M. Oeffner
Jefferson	Howard F. Smith B 1-58	A. Frazer S
Jenkintown	Harry Fritsch, Jr. B 1-58	A. C. J. Schabacker S
Jersey Shore	Arch D. Bingman B 1-60	Mrs. Irene B. Williams S
Kane	Edeard T. McDermott B	Wm. F. Bunce S
Kittanning	Harry E. Himes, Jr. B 1-58	George W. L. Starr S
Kulpmont	John Kutchen B 1-58	Vincent Chesney
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued		
St. Clair	William T. Brady B 1-58	John Shandor S
St. Marys*	James A. Meisel B 1-58	R. W. Simons S
Sayre	R. C. Drake 1-58	Thos. A. Kenrick S
Schuylkill Haven*	William J. Harver B 1-58	Edward Gerhart S
Scott tp	Ward Feitt	J. H. Prescott
Scottdale*	J. W. Beadling B 1-58	H. W. Colborn M
Sewickley*	Chas. A. Woods B	Edward Ellerton S
Sharon Hill	William H. Milliken, Jr. B 1-58	Mrs. A. E. Thompson
Sharpsburg	Peter M. Casper B 1-58	Henry J. Hohman, Jr. S
Sharpsville*	Geo. Mahaney B	Mame Robins S
Shillington	Wellington E. Coldren B 1-58	Mrs. Marie K. Kunkle S
Shippensburg	Clarence E. Sterrett S 1-58	Paul B. Noftsker S
Somerset	Homer W. Hay B 1-58	Richard Pile S
South Williamsport	S. Calvin Weaver B 1-58	Chas. Sherwood S
Spring Garden tp	Paul P. Stock P 1-56	Horace N. Mann S
Stroudsburg	Hal H. Harris B 1-58	Harold E. Synder S
Sugarcreek tp	Harry Montgomery	G. C. Klingensmith
Swatara tp	Charles A. Lindle P 1-58	Stanley Attick S
Swoyersville	Anthony Harzinski B	John Marcin S
Tarentum*	V. L. Henry B 1-58	William G. Clark S
Taylor	Clyde Hendershot B 1-58	Ben J. Llewellyn S
Throop	Joseph Pisarcik B	Louis Girodano S
Tinicum tp	Ralph Kirk P 1-56	J. Earl Ritchey S
Titusville	C. C. Hampton 1-56	George W. Becker
Tyrone	Emanuel E. Rogers B 1-58	J. Scott Hommer S
Upper Chichester tp	John Di Mylio P 1-56	James C. Stewart S
Upper Moreland tp	Wm. Abbott P	Loewen M. Olt S
Vandergrift	Ralph W. McIntire B 1-58	Ernest Magaro S
Warminster tp	Stewart A. Munro C 1-60	Jacob F. Koch S
Waynesburg	Dr. R. B. Brown B 1-58	Roy N. Hawbaker M
West Hazleton	Leo H. Kubitsky B 1-58	Claude R. Brior S
West Pittston	Andrew B. Jones B 1-58	Roy Speece S
West Reading*	Harry E. Potteigner B 1-58	H. F. Rickenbach M
West View*	Joseph L. Gahring B 1-58	Naomi Guckert S
West York	A. E. Zellers B 1-58	P. Russell Kraber S
Whitehall*	A. J. Munn B 1-58	Robert H. McGregor M
White Oak	Thomas H. Field B 1-58	DeLore Fuehrer S
Wilkes-Barre tp	Gwilym Williams, Jr. P 1-56	Andrew Garber S
Wilmerding	Charles H. Klausing B 1-58	M. Wojton S
Wilson	Frank O. Moser B 1-58	James B. Acton S
Windber	Dr. Matthew J. Klena B 1-58	Joseph Aldstadt S
Winton	Dr. James P. Lawler B 1-58	Beatrice Malone S

Lancaster tp.	Kendig C. Bare	Jeanette B. Pontz†
Lansdale.	E. K. Bean B	Florence R. Getz S
Lansford	Thomas J. Whildin 1-59	Edward L. Powell S
Larksville.	Charles Prohoska B	Stephen J. Zifchak
Lehighton*.	James M. Beisel, Jr. B 12-57	D. Richard Wenner M
Lewisburg.	Baker Kohler B 1-58	W. Roger Fetter S
Lititz*	Benj. G. Forrest B 1-58	Orville F. Over M
Loyalsock tp.	Frank A. Claker C 1-56	Bruce E. Henry S
Luzerne	William Barnes B 1-58	A. Tony Barbose S
Mauch Chunk tp.	Dr. M. S. Mernov C	John C. Puschock S
Mechanicsburg*	Russel E. Gelwicks B 1-58	Geo. Z. Fishel
Media.	J. Fred Schultz B 1-58	Paul L. Clark S
Middletown	Peck Garver B 1-58	Charles B. Force S
Midland	Eli Corak B 1-58	Mrs. C. K. O'Hara S
Millvale	Regis J. McCarthy B	Harry J. Diller S
Milton*.	Robert D. Werley B 1-58	H. F. Topper S
Minersville	Edgar Lewis B 1-58	Clarence A. Ritzel S
Monaca.	William W. Massey B 1-58	W. A. Eberle S
Monongahela	William A. Polaski 1-55	Mrs. Jessie E. Hank†
Monroeville.	William J. Caughey P 1-56	Edyth J. Amalong S
Morrisville	Wm. Burgess, Jr. B 1-58	Robt. H. Steward
Mount Oliver	Chas. W. Beckman B 1-58	Mrs. Mildred K. Mohan S
Mount Pleasant	Michael DiMichelle B	Frank Overly
Muhlenberg tp.	Dominic Manzella B 1-58	John L. Phillips S
Nanty-Glo	Dominick Gelotte B	P. A. Yingling
Narberth	Sterling M. Chain B 1-58	Mrs. Ruth W. Graham S
Nazareth	Robert B. Reichard B 1-58	Frank Steckel S
New Brighton*	Robert B. Hodgkinson B 1-59	W. S. McDanel S
New Cumberland	P. B. Lyman B 1-58	B. Paul Mowrey S
Newport tp	Peter Keblish P 1-58	James E. Price S
Northampton*.	Luther P. Young B 1-58	Hale A. Guss M
North Strabane tp.		D. S. Smith S
North Versailles tp	John Neckerauer C	Donald F. Bell S
Norwood.	John H. Kugler, Sr. B 1-58	Wm. J. A. Kimber S
Oakmont*	Wilbur R. Stopp B 1-58	Donald S. Harding M
O'Hara tp.	George H. Rice C 1-56	R. J. Herpel S
Old Forge	Bart Petrini	Anthony Camarotta S
Olyphant	Edward J. Burke B 1-58	Joseph Sanko S
Palmerton.	Charles H. Boyer B 1-58	A. C. Schaefer S
Palmyra	Carlton H. Grace B 1-58	Walter R. Light S
Penn (York Co.) tp.	Howard A. Kendall C 1-56	John W. Wason
Pitcairn	Lisle S. Deviney B 1-58	Wm. M. Hicks S
Prospect Park	John D. Allison, Jr. B 1-58	Gordon E. Granger S
Punxsutawney.	Henry B. Hilton B 1-58	Mary L. Means S
Quakertown*	George Scholes B 1-58	R. L. Yanish M
Rankin	Matthew L. Furjanic B 1-58	Joseph L. Sabino S
Red Lion.	Raymond R. Roth B 1-58	Howard W. Keeports S
Ridgeway	Otto H. Plaster 1-58	Paul B. Greiner
Rochester	John L. Nelly, Jr. B	Ben F. Ellis S

RHODE ISLAND—2

Barrington t	Oliver L. Thompson, Jr. P 11-54	Henry E. Fowler
Warren t	Wilfred C. Jeffrey P 11-54	Charles C. Bliss

SOUTH CAROLINA—22

Abbeville	Henry G. Harris 4-54	J. M. Strawhorn
Aiken	Charles M. Jones 12-54	Lee D. Ellis
Beaufort*	Angus D. Fordham 5-55	Howard W. Pepper
Bennettsville	Brooks Usher 1-55	E. W. Breeden
Camden*	Henry Savage, Jr. 5-54	Mrs. Louise W. Boykin
Chester*	E. B. Bagby 5-54	Hood C. Worthy†
Clinton	Joe P. Terry 9-54	W. B. Owens
Conway.	A. C. Thompson 1-55	Mrs. G. H. Henry
Darlington.	T. W. Buchanan 1-56	John H. Peterson
Dillon.	R. M. Carmichael 4-55	O. J. Hayes
Easley	S. F. McDaniel, Jr. 4-55	C. B. Kirkley
Eau Claire	M. V. Horne 10-55	G. C. Robinett, Jr.
Gaffney	L. Marion Wood 3-56	I. Clyde Peeler
Georgetown	Sylvan L. Rosen 1-58	J. P. LaBruce
Greer.	Paul W. Smith 2-55	C. B. Cannon
Hartsville.	R. B. White 1-55	L. W. Wilkerson
Lake City*	W. W. Singletary 12-54	Mrs. Margaret R. Duke
Lancaster*	Ledell Steele 1-56	Ivey Poovey
Laurens	Joe Medlock 7-54	F. H. Caine
Marion	T. Carroll Atkinson 4-56	Emerson Scott
Newberry*	James E. Wiseman 1-56	W. C. Wallace
Union	J. T. Gregory 6-54	Jean Arthur

SOUTH DAKOTA—7

Brookings	Lyle E. Cheever 5-55	C. B. Herreman
Hot Springs*	Dr. D. W. Dewright 5-54	C. V. Martin A
Lead	Philip Graves 5-57	Effie Lagg A
Madison*	Albert M. Parker 5-54	Geo. H. Simpson
Pierre	J. B. Griffin 5-55	J. W. Ihli A
Vermillion	Ralph H. Leer 5-54	Robert C. Walz A
Yankton	Ernest A. Crockett 5-55	Anna M. Goetz A

TENNESSEE—23

Alcoa*	O. W. Brumfiel 7-55	W. H. Jones R
Athens*	J. P. Cartwright 6-57	Mrs. L. Ensminger
Cookeville	Dero Browen 1-57	A. L. Brown
East Ridge	Foy G. Crabtree 4-55	W. E. Dodd
Fayetteville.	P. D. Massey 10-54	Louise Sullivan
Franklin	Frank Gray, Jr.	R. M. Liggett R
Gallatin	E. W. Thompson	I. C. Brown R
Greeneville	C. M. Kiser 7-54	W. D. Guinn R
Harriman	Harold Williams 7-55	Neva J. Brown
Humboldt	Howard J. Foltz 1-56	Annie Lou Cox

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
TENNESSEE—Continued		
La Follette	R. C. Alley 11-55	Hugh W. Heatherly R
Lawrenceburg	Edward M. Lindsey 6-55	Grady H. Carroll
Lebanon	W. D. Baird	J. S. McClain
Lenoir City	Guy F. Tallent 12-54	Henry C. Foster R
Lewisburg	J. B. McBride 6-55	J. W. Arbuckle
McMinnville	R. L. Anderson	Elijah Woosley
Maryville	John C. Crawford, Jr.	J. F. Walker R
Paris*	J. J. Thompson 1-55	I. H. Dale R
Pulaski	Herbert Smith 1-58	W. M. Rainey R
Shelbyville	John D. Templeton 9-55	Lester Moore
Springfield	John R. Long, Jr. 7-55	Mrs. Mary B. Noles
Tullahoma	Jack T. Farrar 8-54	Alice Berry R
Union City	Hardy M. Graham 1-58	Frances C. Prather
TEXAS—78		
Almo Heights	Jack Judson 4-55	Gerald C. Henckel, Jr.
Alpine	John W. Gillett 4-54	John Stovell S
Aransas Pass*	E. F. Falgout	F. C. Bigelow
Arlington*	T. J. Vandergriff 5-55	J. Lloyd Browning
Athens	Chas. Frank Jones 3-54	G. I. Shelton
Ballinger	Charles M. Hambrick 4-55	Fred Underwood
Bay City	R. C. Gusman 4-55	Myrtle Smith S
Beeville*	A. Wolfshol 4-54	E. M. Quinn
Belton*	Elmer H. Hays 6-54	Lee Madden
Bonham*	Fred Brown 4-54	Bertha Maddrey
Brady	J. Earl Rudder	Tommy S. Kyzar
Breckinridge	P. M. Faulkner 4-54	E. R. Maxwell
Brenham	C. D. Dallmeyer 4-54	G. H. Zeiss
Brownfield	Homer W. Nelson 4-54	Alva J. Geron
Cameron	O. B. Horstmann 4-54	Neomi Needham S
Childress*	Dr. L. W. McClendon 4-54	Joe B. Howard
Cisco	G. C. Rosenthal 4-55	Hal Lavery
Cleveland	T. A. Boothe 4-55	Maxine G. Gandy
Coleman*	Wm. O. Leach 4-54	H. M. Collins
College Station*	Ernest Langford 4-54	Florence Neelley
Colorado City*	R. B. Baker 4-55	J. F. Merritt
Commerce	L. G. Dickson 4-54	L. M. Stone
Conroe	W. F. Newton 4-54	J. N. Meredith S
Crockett	T. D. Craddock 4-54	J. D. Woodson S
Crystal City*	B. H. Holsomback 4-55	June Broadhurst
Cuero	J. T. Newman 4-55	Arthur Fischer S
Dalhart*	J. Eddie Jones 4-55	Nellie C. Childers S
Donna	Dale S. Washburn 4-54	A. F. Hester, Jr.
TEXAS—Continued		
Yoakum*	W. O. Afflerbach C 4-54	D. F. Swenson
UTAH—11		
American Fork	George C. Scott, Jr. 1-58	Stephen P. Shelley R
Bountiful*	George Fadel 1-58	Thomas Robinson
Brigham City	C. LeGrande Horsley 1-58	Fannie J. Christensen R
Cedar City*	L. V. Broadbent	Mrs. Ellen Simkins R
Murray	J. Clifford Hansen 1-58	Alvin W. Wahlquist R
Orem	LeGrand Jarman 1-58	June B. Kendell R
Price	William J. Welsh, Jr. 1-58	Ben Ward R
South Salt Lake*	Lothaire Rich 1-58	Martha Toombs R
Spanish Fork	Ed M. Beck 1-58	Byron T. Geslison
Springville	Amyot W. Cherrington 1-58	Lloyd Ashcraft R
Tooele*	Frank Stone 1-58	A. L. Hanks
VERMONT—6		
Bennington*	George H. Plum	W. P. Hogan
Montpelier	Anson F. Barber 3-55	Warren B. Lowe
Newport	Frank L. Jenne 3-55	Austin J. Beebe
St. Albans	Thomas Fitzgerald	Eugene H. Maneau
St. Johnsbury*	Chas. S. Sumner	Wm. A. Bemis
Winooski	Armand Rathe 3-55	Eugene H. Manseau
VIRGINIA—18		
Big Stone Gap*	W. S Beverly 9-55	Mary Lile
Buena Vista*	M. D. McKee 9-54	B. F. Niswander
Clifton Forge*	Milton B Whiting 9-55	George K. Nicol M
Colonial Heights	Fred R. Shepherd 9-56	Charles W. Moorman
Covington*	G. Robertson	J. G. Kyle M
Emporia*	H. L. Townsend 9-54	Mrs. J. R. Vincent
Falls Church*	M. Eldon Colby 9-55	Harry E. Wells
Front Royal*	W. C Deming 9-54	Johnnie Marchi
Galax*	B. D. Beamer 9-54	W. G. Andrews M
Lexington*	Paul A. Holstein 9-55	R. C. Walker
Marion	Walter B. Jackson 8-54	H. P. Gills R
Pulaski*	C. V. Jackson 9-54	Mrs. Louise D. Logan
Radford*	Frank J. Smyth 9-54	John C. Turner
Salem*	James I. Moyer 9-54	Charles G. Shelor
South Boston*	Evan H. Lacy 8-55	J. L. Hardy
Virginia Beach*	P. F. Murray 9-54	Lewis Smith
Williamsburg*	Dr. H. M. Stryker 9-54	Mrs. Anne A. Jones
Wytheville*	Stuart M. Spiller 8-56	Betty J. Umberger

Dumas	H. L. Hooten 4-55	J. V. Mills
Eagle Pass	Peter Rossi, Jr. 4-54	D. E. Wueste, Sr. S
El Campo	Jos. A. Sears 4-54	Ruth Brown S
Ennis	Jack McKay 4-55	M. B. Moseley S
Falfurrias	R. R. Scott 4-55	Avelino A. Salinas
Freeport	J. E. Walston 4-55	Herbert Teinert S
Galena Park	William J. Philpot 4-54	Jean Canfield S
Gladewater	H. L. Reeves 4-54	H. I. McAfee S
Gonzales	Geo. C Seydler 4-54	George P. O'Connor S
Graham	V. O. Rosser, Jr. 4-56	James Swaim S
Haltom	J. C. Gunter	C. C. Wilson
Henderson	L. H. Reed 4-54	W. M. Armstrong S
Hereford*	J. H. Sears 1-55	Marie Barnhart
Hillsboro	J. Perry Bates 4-55	Brooks Hord S
Huntsville	Sam Robbins 4-54	Kate Barr Ross S
Jacinto City	C. L. Dacus 4-55	Ruby F. Hancock S
Jacksonville*	R. C. Buckner 4-55	George L. Crawford
Kermit*	Frank A. Williams 4-54	J. C. Hill
Kerrville*	Dr. J. L. Bullard 4-54	Barney Franklin
Kilgore	E. C. Elder 4-55	U. W. Prater S
Killeen*	T. H Norman 4-54	C. L. Keaton
Levelland*	Jim St. Clair 4-55	L. E. Mabe M
Littlefield	L. C. Hewitt 4-55	W. G. Street S
Lockhart*	Sam H. Tabor	A. J. Storey S
Marlin	Terry Dickens 4-55	N. W. Goodrich S
Mexia*	W. M. Eubanks 4-54	J. R. Truett
Mineral Wells	John T. Beckworth 5-55	Sarah F. Scott S
Monahans	F. P. Snelson 4-55	Ernestine Starling S
Mount Pleasant*	John A. Cook 4-55	Mrs. Letha Mankins
Navasota*	Ralph W. Barry	Marion Brown Thomas
Pecos	E. W. Beauchamp 4-54	John Hogan S
Pharr	J. H. Witten 4-54	L. B Phillips S
Port Lavaca	George Craigen 4-54	Elizabeth T. Campbell S
Port Neches	James A. Bowlin 5-54	Geo. T. Boyd
Raymondville	Mary C. Frost 4-55	C. E. Likin S
River Oaks	John H. Boyd 4-55	A. E. Kepley S
Robstown	Dudley Dunlap 4-54	C. Wright S
Rosenberg	R. L. Ullrich 4-54	B. P. McMeans S
Rust	W. H. Hanna 4-55	I. R. Aufricht S
San Marcos	Frank E. Dietterich 4-55	Mrs. Ann Ziemke S
Seguin	Roger W. Moore 4-54	Irene Sonka
Slaton	O. N. Alcorn 4-55	J. J. Maxey S
Stamford*	G. C. Carothers 4-55	Tom Elliott
Stephenville	Henry Clark 4-55	Rex H. Cates X
Sulphur Springs*	J. R. Ramey C 3-55	W. M. France
Taylor*	R. E. Kollman C 4-54	Elmore S. Plemons
Uvalde*	Joe W. Carper 12-54	R. W. Evans M
Weatherford	Jim Wright 4-54	C. E. Canafax S
Weslaco*	H. M. Pike 4-54	V. C. Thompson M

WASHINGTON—11

Anacortes	Raymond Pinson 6-57	Paul Flint, Jr.
Auburn	Dayton A. Witten	Robert E. Walker
Centralia	Claude W. Warren 6-55	Frances Laurila
Chehalis	Leonard A. Sonnemann 6-54	Constance Krater
Clarkston	Le Roy A. Weeks 6-54	Roy H. Kennedy
Ellensburg*	Milton D. Camozzy C 6-54	Gertrude Hutchens
Kelso	Don L. Talley 6-57	Lora Blackstone
Mount Vernon	A. M. Novotny 6-57	Frank E. Hunt
Port Townsend	George Bangerter 6-57	Mary June Winchester
Shelton	Herbert C. Rotter 6-55	Alma K. Catto
Toppenish	J. D. Rathbun 6-54	Aleta A. Bennett

WEST VIRGINIA—15

Buckhannon	Fred S. Ballard 7-55	John Anthony
Dunbar	D. L. Salisbury 6-57	C. F. Stewart
Elkins	E. P. Phares 4-55	Stanley K. Armentrout
Grafton*	Homer A. Gatrell 7-55	Dorothy R. Beavers
Hinton	Andrew Hopkins	Neta Jordan M
Keyser	John C. Freeland 7-55	Carl F. Theis, Jr.
Logan	Litz McGuire 5-55	Mrs. Janice Brumfield
Princeton*	Amos R. Beem 7-55	Charles C. McGuire
Richwood	James Reynolds 6-54	Clifford G. Cutlip
St. Albans	Gregory L. Funk 7-57	Mrs. Ava S. Vandelinde
Vienna	H. A. Matteson 7-55	R. H. Carder R
Welch.	B. F. Howard 7-54	H. E. Payne
Wellsburg	P. P. Cipoletti 7-55	Mrs. Martha N. Crabtree
Weston	Leslie E. Haught 7-55	Josephine Tierney
Williamson	Pierce B. Maynard 6-55	Lafe P. Ward

WISCONSIN—23

Antigo	Harold C. Grantman 4-55	Lauretta F. McMeekin
Baraboo	R. W. Prothero 5-54	J. T. Walker
De Pere	E. A. Seymour 5-54	I. A. Smits
Fort Atkinson*	A. A. Statz P 4-55	E. F. Klement M
Kaukauna	Joseph F. Bayargeon 4-54	Karl E. Marzahl
Menomonie	Nick Michelbook 4-55	Alice Kenney
Merrill	G. B. Cotter 4-54	Robert Klug
Monroe	Brooks J. Dunwiddie 4-54	F. M. Bray
Oconomowoc	Frank J. Dumbeck 4-54	Edgar E. Otto
Oconto	Milton J. Caine 4-54	E. C. Krueger
Platteville	A. W. Hoosier 5-54	Robert G. Campbell
Portage	Arno J. Miller 5-54	Frank M. Harding, Sr.
Prairie du Chien	K. J. Harvey 4-54	C. A. Plihal
Rhinelander	S. H. Lewis 4-54	Jean Gilbertsen
Rice Lake	Frank A. Havel 4-54	G. M. Bailey
Ripon	Robert C. Born 4-54	C. A. Whiting
Shawano	David H. Winter 5-54	Arnold Krohn
Sparta	A. S. Eyler 4-54	Harry L. Beckman

TABLE XXI—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
WISCONSIN— ***Continued***		
Sturgeon Bay	Stanley R. Greene 5-54	E. S. Ackerman
Waupun	John Heuhen 5-55	A. E. Hoeft
West Bend	M. L. Gehl 4-54	Kenneth H. Weiss
West Milwaukee	Edward M. Stokke P	Herman Dieringer
Whitewater	Ralph Tentcher	Lois Gnatzig
WYOMING—1		
Rawlins	Sam Tully 1-55	Mary Ellen Sullins

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